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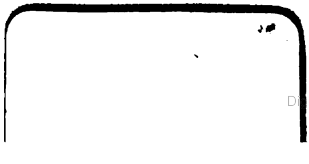

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THE

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ERRATA.

P. 61, at beginning of third paragraph from bottom. For "Resolved, That said session," read "Resolved, That said cession."

P. 167, near beginning of second paragraph. For "the seventh Ontario assembly," read "the eighth Ontario assembly."

P. 169, under cut. For "Hon. J. P. Whitney," read "Mr. J. P. Whitney."

P. 548, in list of Spanish commissioners. For "General Correo" and "Senor Villarutia," read "General Cerero" and "Senor de Villa Urrutia."

P. 612, near top. For "vessels, against 75 last year," read "vessels, against 65 last year." For "against 60,000 last year," read "against 30,000 last year."

P. 868, near bottom. For "hinterland of Siberia," read "hinterland of Liberia."

P. 896, at beginning of first paragraph. Read "The first place in the Middle Western group belongs to Michigan, with Chicago for her closest competitor. Each of these teams was victorious until they met each other, when Michigan won," etc.

P. 926, near bottom. For "In Bolivia the Clerical party," read "In Ecuador the Clerical party."

P. 1000, near top. For "By Mrs. S. T. Rover," read "By Mrs. S. T. Rorer."

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ALPHONSE DAUDET.

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW

OF

CURRENT HISTORY

VOL. 8. FIRST QUARTER, 1898. NO. 1.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

ALPHONSE DAUDET.

[1840-1897.]

One of the most suggestive features of this closing quarter of the nineteenth century is the prominence of fiction in what is known usually as "literature." For select circles of students special fields are set apart under labels—historic literature, or scientific, or poetic, or dramatic, and so on; while to the mass of readers, or devourers, of books, "literature" unlabelled means stories short or long, mostly long enough, of persons that never existed and of events that never happened—stories therefore very properly called "novels." The novelist in our day may hold a high rank in literature on several very different grounds; one of these may be his appalling realism in showing forth man's elemental passions, unchained, dominating his will, and dragging him onward to hopeless catastrophe. Of this feature of a novelist's work—dangerous, repulsive, and hideous as it often is even in most skilful hands—a cheap and filthy imitation is abundantly supplied by the lower ranks of novelists who rejoice to be classed as "realists" and as of the "naturalistic school." If these be truly classed as showing us the real and the natural, then this little planet is rolling through space, carrying fifteen-hundred millions of men and women, not "mostly fools," as Carlyle reckoned concerning the census of Britain, but all absolutely born insane.

The French novel has long been considered the leading example of such realistic and naturalistic fiction. It has supplied the worst and the best specimens. The worst are not necessarily the lowest, the unmitigatedly brutish; for these tend to stir in the reader a repellant

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force. Probably few works of this class from French writers of recent years have had much vogue with British and American readers. In various grades above this lowest, several French novelists of the naturalistic mode have had popular repute in many lands during the quarter-century now closing, in some of whom a thin fog of sentimentalism, suffused with prismatic hues cast from some supposed sky (for the human soul must always have some sky), has done heavy duty for the vital atmosphere filled with that pure light in which all colors blend. All this illustrates the failure of the "realistic" as the one controlling principle in any story that tells us of real men. Its boast is that it limits itself strictly to facts, rejecting the romanticism of former generations; disdaining especially all "idealism" since this ultimately enslaves conduct and character to moral ideals, and thereby rules out "Art," whose whole concern is to present exactly, fully, and with utmost vividness the act and the fact, which will then teach such lessons as is due. And lo! several of the popular writers above referred to, as they drown with tears the people of whom they write, so do they drench with sentimentalism both themselves and the people that read them.

But, the rights of realism and naturalism in fiction are not to be denied here or elsewhere. They have their place and their work, equally with the romantic and the idealistic. Not all facts are to be shown everywhere at all times; still, a fact has its rights. Does not the question between these two opposite pairs of elements come, after all, to the everlasting question of the proper balance? Liberty may be taken to quote here as an instance of desperate lack of balance the literary creed of Guy de Maupassant:

> "Every act, good or bad, has for the writer importance only as a subject for writing, without any idea of good or of evil being able to be attached to it. It is worth more or less as a literary document, that is all. . . . The great writers have preoccupied themselves neither with morality nor with chastity. . . . There is nothing in common between social order and letters."

As we are broadly told that no man lives fully up to his creed, we may doubt whether the brilliant Maupassant wrote fully down to his, especially as such a creed seems scarcely possible further than as indicative of a tendency.

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From this attempt to fix, on a field not native to American thought, a point for comparison by a glance at a certain class of French fiction-writers, we turn to a highly distinguished French novelist—less widely known as dramatist and poet—who died in the last days of the last year—ALPHONSE DAUDET. It is pleasant to record that he seems to have been more admired and loved than any other fiction-writer of his country in the last quarter-century. Even his rivals loved and admired him—even those "realists" whom we are at times tempted uncharitably to think of as superior to all admiration except of themselves and their goddess, Art.

He was born May 13, 1840, at Nimes, a city on the borders of Provence in southeastern France. His family was of the peasantry in origin, and sadly poor; his father, a small tradesman, thriftless and ungentle; his mother sensitive, and often in tears under the continual distress of poverty, which she strove to forget by help of the chief books of fiction. Daudet writes:

"My youth at home was a lamentable one. I have no recollection of home which is not a sorrowful one. My childhood was as miserable a one as can be fancied."

As to his family name, it was by many supposed to have been originally Deodat, a common name in Provence, from the Latin a Deo datus, "Given by God;" but he preferred to consider it the Moorish for David, a name frequent in his own family, indicating his origin from the Saracenic population which in ancient times drifted over the Spanish border into southern France. However this may have been, he was a son of the South, light-hearted, warm-hearted, passionate, impulsive, volatile, frank, genial, not without sudden fiery outbursts, open to deep movements of sympathy and pity, a man of whose nature as shown in his writings, one of the most felicitous of critics, Henry James, Jr., has said:

"There are tears in his laughter, and laughter in his tears; and in both there is a note of music."

Possibly not the Orient but his negative Languedoc, sunny, bright, full-colored, may have given him warmth and gayety, his occasional melancholy, and his dashes of playful satire.

The boy at the age of thirteen began, with aid from

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friends, three years of study in the Lyceum at Lyons. Already he had shown a gift of verse-writing and an immense appetite for books. Leaving the Lyceum, he served for about a year on a wretched pittance as usher in a school at Alais. In 1857, at the age of seventeen, with his brother Ernest three years older, he went to Paris, looking for a career and a livelihood in literary pursuits. To write the songs of the poor was specially in his mind—certainly an appropriate purpose for one who had reached the great city with but two francs in his pocket. But the two boys seem to have had enough of poverty in the hard prose of their daily struggle for a living; and Alphonse, who had had small success with Parisian editors, soon tuned his lyre to love, with the result that a volume of his poems entitled "Les Amoureuses" was sent forth in 1858.

At this point was the turn in his fortunes. The poems, though immature, showed genius. It is said that they drew the attention of Empress Eugenie, through whom he was brought to the notice of the Duc de Morny. It is known that De Morny greatly admired the young poet, gave him the position of private secretary, and soon introduced him into the highest circles of Parisian society. For about five years (1861-65) he held this position, which, being almost a sinecure, gave him leisure for extensive literary work, as well as an experience and an acquaintance of exceeding value in all his work of later years. The "Figaro" early opened its columns to his contributions; other prominent journals soon followed. Before 1865 he had published four volumes of verse, and had entered on the field of dramatic composition.

Among the more than half a dozen plays which were the product of the early period of his work as a playwright, were "La Dernière Idole" (1862), "L' Œillet Blanc" (1864), "Le Frère Ainé" (1868), and "L' Arlésienne" (1872). Some of these had considerable success. In his fifteen wonderfully prolific years, 1873-88, many of his novels were adapted to the stage. Some of these had great success and brought him very great profits. In the preparation of his plays he usually had large aid from a collaborator. Not as a dramatist is Daudet to have his highest or his lasting fame, though along this line his chief ambition had pointed. He was

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not lacking in dramatic power of imagination; his style was so vivid and pictorial that in some of his principal novels his characters live and move in an atmosphere throbbing with vitality and pulsating with light, surpassing all but the very rarest of stage-effects. But something in the standard rules and ways of the playwright's business seemed to hamper him. The secret may have been that, in his stories, by his wonderfully subtle suggestiveness, he so enlisted the feelings and stirred the imagination of his readers that they unconsciously set for themselves the stage and entered as actors in a real world—a creative exercise, on their own part, compared with which the shifting of scenery (often impossible scenery), the glare of foot-lights (such light as never was on sea or land), and the regular tricks of theatric elocution, all were but mimicry, forced and strained.

As a poet, Daudet showed his natural gift of rich, warm feeling, and his surpassing sense of beauty in form. Every word has a studied fitness and finish, yet the whole effect has life. In considering his whole work, do we not find this author's relation to poetry unusual? For more than thirty years no new volume of his poems has appeared. What other writer famed for prose in two hemispheres has been introduced, a boy of eighteen years, by a few poems, immediately into a cultured and splendid social circle; and afterward has companied with his good angel of the threshold only by some small productions in verse during a few early years, thereafter scarcely recognizing her existence? To readers of to-day Daudet is scarcely known as poet. In his case the usual process of fame was reversed in another respect: literary repute over an immense popular field usually works upward slowly; his repute began at the utmost top and spread downward far and wide.

However, Daudet's early forsaking of poetry is more properly to be termed a forsaking of verse. Many of his stories, in light play of fancy, in warmth and pathos, in musical flow at occasional passages, in an almost unfailing verbal and phrasal finish, suggest Poetry as a Muse, unchained from metre and rhyme, tripping freely on the world's common paths with dainty grace.

Before considering his work as novelist, we take a glimpse at his later youth. It is not surprising that such

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a nature as his, genial, impulsive, volatile, of a winsome personality and engaging manners, suddenly lifted out of poverty as out of a pit, and welcomed, before he had reached manhood, into the highest social and official circles in what was then the gayest and most seductive capital of the modern world, should have been swept from his foothold by the pitiless whirl. The common report is that he drifted into wild years. What is surprising, and shows the deeper springs in the nature of the man, is, that at the age of twenty-six he came to his better self. He seems to have discovered his better self through Julia Allart, a noble and charming woman, whom he married in 1867. She had been noted for artistic taste and for literary gifts. These she devoted, with herself, to her husband. This is his testimony so late as 1894:

> "In my literary work I owe nearly all to my wife. She reads all my books, and advises me on every point. She is all that is most charming, and has a wonderful mind, entirely the opposite of mine—a synthetic spirit."

People are said to fall into love: this man rose into it. It is certain that he began to do his best work about the time of his marriage.

Turning to his work as a novelist, the field of his widest fame, we find a surprisingly large number of productions, showing a prolific mind and indefatigable work. In such a mass of productions, it is not strange that much unevenness appears. This is not at all to be charged to haste or to carelessness, for he was always seeking for perfection, working slowly, revising again and again with delicate touches, and often even to the entire recasting of large portions. Possibly the unevenness may be charged to his varying moods. Some of his most charming work was in short stories contributed to the "Figaro" and other papers, and afterward collected in a series of volumes. Some critics have alluded to his lack of "architectural power" or art of literary construction—a lack of which would be less manifest in short narratives. Yet Zola's assertion in the address at his grave—"He was the author of twenty masterpieces"—expresses the view common among French scholars, and would probably be reduced not more than half in its specified number by the principal English and American critics. The standards of Anglo-Saxon and Gallic crit-

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icism differ, not indeed near so widely as the two racial temperaments, still really and evidently; and Daudet, far more than Victor Hugo, was a Frenchman of the French: he was even a Parisian of the Parisians. Though he had, and shows, a wide and deep human sympathy, still it seems evident that in some respects his limitations were the limitations of his Paris. Provencal is his humor, with its keen edge of ridicule or its genial play of satire, and with the melancholy which was its frequent flitting shadow; but thoroughly Parisian were his literary tastes, his social canons, his moral estimates. His sentimentalism, which some critics declare to have been overworked, is recognizable as simply and naturally Gallic.

Daudet has sometimes been called the French Dickens, from some resemblance in the mingling of the humorous and the pathetic, but any close yoking of the two seems an undue strain on both. Daudet said that he had read Dickens very little.

No Frenchman during the last twenty years has been more worthy than Daudet of membership in the Academy. He never became a member. Accounts differ as to the reasons, one declaring that he was repulsed by the Academy, the other that he refused to let his name be presented. In "L' Immortel" (1888) he punctures the institution with stinging satire.

The list of his published works of all kinds numbers nearly sixty, of which about twenty have appeared in English translation. Some of the most admired are here mentioned.

The best of his short stories are in two volumes of his contributions to journals: "Lettres de mon Moulin" (1866), also in English, "Letters from my Mill;" and "Contes de Lundi" (1873). These, especially the first, are considered excellent specimens of his delicate sentiment, fine play of humor, and literary skill. The great mass of his work was given to delineation of life and society in the France of his own time. In 1874 his repute was greatly widened by what is generally deemed his chief novel, "Fromont jeune et Risler ainé," a story of undeniable skill in dealing with an undesirable subject as the Anglo-Saxon generally views it—marital intrigue and unfaithfulness, and domestic unhappiness. The treatment of this dismal theme—entertaining in Paris—

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is not immoral; vice is not advocated; the book is merely un-moral; Daudet, in selecting this theme, shows himself as a naturalistic and realistic writer, depressing, though far less degrading than some great leaders of that school. His other chief novels are usually deemed to be: The "pathetic" "Jack" (1876), of tremendous circulation, also in English; "Le Nabab" (1878), of which the Duc de Morny is supposed to be the central figure; "Les Rois en exil" (1879), also in English, "Kings in Exile," in a style pictorial and of subtle charm; "Numa Roumestan" (1880), also in English, supposedly a sketch of Gambetta; "Sapho" (1884), also in English, "Sappho," a novel which gave him fame in many lands by its terrible realism in tracing the corruption which vice leaves as a serpent-trail on the whole nature. In his "Aventures prodigieuses de Tartarin de Tarascon" (1872), followed by "Tartarin sur les Alpes" (1866), and "Port Tarascon" (1890), all three also in English, Daudet added to the world's classics. Tartarin, a boastful Provencal in burlesque, drawn with exquisite and genial satire, has been accepted as "standing only just below such figures as Falstaff and Sancho Panza."

Alphonse Daudet, probably by verdict of the great majority of his readers, and of a majority of critics, has held a place in the first rank of living novelists. The ranking of novelists of high grade is somewhat perilous, being a question partly of tastes, which Horace informs us are not to be disputed; and partly of national standards, which are by their nature imperious. Daudet's English-speaking readers are necessarily somewhat limited in number; this marks them as likely to be, in much larger proportion than his French readers, those who peruse with some measuring judgment, rather than those who run through every last new novel with a devotedness which even their religion cannot always evoke. His English-speaking critics seem to agree approximately with the French verdict—possibly in some cases suggesting his place as being high in the second rank rather than fully in the first. For ten years Daudet has been almost silent, in lamentable illness and pain from a spinal affection endured with pathetic patience and gentleness. Already he has seemed to recede into the past; so soon, so sadly, does literary repute grow dim.

Nevertheless, those most conversant with his writings

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assign him a permanent place among novelists of high degree. This may well be. For, though it may be conceded that in literature "naturalistic realism" can never be either the source or the channel of enduring power, it will always be evident that Daudet, though accepting far too largely the naturalism of his land and day as his "method," was, in his essential impulse and at his best, idealistic, often even a romanticist. Moreover, even at his lowest he did not wade in that mire of brutalism in which some of the school which claimed him find their most prized assortment of what they call "realities."

Daudet in latter years received immense profits from his works, though so late as 1872 his annual income was scarcely more than a thousand dollars. In Paris, and at his summer home in Champrosay, he passed a happy domestic life. His death came suddenly at Paris, December 23, 1897.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The New Constitution for Cuba.—The text of the new autonomist constitution, of which only a very insufficient summary was telegraphed to the United States at the end of November last (Vol. 7, p. 839), falls far short of insuring to Cuba such full measure of home rule as the friends of both Spain and Cuba in the United States had expected.

In the first place, the new constitution has only the sanction of a royal decree; to be absolutely valid it requires the approval of the Cortes, which it cannot have till the Cortes is in session—toward the end of April. But the Cortes may refuse to give its approval! Then, the Cortes, even though it may approve the decree, has still the right to amend or to repeal the act at its pleasure. Even supposing the instrument to be approved, and to be allowed to stand without any alteration, it does not give real home rule to the Cubans. For, in many important particulars, it recognizes the right of the Spanish government to administer the affairs of the island, uncontrolled by the insular parliament. The governor-general is appointed by the Spanish crown. He summons, adjourns, or dissolves the parliament. He has a suspensory veto over the legislation. In his hands is all the patronage of the public service. He is commander-in-chief of the forces, and has complete control even of

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the police. In certain specified emergencies he has the powers of a dictator and may disregard the laws of the insular legislature. Care is taken in the new constitution to insure the predominance in the legislative bodies to the Crown. Alongside of the chamber of deputies elected by popular vote, is the Council of Administration, whose powers are concurrent with those of the deputies. The council consists of 35 members, of whom 17 are appointed by the governor-general for life; the rest are elected by a limited suffrage. The eighteen hold office for ten years, one-half of them going out every five years; but the governor-general may dissolve the council at pleasure. The judiciary is controlled by the home government; to it are referred all questions of interpretation of the constitution and laws, all disputes about rights and privileges. The right to enact a tariff in the interest of Cuba is given to the legislature, but it is so hedged by provisions in the interest of Spanish trade and Spanish manufacturers that it is valueless. The public debt chargeable to the colony is determined by the Spanish Cortes. This is the constitution of which the Spanish minister at Washington declared last November that it gives to the Cubans "a far greater measure of control of their own affairs than is possessed by the several states" in this country.

HON. CUSHMAN K. DAVIS OF MINNESOTA, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On January 1 the members of the new ministry under the autonomist constitution were formally inducted into office by Captain-General Blanco. They are six in number, and all of them native Cubans except one, who is a Spaniard. The five Cubans, Galvez, president, Montoro, Govin, Zayas, and Dobz, have been leaders in all Republican movements of recent years.

An offer of amnesty was made by Captain-General Blanco to all political exiles from Cuba, in a cable dis-

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patch addressed to the Spanish minister at Washington, December 14. Not only does Blanco grant complete amnesty to the exiles, but he invites their return to the island, assuring to them personal safety and security for their families and their estates. The telegram as published in the New York "Tribune" was accompanied by a commentary apparently semi-official which interpreted it to be a cordial invitation to the exiles not only to return to their native land but to take an active part in the organization of the new autonomic government. The captain-general, it was added, would "particularly welcome the members of the Cuban junta now in this country," the United States. It was believed that this offer of amnesty and of repatriation would serve as a further proof to the United States government of General Blanco's earnest purpose of satisfying all elements in the pacification of Cuba.

Conciliation.—On February 12 the Radical wing of the Autonomist party, in a secret meeting, adopted a programme of conciliation, which, it was said, had the approval of the whole Autonomist party with the exception of Galvez, Montoro, Zayas, and Delonto. It was confessed that the revolution could not be suppressed by force of arms: therefore the colonial government must open negotiations. The propositions to be tendered to the insurgents are:

1. The volunteers will be dissolved and a Cuban militia formed.
2. The insurgent colonels and generals will be recognized.
3. Cuba will be called upon to pay only $100,000,000 out of the $600,000,000 indebtedness due for both wars.
4. Cuba will pay $2,000,000 a year for the Crown list.
5. Cuba will make her own treaties without interference by the Madrid government.
6. Spanish products will have only a 10 per cent margin of protection over similar products from other countries.
7. No exiles or deportations will be made, even in war time, to Spain, Africa, or to penal settlements elsewhere.
8. Death sentences for rebellion shall be abolished.
9. Martial law cannot be ordered by the captain-general without the assent of both the house and the senate if those bodies are in session, or without the assent of a majority of the cabinet if they are not in session.
10. The Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba shall always be a native Cuban.
11. The actual insurgent party shall have three seats in the first cabinet.

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12. An armistice of fifteen days will be granted for the discussion of the terms of peace.

Quite apart from the question whether these terms would find favor with the Cuban insurgents, the programme would seem to have little chance of being accepted because of its lack of all guarantee. It is Spain and not a party or a faction in Cuba that can alone grant such terms; and even were they granted by Spain, how shall the Cubans be inspired with confidence in Spain's sure execution of them?

HON. ROBERT R. HITT OF ILLINOIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In January the captain-general, attended by a sufficient force to insure his safety, visited the eastern provinces for the purpose of there winning for the new régime some of the rebel chiefs. But, on his return to Havana, he had to confess that his journey had been fruitless; and in fact, while he was absent from the capital on this errand, the insurgents, in frequent encounters with the Spaniards, had almost invariably the advantage. Nevertheless, from time to time there were cases of rebel officers with their commands coming in and surrendering to the Spanish authorities. By far the most noteworthy case of this kind was the surrender (as reported from Havana, January 21) of General Juan Masso Parro, brother of Masso, the Cuban president, with some ten officers and 110 privates. The activity of the insurgents in the very region visited by General Blanco was sufficient to prove to him the hopelessness of his mission. Before he set out from

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Havana, it was believed that he was in a fair way to convert even General Rabi to autonomy. But, after his return, even the Havana official bulletins report a series of important rebel successes, in some of which the supposed-to-be converted rebel commander had a considerable part. For instance, in the last week of January the Spanish general, Luque, was forced to retreat from Camazon to Holguin after an encounter with Calixto Garcia and Rabi: Spanish loss over 100 men. At the same time General Linares had to retreat to Holguin from Bayamo. At Encrujidada, Santa Clara province, the Spaniards lost 16 killed and 8 wounded in an encounter with rebels. In the west, in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, there was continuous skirmishing, without any conclusive results for either side, but sufficient to demonstrate the falsity of Weyler's claim that those provinces were thoroughly pacified.

Military Operations.—A bulletin issued from the headquarters of the royal army in Havana, December 1 last, reported several conflicts with insurgents in which the Spanish troops had defeated rebel bands. A Spanish force commanded by General Bernal had had an engagement with an insurgent force on the heights of Romero in Pinar del Rio, and afterward with the same body of rebels at La Cuchilla de los Caimitos, capturing and destroying the rebel fortified camp at the latter place: the rebel commander was General Ducasse. Another Spanish force under General Hernandez, coöperating with General Bernal, captured and destroyed several rebel camps at Aranjuez. The total Spanish force in the two commands numbered 2,300 men. The insurgents were dispersed with a loss of "many men in killed and wounded": the Spanish loss was, killed, a major and twelve soldiers, wounded, a captain and 29 soldiers. The rebel loss in killed was stated to be about 50. But the rebels were not utterly routed: they retired into the hills, and continued to harrass the Spaniards by night attacks. A few days later another engagement with rebels, this time at Piedra in Santiago province, was reported at Havana. After a "sharp engagement" the Spanish force captured all the enemy's positions and compelled the insurgents to retreat "with numerous losses." The Spaniards seem to have suffered no loss; but, "owing to an accident," 12 soldiers were killed and four officers and 38 soldiers wounded.

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A telegram from Havana dated December 2 reported a considerable victory won by the insurgents in Santiago province—capture of the town of Guisa, 15 miles from Bayamo, by a force commanded by Generals Rabi and Salvador Rios. The rebels were well supplied with artillery and destroyed several blockhouses. Of the Spanish garrison numbering 180 men, one-half were killed or wounded; among the killed were the Spanish commander and his second in command.

A successful rebel raid on Caimanera, the port of Guantanamo, was officially announced at Havana December 9. The bulletin stated that a band of rebels had entered the place, being "favored by the treason of an officer." The rebel force consisted of 40 men. They plundered a store and carried off goods to the value of $30,000. This band of rebels comprised several guerillas and volunteers—that is, men enlisted as Spanish irregulars—as well as Cuban insurgents. The official report announced further defections of Spanish guerillas. A rebel force under General Rabi, for several days early in December, besieged the town of Guamo near Cauto: the garrison made a strong defense, and the besiegers were forced to retire with a loss of 150 killed or wounded; the loss on the part of the garrison is officially stated to be 50 men.

The report of the raid on Caimanera being official, of course minimized the victory of the insurgents. A week or two later came the story of the affair as told by the rebels, according to which 116 Spanish soldiers were taken prisoners, and 270 Mauser-rifles and 220,000 cartridges captured. In a communication addressed to General Pando, General Calixto Garcia notified that commander that he would not release the prisoners except upon a solemn pledge signed by the governor-general that the men should be forthwith sent back to Spain. After the capture of Las Junas he had liberated on parole the prisoners taken in that action, but the men had been sent back to the ranks in violation of the parole.

Death of Joaquin Ruiz.—In pursuance of General Blanco's policy of conciliation, Joaquin Ruiz, lieutenant-colonel of engineers in the Spanish army, left Havana, December 16, to visit the camp of the insurgent brigadier Nestor Aranguren for the purpose of inducing him to withdraw from the cause of the rebels and become a

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partisan of autonomy. The two men had been intimate friends, and Ruiz was confident that he could make the visit with impunity despite the proclamation of the heads of the rebel government threatening with death whosoever should enter their camps offering terms of peace on other conditions than independence. As Ruiz failed to return to Havana within the time specified by himself at his departure, General Blanco became anxious for his agent's safety, and invoked the good offices of United States Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee in an effort to obtain his liberation if he was held prisoner by the insurgents. But Ruiz had already been executed. The circumstances, as recounted by Aranguren, are as follows:

First, Colonel Ruiz wrote to Aranguren saying he wished to have an interview with him, but Aranguren refused to entertain the proposition, knowing the purpose of the visit. In the face of this and in spite of the counsels of his friends in Havana, Ruiz went on his mission. Only four days previously Aranguren had solemnly bound himself by oath to fight to the death for independence. He only did his duty as a soldier in ordering an instant court-martial, which tried Ruiz and ordered him to be shot to death. Aranguren declares that Ruiz entered the Cuban camp accompanied by two guides, who were deserters from the rebel army; that he bore no flag of truce; and that the moment he came into Aranguren's presence, he broached the subject of autonomy and amnesty, in the hearing of several of Aranguren's officers.

On the action of Brigadier Aranguren and the proclamation of the insurgent leaders, the New York "Tribune" thus pronounces judgment:

"Only one excuse for it is offered. It is said that a month ago the Cuban leaders made formal proclamation that they would put to death any Spanish envoy coming to them with offer of autonomy. . . . Well, that is an excuse that not only, as the French saying has it, accuses, but condemns. That proclamation was a proclamation of outlawry. In making it the Cubans forfeited the right to be recognized as civilized belligerents, and set themselves down as either savages or brigands. That is a most deplorable thing to say, but it is the simple truth. It is the more regrettable because the American people have hitherto generally sympathized with the Cubans in their struggle for freedom. But the American people cannot sympathize with organized assassination."

On the other hand the sentence of the court-martial is upheld in the same journal by a prominent member of the Cuban junta, who writes:

"Colonel Ruiz . . . tried to avail himself of Aranguren's friendship to win the young Cuban chief over to the Spanish

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cause. He was warned by Aranguren not to take the fatal step, as he should know what the consequences would be. He did not heed his friend's advice, and went. Now, Ruiz was a military man, and ought to have known what military orders mean, and how military men have to act in such cases. The Cuban war is no child's play, and decrees are not issued to be set aside at the pleasure of the first-comer. No military chief in the world would tolerate any emissary of the enemy to come freely among his men and promote desertion, destroy discipline, and demoralize them with offers of any kind. . . . Aranguren acted as any military man would have done in his place. Perhaps no one more than he deplores what has happened; yes, the case may be deplored, but it was justifiable. It was a dire necessity —'Dura lex, sed lex.'"

The death of Ruiz was avenged January 19, by the killing of Aranguren. It was known that Aranguren was in the habit of visiting a woman in a hut in the Tapaste hills in Havana province. His rendezvous was surrounded by troops, and himself, his mistress, her sister, Aranguren's body servant, and a child were killed. He was betrayed by Claudio Morales, a negro camp-follower of the insurgents. The expedition sent into the hills to execute vengeance on Aranguren, the correspondent of the New York "Tribune" asserts positively, numbered 1,500 men, infantry and mounted troops. The commander of the expedition wanted to take Aranguren alive, but Colonel Benedicto, of one of the three battalions, persuaded him that no chance should be taken.

The Rebel Government.—Though in the September elections Domingo Mendez Capote was chosen to be president of the Cuban Republic (Vol. 7, p. 588), another election for president was ordered and held in December, and then Bartolomé Masso was elected. The military chiefs distrusted Capote's steadfastness in the event of terms being offered by Spain for compromise and cessation of hostilities. The leaders of the rebellion in the field not only were themselves sternly opposed to treating with Spain, but were determined that no offer of terms should be made to the insurgent troops. The displacement of Capote gives special emphasis to the clause of the proclamation issued by the revolutionary government in October which threatens with death any person entering the rebel lines bearing propositions for restoration of peace through autonomy.

MASSO, BARTOLOME, president of the Cuban Republic, is a native of Manzanillo, about 62 years of age. When the in-

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surrection of 1868 was in its beginnings he devoted himself to the cause and raised the first band of volunteers mustered in for the war by the president of the nascent Cuban Republic; he was also the first of the Cuban commanders in the ten years' struggle to engage the Spanish troops. He remained in the field to the last, and was still for holding out against the tender of amnesty and reforms by Spain. He suffered imprisonment in Morro Castle, and deportation to Spain six months after the close of the war, because of his known mistrust of Spanish faith. He returned to his ruined estates in 1880, and became a very prosperous sugar planter. In the present struggle he was the first man to raise the standard of revolt, proclaiming Cuban independence at his estate, La Jaquita, near Manzanillo, February 24, 1895. He was in chief command of the patriot army till the arrival of Maximo Gomez and José Marti.

On January 21 a dispatch from Havana reported with some confusion of details the capture by General Castellano of Esperanza, the rebel capital in the Cubita hills, about 20 miles from Puerto Principe. The Spanish commander had 2,200 infantry and 400 cavalry with two field pieces. After a fatiguing march of three days he forced a difficult position on the fourth day, and overcame the obstinate resistance of 1,000 rebels, pursuing them for over six miles. He burned all the houses in Esperanza, including the government buildings. The following day he engaged a force of 2,500 insurgents in the Infierno woods, routing them after a two hours' fight. Nothing was said of the capture of any of the archives of the Cuban Republic nor of any of the chiefs being taken prisoner.

Condition of the Reconcentrados.—The reversal by Captain-General Blanco of General Weyler's policy of reconcentration of the pacificos, proclaimed November 10, 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 835), had no perceptible effect in improving the condition of those unfortunates. Impartial observers in Cuba watched eagerly for signs of a radical change, but no beginning even of more humane treatment of the victims of General Weyler's order was to be seen. Writing nearly a month after General Blanco's announcement of a changed policy, the correspondent of the New York "Tribune" says:

"Though their numbers have been vastly decreased by death, the government has not shown itself equal to the task of providing for those who remain. The humane motives which dictated the revocation of Weyler's barbarous decree have not been followed by energetic measures of relief. What is done is spasmodic and mainly through private agencies. A few locali-

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ties report an improvement, but there is no general or marked improvement among the class of reconcentrados as a whole, and the frightful rate of mortality continues. The inherent vices of the Spanish official system never had a stronger or more painful illustration."

To record with anything like fulness the stories of the sufferings of the reconcentrados would require more space than can be given to any one subject in a current history of the affairs of the whole world. Let the capital of the island, Havana, be a specimen—it must necessarily be a favorable specimen—of all the centres of reconcentration. It was on November 10 that Captain General Blanco, in a telegram to the Spanish minister at Washington, declared that "everything that is humanely possible is being done" to ameliorate the condition of the reconcentrados. But here is a writer in an Havana journal, "La Discusion," of a date two months later, describing as follows the condition of those unfortunates under the very eyes of the captain-general:

He says that '430 wretched beings are quartered in an unhealthy place entirely without ventilation, huddled together, and that each bed in the place is made to accommodate several persons, there being only 121 beds for 500 sick inmates. The medicines found in the building consisted of one bottle of cod-liver oil, one demijohn of wine, and a few bottles of other preparations. All the food on hand was reduced to three pounds of bacon, twelve pounds of rice, eighteen cans of condensed milk, half a bag of sugar, and some garlic. Only one physician and a few students were in attendance, and they strolled along the corridors where children, women, and men were suffering. The lack of food and clothing occasioned horrible scenes. At one corner a mother held in her arms the body of her dying child, crying for help, which was not given, while three other children watched in horror the agony of their dying sister. In another corner a group of five naked children were huddled together, trying to keep warm. They were orphans, with no one to care for them. Many more horrible scenes cannot be described."

Senator Proctor of Vermont visited Cuba toward the end of February, intending to study the working of the new government reforms and the condition of the reconcentrados. Shortly after his return home he delivered in the senate a speech which deeply moved the whole American people by its terrible description of the horrors witnessed in the camps of the reconcentrados. Such testimony of a witness wholly above all suspicion of "jingoism" was necessary to silence the voices of those influential organs of public opinion which were day after day

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repeating that under Blanco's rule the reconcentrados were no longer objects of pity, indeed that there were no longer any reconcentrados, the pacificos having been left free to return to their farms or homes.

On the day before Christmas day an appeal was made to the people of the United States for charitable aid to the unfortunate reconcentrados in Cuba, by the United States secretary of state, as follows:

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR OF VERMONT, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

"By direction of the president, the public is informed that, in deference to the earnest desire of the government to contribute by effective action toward the relief of the suffering people in the island of Cuba, arrangements have been perfected by which charitable contributions, in money or in kind, can be sent to the island by the benevolently disposed people of the United States.

"Money, provisions, clothing, medicines, and the like articles of prime necessity can be forwarded to General Fitzhugh Lee, the consul-general of the United States at Havana, and all articles now dutiable by law, so consigned, will be admitted into Cuba free of duty. The consul-general has been instructed to receive the same and to co-operate with the local authorities and the charitable boards for the distribution of such relief among the destitute and needy people of Cuba.

"The president is confident that the people of the United States, who have on many occasions in the past responded most generously to the cry for bread from peoples stricken by famine or sore calamity, and who have beheld no less generous action on the part of foreign communities when their own countrymen have suffered from fire and flood, will heed the appeal for aid that comes from the destitute at their own threshold, and, especially at this season of goodwill and rejoicing, give of their abundance to this humane end."

The work of distributing among the reconcentrados

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the alms of the American people was promptly undertaken by the Red Cross Society, whose agents, with but little sympathetic aid from the Spanish authorities, did what was possible to relieve the terrible distress of the people.

Cuba in the President's Message.—The president of the United States in his message to congress (December 6) reviews the history of the relations between the United States and the Spanish government in Cuba for the last 70 or 80 years:

During all that time, he says, conditions in the island have been such as to cause concern to this country. During the present troubles both the Spaniards and the insurgents have paid no regard to the civilized code of war. On the principle and practice of concentration he pronounces this judgment:—

"The cruel policy of concentration was initiated February 16, 1896. The productive districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated. The agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garrison towns, their lands laid waste and their dwellings destroyed. This policy the late cabinet of Spain justified as a necessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination. Against this abuse of the rights of war I have felt constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this government."

He summarizes as follows the instructions given to the United States minister at the Spanish court, Mr. Woodford:—

"The instructions given to our new minister to Spain before his departure for his post, directed him to impress upon that government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people. These instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things. It is stated that at this juncture our government was constrained seriously to inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain, of her own volition, moved by her own interests and every sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony. It was urged that as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore peace and order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result."

The president sees three lines of action open to the United States—recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, recogni-

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tion of the independence of Cuba, and neutral intervention on behalf of a compromise or on humanitarian grounds. He rejects the first course on the ground that it is very doubtful whether "the Cuban insurrection possesses the attributes of statehood, which alone can demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor": besides such recognition would advantage Spain rather than Cuba. The same lack of the essential property of statehood makes recognition of Cuban independence inadmissible. Of intervention on the ground of humanity he says:

SENOR ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LOME,
EX-MINISTER OF SPAIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

"It is honestly due to Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations, and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things, to which she stands irrevocably committed. She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world. She has modified the horrible order of concentration."

The De Lome Incident.—A letter written by Sr. De Lôme, the Spanish minister at Washington to José Canalejas, containing very deprecatory remarks upon President McKinley, was given out by the Cuban junta January 8. Translated it reads as follows:

Legation de España, Washington.

Eximo Señor Don José Canalejas.

My Distinguished and Dear Friend: You need not apologize for not having written to me. I also ought to have written to you, but have not done so on account of being weighed down with work, and nous sommes quittes.

The situation here continues unchanged. Everything depends on the political and military success in Cuba. The prologue of this second method of warfare will end the day that the colonial cabinet will be appointed, and it relieves us in the eyes of this country of a part of the responsibility of what may happen there, and they must cast the responsibility upon the Cubans, whom they believe to be so immaculate.

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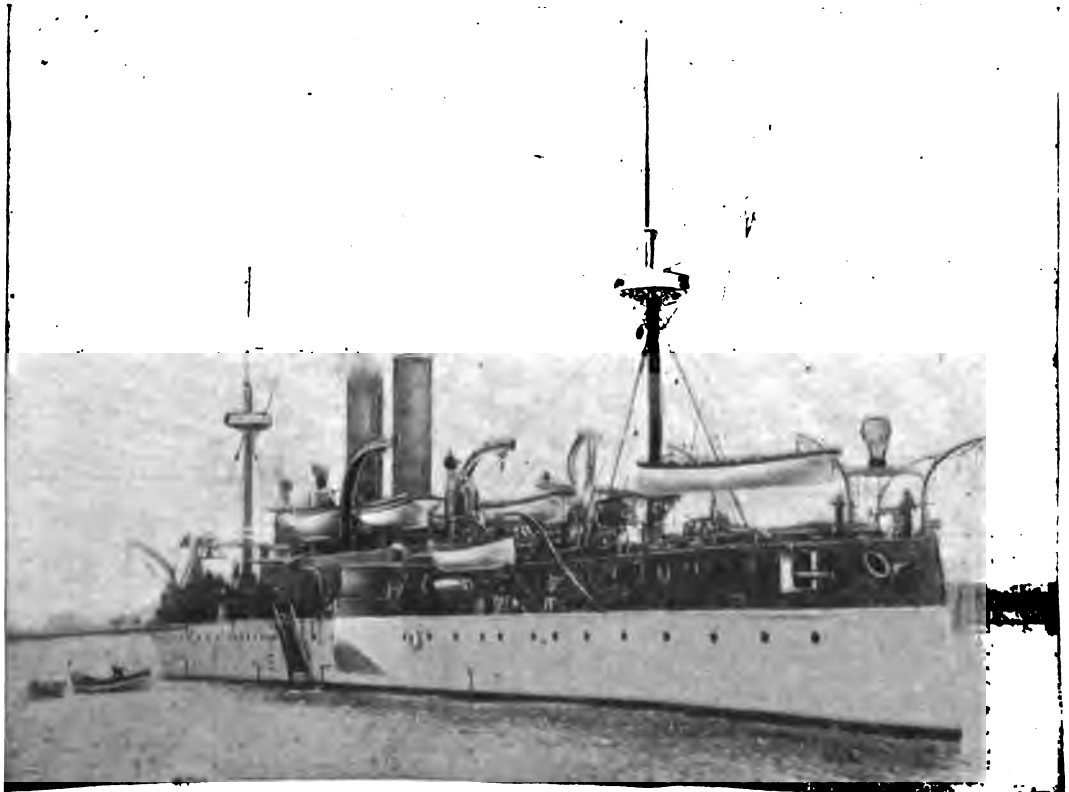

THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "MAINE."
Destroyed by an explosion, in Havana harbor, February 15, 1898.

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Until then we will not be able to see clearly, and I consider it to be a loss of time and an advance by the wrong road, the sending of emissaries to the rebel field, the negotiating with the autonomists not yet declared to be legally constituted, and the discovery of the intentions and purpose of this government. The exiles will return one by one, and when they return will come walking into the sheepfold, and the chiefs will gradually return. Neither of these had the courage to leave en masse, and they will not have the courage to thus return.

The message has undeceived the insurgents, who expected something else, and has paralyzed the action of congress, but I consider it bad. Besides the natural and inevitable coarseness with which he repeats all that the press and public opinion of Spain has said of Weyler, it shows once more what McKinley is, weak and catering to the rabble, and besides, a low politician, who desires to leave a door open to me and to stand well with the jingoes of his party.

Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, it will only depend on ourselves whether he will prove bad and adverse to us. I agree entirely with you, without a military success nothing will be accomplished there, and without military and political success there is here always danger that the insurgents will be encouraged, if not by the government, at least by part of the public opinion.

I do not believe you pay enough attention to the role of England. Nearly all that newspaper canaille which swarms in your hotel are English, and at the same time that they are correspondents of "The Journal," they are also correspondents of the best newspapers and reviews of London. Thus it has been since the beginning. To my mind the only object of England is that the Americans should occupy themselves with us and leave her in peace, and if there is a war, so much the better; that would further remove what is threatening her—although that will never happen.

It would be most important that you should agitate the question of commercial relations, even though it would be only for effect, and that you should send here a man of importance in order that I might use him to make a propaganda among the senators and others in opposition to the Junta and to win over exiles.

There goes Amblarad. I believe he comes too deeply taken up with little political matters, and there must be something very great or we shall lose.

Adela returns your salutation, and we wish you in the new year to be a messenger of peace and take this new year's present to poor Spain.

Always your attentive friend and servant, who kisses your hands. ENRIQUE DUPUY DE LOME.

The publication of this letter in a facsimile of the original and in an English translation, made a very awkward situation for the minister. After a feeble attempt to discredit its authenticity, Sr. de Lôme cabled to Madrid his resignation of office, which was forthwith accepted. The

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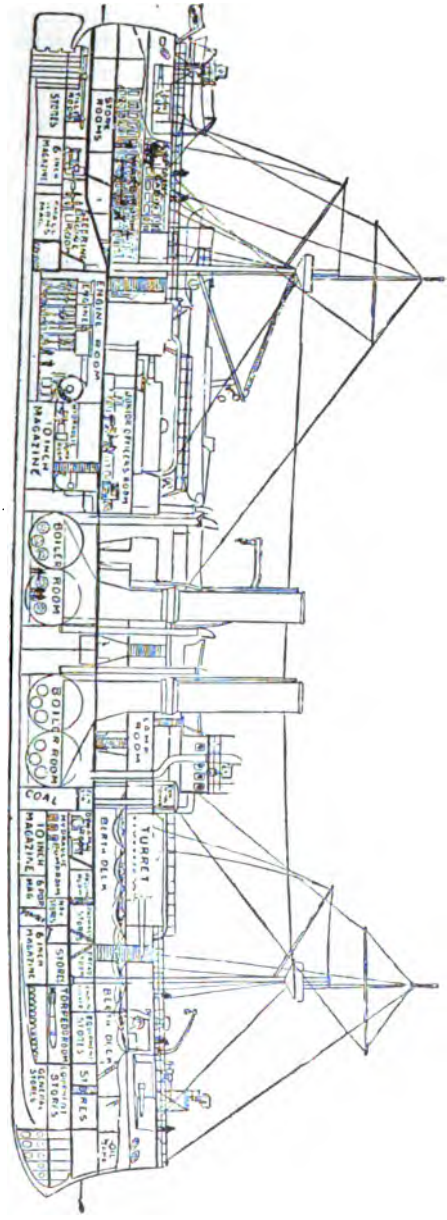
Spanish government expressed profound regret for the misconduct of its representative, and named Señor Polo y Bernabé as his successor at Washington.

Destruction of the "Maine."—On January 24, 1898, the United States warship "Maine," Captain C. D. Sigsbee, was ordered to the harbor of Havana, not, as was distinctly explained by the assistant secretary of state, Judge Day, as a menace to Spain, nor even as a means of protecting the lives and property of Americans in Havana in the event of a popular tumult there, but simply as a token of "the resumption of friendly naval relations with Spain." The secretary of the navy, too,



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE "MAINE."

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explained the order to Captain Sigsbee as meaning only that "our vessels are going to resume their friendly calls at Cuban ports." And the Spanish minister, Sr. de Lôme expressed similar views; according to him "the only remote contingency which might lead to unpleasant consequences would be some overt act on the part of the insurgent sympathizers, committed with a hope of embroiling Spain and the United States." In acknowledgment of the friendliness of the visit of the American battleship to Havana, the Spanish government immediately ordered the battleship Vizcaya to visit the American ports. Simultaneously it was announced that the next Cortes would be asked to vote $40,000,000 for strengthening the Spanish navy.

On the night of February 15, at the hour of 9:40, the battleship "Maine" was destroyed by an explosion. Of her crew, 266 men, among them two of the officers, were killed or drowned instantly, or received injuries of which they died shortly after. As the explosion took place forward of the ship, under the seamen's quarters, while the officers' quarters were aft, the victims were nearly all seamen, marines, firemen, artificers, etc. The wreck took fire and sank under the water, all but the afterpart of the superstructure deck. Immediately after the explosion the wreck was in flames, the cellulose packing taking fire and burning fiercely.

The story of the disaster, as gathered from the narratives of several of the survivors and of other witnesses, is as follows:

The night was intensely dark. At distances of 200 or 300 yards from the doomed ship were anchored the Ward Line steamer "City of Washington" and the Spanish cruiser "Alfonso XII." The men were asleep below; Captain Sigsbee was in his cabin. He had just finished writing a letter when the crash came. "The ship lurched heavily to port," says Captain Sigsbee, "and I knew in an instant what it all meant—that my ship had blown up." The force of the explosion shook the whole water front of the city, and threw down many telegraph and telephone poles. The captain's first order was to flood the magazines, but the magazines were already flooding themselves. A great flame now broke out from the "Maine," illumining the whole harbor; the "Alfonso XII." and the "City of Washington" had boats at once lowered and sent to the rescue of the survivors. The boats from the "Alfonso XII." carried away 37 wounded men; and those from the "City of Washington," 24. Three of the "Maine's" own boats were left after the explosion, and in these the rest of the survivors were borne to safety. The

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REAR-ADMIRAL MONTGOMERY SICARD, U. S. N.

Relieved, owing to illness, from command of the North Atlantic Station.

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wounded were taken to public hospitals, where they were cared for tenderly.

A naval court of inquiry was appointed by President McKinley to ascertain the cause of the explosion. The court commenced its investigations at the scene of the disaster, in Havana harbor, February 26, and, after 23 days of continuous labor, its judgment was formulated and transmitted to the president March 21. It was then, together with the voluminous testimony, communicated to congress.

HON. WILLIAM E. MASON OF ILLINOIS, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The report of the court of inquiry was that the discipline on board the "Maine" had been excellent; the ammunition had been stowed in accordance with the regulations of the service; after the disaster the keys of the magazines had been found in their proper place in the captain's cabin. The temperature of the magazines had been taken daily; in none was an undue degree of heat reported except the 10-inch magazine, and that magazine did not explode. Varnishes, dryers, etc., were all stowed on or above the main deck. The coal bunkers had been inspected daily. The fire-alarms in the bunkers were in working order. The two after boilers were in use at the time of the explosion: they were working at a comparatively low pressure of steam: they could not have caused the disaster. The four forward boilers were found by the divers to be in a fair condition.

There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion. The first explosion was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun, while the second explosion was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume. This second explosion was, in the opinion of the court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the "Maine."

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Then, after describing the condition of the sunken ship as found by the divers, the opinion of the court is declared to be that the disaster could have been caused "only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship about frame 18 and somewhat on the port side;" and that the explosion of the mine "caused the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines." The disaster "was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of the vessel." Finally "the court has been unable to obtain any evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the 'Maine' upon any person or persons." Signed by W. T. Sampson, Captain, U. S. N., president, and A. Marix, lieutenant-commander, U. S. N., judge advocate.

HON. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY OF CONNECTICUT, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Cuba in Congress.—In congress no week passed without exciting debates, especially in the senate, on the question of Spanish rule in Cuba, the De Lôme incident, the destruction of the "Maine," and the sufferings of the reconcentrados. On February 18 Senator Mason of Illinois, in advocating the passing of a resolution for an investigation of the "Maine" disaster by a joint committee of the two houses of congress, began with an expression of lack of confidence in the thoroughness of an investigation conducted by the Navy Department.

"I understand the Navy Department will make the investigation," he said, "but I also understand an investigation could be made by this branch of the government that would not in any way interfere with the naval investigation. I also understand that the people of this country are fast coming to the conclusion that the real situation is not only being concealed from the people but from the members of congress and senators.

"The people have a right to know something about the situation. I say that the people do lack confidence in some

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of the departments of the government, and they sometimes, perhaps, do in this department.

"It is a congressional investigation that the people are demanding. They are fast coming to the conclusion that matters concerning this Cuban affair, including the De Lôme letter incident and the loss of the 'Maine,' of which they ought to know, are being concealed from them. The people want to know the facts and they will know them."

He said he did not desire to reflect upon the motives or honor of anybody, but suggested that the officials of the Navy Department, in making their investigation, would be trying their own case and would naturally endeavor to cover up any blame that might attach to them.

"Let this disaster to our navy and to our country be thoroughly investigated by congress, and then we shall know that it will be done right." The people were sick and tired of secret investigations and reports by cipher, and of having information suppressed and then doled out to them as some executive officer might think proper.

Replying, Senator Wolcott (Rep., Col.) resented the imputation of want of patriotism to the Navy Department.

"There is not," he said, "a patriotic citizen in this land who has not the fullest confidence in every department of this government, and in the Department of the Navy particularly. Least of all is it decent, in my opinion, that in this chamber there should be insinuations cast at this critical time that there is a lack in the minds of the people of the United States of confidence in the navy of our country.

"From the time of Paul Jones our ships have sailed in every war, face always to the foe. The records of our naval battles are the most glorious history in the page of any country for the last one hundred years. I do not know what slums the senator from Illinois may have dragged to find the expression of an opinion that there is lack of confidence in the personnel of our navy, but I know he cannot find an honorable, or a decent, or a patriotic citizen who will stand up before the country and indorse for an instant the utterances which he has made.

"I do not underrate the importance of this branch of the government; but what we need now, in my opinion, is a decent and dignified reticence in the face of an appalling calamity. There are times for speaking and there are times for silence.

"If ever there was a moment when we should abstain from outrageous and gratuitous insult to a friendly nation, that time is to-day. If ever there was a time when we should lend our help to every department of the government, it should be to-day. If there was ever a time when we should refrain from unjust and ignorant criticism, it is to-day."

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CHINA AND THE POWERS.

The Kiao-Chau Incident.—The German occupation of Kiao-Chau harbor and adjacent territory in the last months of 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 869), called forth no protest from European powers. It was noted that China had granted to Germany no trade rights exclusive of other nations. The powers, by accepting the German procedure as justifiable, establish a precedent for their own similar acquisitions at a convenient season: rather they confirm the precedent set by England and France years ago in the occupation of large areas in southern China. The seizure of Kiao-Chau —announced in January as taking the form of a lease for fifty (in March for ninety-nine) years—is significant as indicating Germany's policy of future extension of her Asiatic trade, as Kiao-Chau can have commercial value only after very large outlay for various equipments. As reported, the cession includes also a zone thirty miles wide and two hundred miles long for a railway to the capital of the province, with mining privileges along the line. England, now controlling two-thirds of the Chinese foreign trade ($172,000,000 out of $258,000,000 a year), sees with apprehension a new and formidable competitor. For comparison it is added here that in reports of Chinese trade Japan ($25,000,000) is second to Great Britain; and the United States ($16,000,000) is third: for the last-named country, however, some estimates are larger.

BARON HOHENLOHE VON BUELOW, GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

Russia at Port Arthur.—British apprehension, both

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in commercial and in international relations, was increased by some evidence in the last half of December deemed to show a previous understanding between Germany and Russia regarding the Kiao-Chau movement. It was announced from Pekin and confirmed from St. Petersburg that a Russian fleet was to winter at Port Arthur with China's sanction. The English press, supposably reflecting the views of the government, while not contesting the reasonableness of the German and Russian advances, pointed out that their new command of the gulf of Pe-Chi-li tended to "deflect the whole balance of power in China," and made it imperative on Britain to take at least preliminary steps for securing compensating advantages naval and commercial. Some papers, however, preferred to "credit the Russian explanation that the naval visit to Port Arthur was purely temporary." The year ended with the air full of disquieting rumors of alliances and counter-alliances on the Chinese question, but with little clear knowledge of events in detail or revelation of official purpose.

The Russian movement at Port Arthur caused, as its purpose was more fully developed, a deep uneasiness in the public mind in Great Britain. In comparison, the German movement in the Shan-tung province dwindled into a mere incident. The suspicion began to be expressed that Russian policy—with which Germany and probably France were believed to be in close accord—was the prime mover in the anti-British combination. This suspicion gained strength as it became more fully known that Russia and France were endeavoring to prevent China's acceptance of the British loan of $80,000,000 (by some accounts $60,000,000), which had been offered on remarkably advantageous terms—at par, at 4 per cent. The three conditions attached to the loan doubtless accounted for the opposition of those powers. The first provided for opening to all nations three new treaty ports, of which one was Talien-wan, not far from Port Arthur and commanding the approaches on the rear or landward side to that stronghold. Now, Port Arthur, chosen by Russia for the southern terminus of the new Trans-Siberian railway, is capable of being made a second Gibraltar for strength, commanding an approach to Pekin, and menacing Korea. Great Britain made no objection to China's concession of Port Arthur

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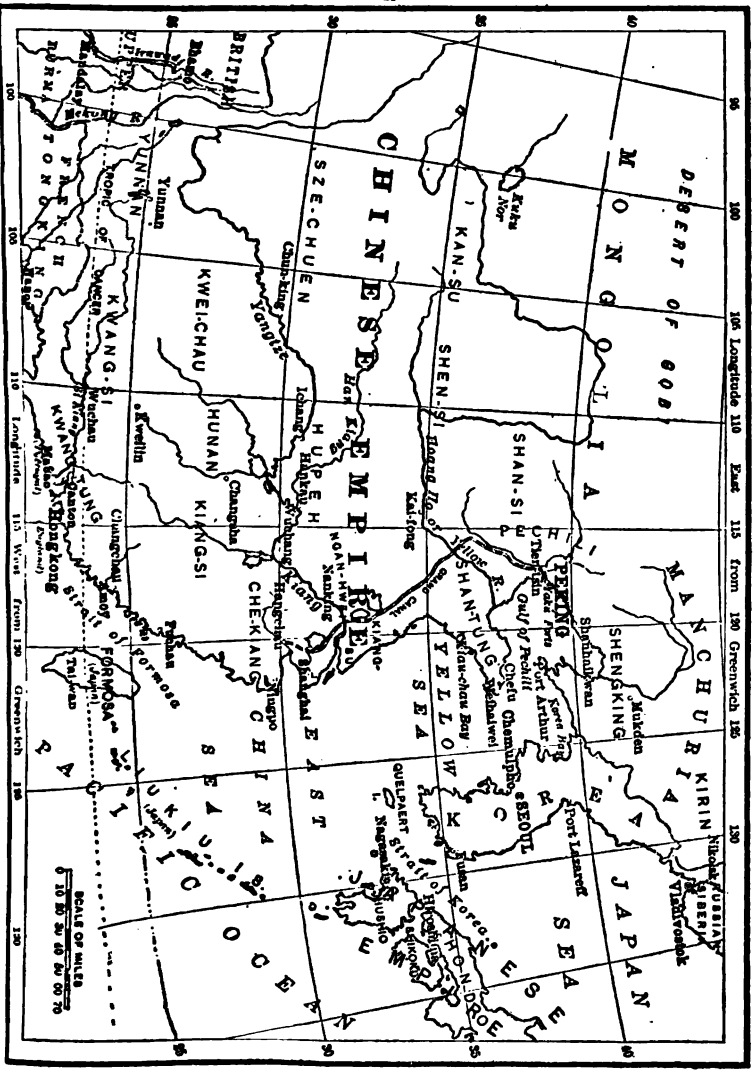

THE POLITICAL SITUATION CENTRE OF THE FAR EAST.

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as a terminus of the Russian railway. The second stipulation was that China should open equally to the trade of all nations, and should not alienate to any other power, the populous and productive Yang-tse-Kiang valley in central China, a region which could be reached by a British railway from a port on the bay of Bengal. The third was that Great Britain should have the right to extend the Burmese railway through the province of Yun-Nan, one of the provinces which France covets as an addition to her possessions in Tonquin. Russia, having offered a loan on less favorable terms, which China had not taken, is understood to have followed with a new offer, threatening war if China accepted the British proposal—the result being that China declined the latter. The menace was decisive, as the Russian power frowns along the Chinese northern border for three thousand miles.

English suspicion of Russia soon deepened into conviction, by reason of events in Korea. Late in December Russian influence, arbitrarily and even menacingly exerted, caused the dismissal by the Korean government of its superintendent of customs and financial adviser, an Englishman named McLeavy Brown, whose administration in recent months had brought order out of the chaos of Korean finances, in favor of the Russian nominee, Alexieff, whose appointment would practically have put the government of the kingdom entirely in the hands of the Russian minister. This change was in accord with the terms of a new agreement. Under advice of the British consul, Brown twice returned the notice of dismissal served on him. The British government immediately ordered a strong fleet to Chemulpo (the port of Seoul) to enforce its protest. The result was a compromise by which the British and Russian customs agents were appointed jointly to manage the Korean customs. Still, however, Britain remained seemingly passive in face of the continued encroachments of Russia on Chinese territory and Russia's increasing influence in the Chinese government.

The French at Hai-Nan.—On December 31 a report from Singapore announced in London that the French fleet had occupied the important island of Hai-Nan. A semi-official denial was followed by statements that "the occupation was imminent." On February 25 Mr. Cur-

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zon of the British foreign office stated that the French government had intimated a denial of any intention to initiate such a policy. Nevertheless, French occupation of the island is thought not improbable.

Another Russo-Chinese Treaty.—The events of the quarter have given rise to considerable speculation regarding an alleged treaty said to date from 1896—a secret treaty whose existence, repeatedly denied and reaffirmed, seems increasingly, though not finally, evidenced by recent events. It was heard of first from St. Petersburg in January, 1897, as a concession to the Czar of the practical control of the region in China in which was waged the war with Japan—"giving Russia the right to carry the new Trans-Siberian railway to Kirin, a Chinese town of central Manchuria, from two directions—first, from some point in Siberia; and second, from Vladivostock. Next, Russia obtains the right to build a railroad from Kirin to Port Arthur, should China fail to do so." These three railways were to be built with Russian funds, of Russian standard gauge, and defended by Russian garrisons, which might be augmented by Chinese troops under Russian drill. Russia in return agreed to exercise a military protectorate over the Chinese empire if the empire were attacked by any outside power, European or Asiatic.

The grounds for asserting the existence of this treaty are as yet insufficient. But noticeably consistent with its main lines are the lines on which Russia and China have for months been moving. If, as some have declared, Great Britain had knowledge of it from the first, the fact of her inaction in regard to it presents a problem no more difficult than the evident fact of her inaction in face of the successive developments of recent Russian policy. British tolerance of Russia's great advances in China has been a puzzle to the British public and to observers in other lands. An assortment of answers is offered—such as these:

Great Britain deemed the damage to her interests and to those of the world likely to be less from the success of Russia's scheme than from the general war which ultimately would result from her forcible resistance—a war in which she and Japan would confront all the great powers of continental Europe.

Great Britain doubted the permanent success of the Russo-Chinese alliance: the partners would soon be playing each other false.

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Great Britain neither grudged to Russia the enlargement of her territory, nor grudged to China her advancement in civilization and in efficiency of government through that enlargement.

Great Britain bides her time; she can move easily and with greater moral force strike at facts when they arise than at a suspected and shadowy scheme.

An answer which may include several of those above noted, is that Great Britain is now at last aware that her Asiatic empire is big enough: she is no longer seeking—except at selected points—new colonial areas to be unified, governed, defended. Therefore, while on general principles solicitous that the integrity of the Chinese empire should be preserved, she will not take her final stand on that. Russia will not be withstood in "occupying" without formally annexing northern China, where Britain has little trade, nor will France be hampered in entering at the southeast on lands bordering her present possessions. Britain's one indispensable object now is trade, more trade; and for this she needs only rare and quite limited territorial concessions in the interest of her mercantile establishments, or of railway extensions, or the like. Giving liberty to Russia for large occupancy sets a precedent for Britain's limited demands on the border of her own present possessions.

On the last mentioned theory, Great Britain may frown severely on a dismemberment of China; but she will fight as soon as ports now open to her trade are, to any large extent, closed. The present government indeed has notified the world with utmost explicitness to this effect, not hiding its purpose in secret treaties. England will not shut out any other nation's trade from her ports in eastern Asia. She is not asking new ports for herself exclusively. Her insistence is only that in Asiatic ports newly opened by European powers her commerce shall have the equal rights guaranteed to her in the treaty of Tien-Tsin. China is expected to become the great market of the world for European manufactures: England is not to be shut out from it. On January 25, at Bolton, Mr. Curzon, under-secretary of the foreign office, speaking for the government, pointed out that the country would in whatever event insist on its treaty rights, "rights which every British government may be relied upon to assert and which no British government can afford to see extinguished." The same policy had previously been declared by Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, speaking at Manchester, January 10; and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, at Swansea, January 17, had warned those whom it may concern that the ends for which the country is striving are not mere pious aspirations, but are practical realities

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for which the empire is prepared, if need be, to go to war.

British Loan to China.—In the latter part of February the great financial strength of Great Britain gained an advantage in the long competition for the Chinese loan. Efforts to induce Japan not to press her demand on China for payment of the war indemnity, had met the answer that Japan's finances would not admit delay. On February 22 it was announced that a loan of £16,000,000 for forty-five years had finally been arranged—not a government loan, though said to be guaranteed by the two governments concerned, and not a merely English, but an Anglo-German, loan—through the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank in London and the German Asiatic Bank. The loan is issued at 90 per cent, with interest at 3 1-2, or by latest accounts at 4 1-2. The foreign office in London set forth the following statement showing the important advantages secured by Great Britain, and in large degree by other nations, in virtue of this loan:

"The following are the arrangements in the interests of British trade which have been agreed to by the Chinese government on the representations of Sir Claude Macdonald, British minister at Pekin:

"The internal highways of China are to be opened to British and other steamers in the course of June next. Thus, wherever the use of native boats is now permitted by treaty, foreigners will be equally allowed to employ steamers or steam-launches whether owned by them or by the Chinese.

"In view of the great importance attached by Great Britain to the retention of the Yang-Tse region in Chinese possession, the Chinese government has formally intimated to the British government that there can be no question of the territory in the valley or region of the Yang-Tse being mortgaged, leased, or ceded, to any power.

"The post of maritime customs, in the future as in the past, shall be held by a British subject so long as British trade at the ports of China continues to exceed that of any other power. A port will be opened in the province of Hu-Nan within two years."

This loan, with its various conditions, mostly to come into operation in four months, is justly regarded as having great significance. It opens in China a new era to trade, an era of unrestricted foreign competition. The ports recently acquired by Russia and by Germany, as well as other ports, are declared open to all nations. Moreover, the three powers, Russia, France, and Germany, which thus far have seemed to be demanding and

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receiving from China special privileges in pay for their intervention to prevent Japan from availing herself of the usual rights of a victor in war, are no longer given the preference. Also, an important political feature is the kind of securities which China puts in pledge. The port-dues naturally are pledged; but the pledging also of a portion of the "likin" tax, or inland tariff between provinces, is a most extraordinary concession, amounting almost to yielding her sovereignty over her internal affairs and putting her administrative authority into the hands of her creditors. European methods will necessarily be employed.

HON. GEORGE N. CURZON, BRITISH UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

To Great Britain, holding seven or eight times as much Chinese foreign trade as any other nation, will naturally fall the chief share of advantage in the new era opened by the terms of this loan. The control of maritime customs will be in British hands so long as British trade holds its lead. German partnership in the loan, greatly regretted by some writers in English journals, is by others regarded as tending to end the "splendid British isolation" by a union of German with English financial interests in the East, showing that the two powers are not in real antagonism, besides lessening the risks of assault or intrigue against Britain's policy of opening trade in China. In the United States any large extension of this policy is heartily welcomed.

British Foreign Policy.—On the ground of international relations, the British public had showed in January impatience, and early in February signs of bitter disap-

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pointment and dissatisfaction. Even the great advantages afterwards gained through the loan did not reconcile the public with Lord Salisbury's foreign policy. It was held to be in violation of British tradition. The policy as to China and Korea had long been popularly supposed to be the blocking of Russia's advance upon northern Chinese teritory, there to rear fortresses commanding the gulf of Pe-chi-li and the Yellow sea and menacing Korea. Why did not the British fleet, far the strongest in those waters, and having the fleet of Japan as a waiting auxiliary, anchor at Port Arthur and prevent the Russian invasion? Why was not the preservation of the integrity of the Chinese empire against Russian seizure, long supposed to be a cardinal point in England's policy, openly declared as such a year ago, or even before the "secret treaty" of 1896? The answer is hinted at in the preceding pages, which give some of the various reasons surmised. It is evident that, for whatever reason, England's old policy now changes, giving place to new; or else, under new pressure, has merely gathered itself in from old ideals and framed itself in practical lines for these strange modern days. Not abandoning its concern regarding territorial changes, it now views these primarily in their effects on trade. "English interests in China," in Mr. Curzon's phrase, "it views as paramount but not exclusive." Equal advantages for British trade it will maintain at all hazards, preserving the channels now existing, and claiming its share in those hereafter opened.

In the beginning of February Russian journals had seen in England's allowance of Russian occupancy at Port Arthur and Talien-wan "a British surrender." A similar view, angrily expressed in many English papers, had found guarded utterance in parliament, and had later showed its effect in losses by the government in some by-elections. The report was that England, under pressure from the continent, had withdrawn her demand for an open port at Talien-wan. It was at that time alleged that in the Chinese territory now or hereafter annexed by Russia England's treaty rights to open trade would necessarily cease. The partition of China had begun: Britain had failed either to resist it or to procure her share in it: her trade and her honor both were impaired. The government at first confined its statements to denying the truth of common reports, and generally asserting

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that British interests had been sufficiently protected, and British treaty rights had not at all been and would not be infringed. The immense naval preparations, however, were urgently pressed—the naval estimates for the year, presented on March 10, amounting to $127,000,000, an unprecedented sum. A few days later Lord Salisbury vigorously declared that Russia had given categorical assurances in writing that all Chinese ports passing under her control would be made and kept open to all the world. Still, public distrust was evident.

Nearly two months later, on March 29, was published in London a Russian official statement to foreign countries concerning the convention, signed two days before at Pekin, by which "Port Arthur and the port of Talienwan and the territories adjacent" had been "ceded to Russia in usufruct by China." It stated that the region indicated would be "immediately occupied by Russian troops, and that the Russian flag will be hoisted by the side of the Chinese flag." It also announced that "the port of Talien-wan will be open to foreign trade, and that the largest measure of hospitality will be extended to the ships of all friendly nations."

An official communication issued to the press adds:

"The cessions are for twenty-five years, but may be extended later by common accord. Further, China has conceded the right of constructing a railroad to connect the ports with the Trans-Siberian main line." Several sentences follow, dealing with the international relations involved. The first sentence gives the purport of the whole: "While safeguarding the integrity and sovereignty of China and satisfying the essential needs of Russia, the arrangement injures the interests of no foreign state."

Comments of leading English papers, Conservative as well as a Radical, of the same date, indicate great dissatisfaction with the new governmental policy which has allowed such a move to be accomplished. The "Times" speaks of "the dangerous illusion (in Russia) that Great Britain will not go to a greater length than protests." The "Morning Post" alludes to the government as "conscious of having lost the game against Russia." The "Daily Chronicle" says: "The treaty of Tien-Tsin is being torn up." The "Daily News" says of the Russian move: "It is a serious rebuff, and makes the government look very foolish"; but adds, "clearly it was not worth England's while to go to war to prevent Russia's action."

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The press of continental Europe, largely anti-British, expresses in general its welcome of Russia's success against British arrogance. The American press has not dealt largely with the affair; but at first plainly evinced apprehension at the apparent breaking down of the outer line of defense of the world's open trade in the Far East. From later and fuller developments it seems to have concluded that the English government may have prudently changed its position the better to keep its policy. In view of the unity of interests of British and American trade in eastern Asia, some papers are urging the United States government to take measures upholding with moral force the British hand.

The United States government in relation to China acts only for the due protection of its citizens in that empire and for the preservation of those rights of trade which are ours by existing treaties of dates 1844, 1858, and later. By force of those treaties, while reasonable tariff policies could not be objected to, any increase of trade privileges granted to any other nation must be granted also to us. The equal trade rights, gained only through long and difficult negotiations, will be protected. This government could not regard with approval any alienation of Chinese territory which would work any large subversion of those rights. American journals during the quarter have expressed what is undoubtedly the public demand, that this country should be represented in China by a minister well-equipped and watchful to prevent any unfavorable change. Still, the United States has never yet definitely announced, like England, that it would go to war in behalf of its trade-rights—that question being left for decision according to the circumstances in the case.

Korea.—Korea, not strictly included in the Chinese question is practically a part of it. The dispute between Russia and Great Britain on the control of Korean finances, mentioned in preceding pages (p. 34), is indicative of the attitude of the two nations regarding that unquiet little kingdom. The United States has the first rights to Korea, having opened the "hermit nation" to intercourse with the world; but it claims only equal rights of trade. Japan has the next right, having fought a war to free it from Chinese misgovernment, that it might become both an ally and a profitable field for Japanese

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trade. Though Russia and Japan are in treaty to preserve its independence, Russia covets it. Japan will probably use force if necessary to prevent its absorption by Russia. But Japan is not yet ready to fight the Northern Giant. England is watchful against Russian schemes for its control as a vassal, which have made some visible advances of late—notably the cession in December by Korea of Deer Island, completely commanding Fusan harbor on the Japan sea, for a Russian coaling station. England's position as declared in the British house of commons by Mr. Curzon, is that it is her interest to "see that Korea be not territorially or administratively absorbed by the empire of Russia, and that Korean territory or Korean harbors be not made the bases of schemes for aggrandizement so as to disturb the balance of power in the Far East, and give to one power maritime supremacy in the Eastern seas."

A royal concession for the first railroad in Korea has been secured by an American firm, whose headquarters are in Denver, Col., and Chattanooga, Tenn. It is now under construction, twenty-five miles in length from Seoul, the capital, to its port at Chemulpo. Among those in charge of the work are three officials of the American-Oriental Construction Company. A steel bridge 1,650 feet long, with wooden trestle approaches 800 feet long, is a noticeable feature: the bridge is now being constructed in this country. Korea abounds in mineral riches.

Illustrative of the unsettled state of affairs in that country was an incident reported unofficially here on January 27. The king of Korea requested the commander of the United States cruiser "Boston" to land a naval force for his protection from a threatened revolution. The captain declined, in obedience to the rule of the American navy prohibiting its interference with the merely internal affairs of any foreign country.

Japanese Foreign Relations.—Japan is making enormous naval and military preparations, presumably with a view to a struggle with Russia. The strength of her army when on war footing has been almost doubled, being now 520,000 men. She is building at home and in Great Britain, Germany, France, and this country, four first-class battleships, eleven cruisers, and twenty-three torpedo-boats and destroyers. One or two of the

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battleships will be the largest and most powerful in the world. This is thought to signify that the Chinese question will not be settled entirely in Europe.

It was reported on February 10 that Japan had given notice to China of her intention to keep permanently the stronghold at Wei-Hai-Wei. This, if confirmed, shows her availing herself of Germany's precedent at Kiao-Chau, and Russia's at Port Arthur.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

A court-martial for trial of the charges brought against Count Esterhazy (Vol. 7, p. 970) was ordered by General Saussier, military governor of Paris, December 4, 1897; but General Saussier distinctly declared that in taking that step he in no wise gave encouragement to the friends of Dreyfus to hope that the sentence passed upon the disgraced captain would be revised. The government also officially declared the Dreyfus judgment final and irreversible when in the chamber of deputies, to the request of a member that assurance should be given to the public, "especially the army," that the Dreyfus case was not to be reopened, the premier, M. Méline, replied: "There is no Dreyfus case and can be none." But that was not enough to still the apprehensions of the deputies: they must have the minister for war explain the reasons for ordering the trial of Count Esterhazy, and thus in some measure at least bringing the Dreyfus judgment into controversy. So the minister for war, General Billot, was summoned to appear before the deputies, and renewed the assurance given by the premier that there was no Dreyfus case: the man had been fairly tried and condemned by seven of his peers on the evidence of 27 officers.

"For myself," he said in conclusion, "in my soul and conscience as a soldier and the chief of the army, I regard the sentence as just. Dreyfus is guilty."

As was amply proved in the trial of Emile Zola in February, the premier and the minister for war were faithful representatives of the mind of the French government and of the army when they declared the Drey-

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fus case to be closed absolutely, never to be reopened. Neither in the court-martial of Esterhazy nor in the civil trial of Zola was the judgment pronounced upon Captain Dreyfus allowed to come into question.

The Esterhazy Court-Martial.—The Esterhazy court-martial trial was commenced January 10.

First the report of Major Ravary, the officer who had made a preliminary examination of the facts, was read: it was a complete exoneration of the accused officer; there was no tangible and judicial proof of Esterhazy's guilt; the "bordereau," or note addressed to the representative of a foreign power (unnamed) and which referred to the secrets of the French national defense, was not in Esterhazy's handwriting, as charged by the friends of Dreyfus. Counsel on behalf of Mme. Dreyfus and her children and also on behalf of Mattieu Dreyfus, brother of the disgraced captain, asked leave of the court to represent them in the trial, but this was refused.

GENERAL SAUSSIER,
MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS.

The examination of Major Esterhazy by the president of the court was perfunctory. The accused denied all the charges—authorship of the "bordereau," prying into secrets of the army bureaus, writing letters in which he expresses contempt for France, her army, her people, etc. There was nothing like cross-examination; the denials of the accused went on the record on their merits.

Mattieu Dreyfus, called to testify, pointed out the close resemblance between the writing of the "bordereau" and the acknowledged handwriting of Esterhazy. Esterhazy had himself admitted this resemblance, but had accounted for it by saying that his writing had been traced over; but, asked Dreyfus, "How or why could that have been done?" Dreyfus then quoted private letters of Esterhazy's, in one of which he says he wished to be a German Uhlan: in another that he was ready to commit a crime to procure money. He repudiated the authorship of the first of these letters in his testimony. When the other was

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quoted by Mattieu Dreyfus, Esterhazy exclaimed: "This is abominable! That letter was given up by a man who was my friend. You will see on reading it what I think of him. As to crime, I meant that I would send my wife and children to the country and blow out my brains." One of the questions put to Esterhazy by the court related to his disorderly manner of life; he denied this imputation and appealed to his military superiors as witnesses of his honorable career. But this letter and the uncontradicted testimony of several witnesses show that, because of his irregular life, Esterhazy was continually beset by pecuniary difficulties, in which, by the way, he was again and again assisted by very prominent members of the Jewish society in Paris. Other witnesses were examined behind closed doors. The verdict was rendered on the second day: it was a unanimous acquittal of the accused.

GENERAL BILLOT,
FRENCH MINISTER FOR WAR.

The members of the court warmly congratulated Count Esterhazy. The people in the court-room greeted the judgment with loud applause and cries of "France for ever!" "The Army for ever!" As Esterhazy left the building the officers present in court stood in double line, and, as he passed, raised their hats: outside, he had difficulty in making his way through the crowds of enthusiastic admirers. On this scene the correspondent of the London "Times" has these remarks:

Now the man to whom this reception was given only feebly denied lines penned fourteen or fifteen years ago, in which he wrote that he "hoped soon to see all those ignorant and cowardly chiefs of his go to people German prisons;" that it "would be an immense delight to him to slaughter 150,000 Frenchmen as a captain of Uhlans:" and that "Paris would be given up on the evening of a battle to the pillage of 100,000 drunken soldiers." The situation is somewhat bewildering. The secret is to be found in the subterranean action of Anti-Semitism which has been fermenting among the masses of the large towns and threatens sooner or later to lead to an explosion. The same

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fickle masses who applauded the Anti-Clerical campaign now affect to treat Protestantism and Judaism as conspiring against the rest of France. It is by mere chance that the Protestants are comprised in the denunciation, the reason being that M. Scheurer-Kestner, M. Trarieux, and M. Monod, who are either Protestants or friendly to Protestantism, are among the champions of Dreyfus.

This outburst of religious bigotry is openly favored and encouraged in quarters where fanaticism would hardly be expected. Thus the "Eclair" newspaper, of Paris, which is known as General Billot's organ, has this to say about the influences that are enlisted on the side of Dreyfus:

CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

"The movement in favor of Dreyfus is solely a pretext on the part of the English-German-Jew-Protestant syndicate to establish for good their rule in France. The Protestants play a big role in our republic, but their influence was declining and they hope to strengthen it, both in the government and over public opinion, through this affair. The Protestants are getting restless because the government has of late been less inclined to persecute the Catholics, and has even favored the latter at the elections. Nor do they like it that the Russo-French alliance has taken the place of the Franco-German and Franco-English modus vivendi, which, for racial and religious considerations, pleased them much more. It is not the liberty of a traitor so much as the independence of the government and the freedom of the French people that the game is being played for."

And "La Libre Parole" (Free Speech!), edited by the arch-Jew-baiter of France, Edouard Drumont, who is the father of Anti-Semitism in France, comments thus on French Protestantism:

"I grant that Protestants are brethren, often very disagreeable and exacting, and who really take too much of the bedcovering to themselves; but, all the same, they are our brothers, and they have the right to claim their share in the cover common to us all. They were in France before the Reformation, they have remained here since. They have helped to constitute the Fatherland. They are neither nomads nor foreigners; they inhabit the land with the same right as ourselves. . . . I do not succeed in understanding why Protestants have felt the need

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of making their own the cause of an abominable traitor whose guilt has never had the shadow of a doubt for any person of good faith—why they hold to uniting themselves to the Jews and to sharing in an unpopularity justified by the innumerable misdeeds of Israel. . . . What can Protestants hope from a campaign which, by destroying all respect for the heads of the army and by demoralizing the army itself, is preparing irremediable defeats? In what would they be happier if the Prussians had conquered France? They have all the places they ask for; they are masters everywhere."

COMTE ESTERHAZY.

Serious tumults and riots in Paris and in several provincial cities followed. In Paris the students of the Latin Quarter were among the most violent of the Anti-Semite, Anti-Dreyfus demonstrationists: their strongest antagonists were the so-called Socialists, and Anarchists. The war cries of the students and Anti-Semites were "Down with Zola!" "Bespit Zola!" "Long live the Army!" "Death to the Jews!"; of their opponents, "Hurrah for the Social Revolution!" "Long live Zola!" "Bespit Rochefort!" Meetings held by one party were invaded by the other and dispersed. Similar ebullitions of partisan passion occurred at Marseilles, Lyons, Nantes, etc.: at the latter place the mob attacked the shops of Jews and the synagogue.

The scenes in the chamber of deputies whenever the subject of Dreyfus was introduced were highly exciting. On January 23 a Conservative member (Bernis) accused a Socialist member (Jaurès) of being in the pay of the Dreyfus syndicate; which provoked the retort "You are a coward and a scoundrel." Soon the members and the people in the galleries were engaged in fights, and the rioting was general. Troops were called in, and the gal-

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leries were cleared. But even so the chambers decided not to resume the session, fearing a fresh outburst of violence. When the chamber was cleared 125 neckties were picked up from the floor, besides coats that had been torn by deputies from one another's shoulders.

The Zola Trial.—Two days after the trial, Emile Zola published in the "Aurore" an open letter to President Faure, pointing out irregularities in the court-martial trial, and in terms accusing General Billot, General Mercier, Major Ravary, Colonel Du Paty de Clam, and other military officers, of perjury, and challenging the government to prosecute him.

EDOUARD DRUMONT,
EDITOR OF "LA LIBRE PAROLE."

Zola accuses Lieut.-Col. Du Paty de Clam of having been the author of the original judicial error in consequence of which Dreyfus was convicted. While admitting that the error may have been simply one of inadvertence not involving any suspicion of bad faith, Zola asserts that afterward the officer defended his act by "the most absurd and culpable machinations." Herein he had as accomplices General Mercier, General de Boisdeffre, General Gonse, General Pellieux, Major Ravary, and other officers of less note. But the principal culprit is General Billot, minister for war; that officer, when in the chamber of deputies he pledged his honor and conscience to his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus, had in his hands conclusive proofs of the condemned man's innocence. Zola therefore brings against General Billot the charge of high treason against the state and against justice. The motive of General Billot was to save the general staff from the consequences of their unlawful action in condemning Captain Dreyfus; and the Esterhazy court stood between the guilty men and their merited punishment, "in obedience of orders;" the court "knowingly acquitted a guilty man." The court that tried Dreyfus may have been simply "stupid;" that which tried the Esterhazy case was criminal.

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Having thus attacked the honor and the honesty of the highest representatives of the most sacred institution of France, M. Zola invites them to prosecute him. "Let them venture to bring me before the assize court, and let the iniquity be shown in broad daylight. I am waiting."

His challenge was taken up. The government announced its purpose of prosecuting him, and the trial was ordered to be commenced February 7. The publisher of the "Aurore" was to be prosecuted at the same time on the same charge.

EMILE ZOLA.

From the beginning to end this trial, which opened on the day appointed for it, presented scenes of disorder and violence that are without a parallel except perhaps in the stormy hours of the first French revolution.

The advocate representing M. Zola was M. Labori, while M. Clémenceau defended the publisher of the "Aurore," M. Perreux. Before the court proceedings began, the highly emotional audience in the court room gave noisy expression to their partisanship by cries of "Down with—!" and "—for ever!" as the favorites of either faction made their appearance: Thus, when Henri Rochefort appeared, the anti-Zolaites greeted him with "Hurrah for Rochefort!" which the opposing party met with "Down with Rochefort!" And Rochefort, entering heartily into the spirit of the occasion, countered on the Zolaites with: "It would seem that with four of you at five francs the Dreyfus syndicate will not be ruined." The difficulties with which the defense had to contend throughout the proceedings were not obscurely foreshadowed by the excuses presented to the court by witnesses summoned in the name of the accused. One of these witnesses, General Billot, minister for war, cannot appear as a witness because he "has not received permission from the cabinet to testify." Another, Casimir Périer, formerly

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president of the Republic, declines to testify "concerning anything that occurred while he was in office." Colonel Du Paty de Clam alleges no excuse, but simply refuses to testify, and under the law it seems that he cannot be compelled. These excuses were over-ruled by the Court on the second day after trial, and the witnesses notified that they must obey the summons. That change of front on the part of the court had the appearance of favoring Zola's cause, but it was appearance only; those unwilling witnesses used their discretion in answering or refusing to answer the questions put by the defense. Another change of front was made on the second day. On the first day the Court decided to allow the defense to deal with other charges in the inculpated letter besides the ones named in the indictment; but on the second day that ruling was reversed, and the trial was confined to the terms of that instrument, which ignore the most serious of Zola's accusations and specify only the less important ones; under that ruling it is not possible for Zola to prove that Dreyfus was condemned unjustly and illegally; the question is not to be touched.

M. SCHEURER-KESTNER, FRENCH SENATOR.

The first witness called in the case was the wife of Captain Dreyfus. The questions put to her by the counsel for Zola were all excluded by the court, and she left the witness stand. M. Scheurer-Kestner, one of the vice-presidents of the senate, was then called, and testified without being questioned. He stated that in September, 1896, he had learned of the discovery by Colonel Picquart of a mistake made in attributing to Dreyfus the writing of the "bordereau," and of the identification of the handwriting of the "bordereau" with the handwriting of Major Esterhazy: the identification was made by one of the handwriting experts who in the military trial had pronounced the "bordereau" to be in the handwriting of the accused captain. These facts had been laid before General Gonse by Colonel Picquart with the suggestion of a new inquiry by experts: a correspondence exists to prove that the facts were brought to the attention of General Gonse, and that correspondence shows that at that time General Gonse favored a revision of the Dreyfus judgment. The witness now visited the minister of war to acquaint him with these circumstances and to request a reopening of the Dreyfus case. The minister's only reply was that Dreyfus was guilty. Casimir Périer, ex-president of the Republic, refused to answer any of the questions put to him.

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The correspondent of the London "Times," writing at this stage of the case, says:

"Justice and the army seem to join the men bent on falsifying the former and debasing the latter. The judges seem to be carrying to an extreme the resolution to confine the Zola trial within limits within which the defendants' counsel cannot diffuse the requisite light. These efforts of the court, however, are from time to time frustrated, and the force of truth breaks through the fetters imposed on it. The key of this, as of the previous trials, is the question whether or not Dreyfus was illegally condemned on a document concealed from him and his counsel. Now homage must here be rendered to General Mercier. If a secret document was communicated to the court-martial, it was by his orders. His evidence was, therefore, awaited as the criterion on which public opinion would turn. He swore to tell the truth, the whole truth, and, when asked whether he communicated a secret document in the council chamber without the knowledge of the accused or his counsel, he did not, in order to screen himself and uphold the legality of the judgment, reply in the negative. With the conscience of a soldier he said:—'I cannot reply to that question.' Indeed, he obviously could not. He could not confess that such a document was communicated, for this would have condemned the entire procedure; it would have condemned the entire court-martial; it would have showed in the face of the civilized world that a French tribunal had condemned a man to a living grave by violating the law which is the guarantee of the honor and liberty of citizens. He, therefore, said he could not reply, and this was as clear as if he had replied."

The matter of the secret document presented to the court which condemned Dreyfus came up again when a witness was asked to state what he knew regarding it; but he was not permitted to answer the question. Then M. Labori protested vigorously against this rejection of testimony essential to the defense and entirely germane to the issue, but his protestation was in vain. M. Clémenceau, however, very adroitly got before the jury and before the world what amounted to an admission that such secret paper had been placed before the court-martial. "The witness," said he, "knows from one of the judges of the court-martial that a secret document was put on. This I say to the jury. If I am not speaking the truth, let the witness deny it." The witness was mute. Colonel Picquart testified in great detail regarding his investigations and the machinations of certain high military authorities to bring him into discredit and so to impair the force of his proofs of Esterhazy's guilt. Handwriting experts who had testified in Dreyfus's trial, refused to reply to questions by M. Labori on the ground that were they to do so they would be "trenching on the Dreyfus affair" contrary to the court's orders. Nor would the military authorities submit the original of the "bordereau" for comparison with the handwriting of Major Esterhazy: though, if they were sure that the comparison could not injure their case against the friends of Captain Dreyfus, they would very gladly produce it in court. A number of experts called by Zola's counsel then testified with great positiveness that the handwriting of the

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"bordereau" was the handwriting of Major Esterhazy. A long statement was made by General Pellieux to prove that the "bordereau" could not have emanated from any one but an officer of the general staff and the artillery, hence could not have been written by Major Esterhazy, who was of the infantry; it might well have been written by Dreyfus, an artillery officer attached to the general staff. It is to be remembered that the "bordereau" mentioned several matters concerning which the writer of it gave confidential information. The address of General Pellieux to the court was in substance as follows:

GENERAL MERCIER.

The first document mentioned in the "bordereau" is "a note on the hydraulic brake of the 120, and the way that piece behaved." Only an artillery officer could employ that expression. An infantry officer would have said "the 120mm. gun." "The artillery is very jealous of its secrets, and I myself, though a general, do not know the working of that brake. It has been said that Esterhazy may have learned about it at the manœuvres. I say No, and I add that an officer of the war office could alone give information on that brake." . . .

The second document mentioned is a note on the "covering" troops. "How could an officer in garrison at Rouen have any information as to this? He has the mobilization journal of his regiment, but that only gives indications of the points of departure and arrival, which are without importance when definitive instructions are to be given to the troops." "Some modifications will be introduced by the new plan," says the note. That could have been known only to a person in the war office.

The third document mentioned is "a note on the modifications in artillery formations." Esterhazy could not have known these.

The fourth document is "a note respecting Madagascar." A war office official alone could know that the army would take part in the expedition. The "bordereau" is dated May, and not till August were the first effective arrangements made. The fifth document is the "Draft field artillery firing manual of March 14, 1894." The manual was not in the hands of any infantry officer, but was sent only to the artillery. . . .

General Pellieux then made to the jury an impassioned appeal that they defend the honor of the army:

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"I have had enough of the aspersions cast on men intent on doing their duty. I cannot stand it any longer, and I say it is culpable, cruel to deprive the army of its confidence in its chiefs.

"In the day of danger—nearer, perhaps, than you think—what do you expect this army to do? It is to a butchery that your sons will be sent, and on that day M. Zola will have achieved a fresh débâcle the records of which will be sent broadcast over a Europe from which France will be wiped out."

M. Labori was again and again checked by the court when he rose to reply to this harangue. Among the striking passages of his indignant protest against the court's rulings, was this:—

"Prevent me if you will. It will then be clear that for half an hour General de Pellieux was permitted to speak as he has done without its being possible for the defense to reply to him. What! Is the general staff to be allowed constantly to intervene in this trial by means of this brilliant speaker, General de Pellieux, while we cannot say anything whatever? Never has such a thing been seen. General de Pellieux has alluded to our future battles. I respect in him my chief, for I, too, belong to the army. But I may tell him that when that day comes, the day of battle, my blood will be worth as much as his."

Colonel Picquart, being called by the defense to discuss the conclusions and inferences of General Pellieux regarding the "bordereau," said:

"The 'bordereau' enumerates a number of things of much less importance than is generally supposed. There is mention only or mainly of 'notes,' whereas a person who had sent something of real value would have expressed himself quite differently. He would have vaunted his wares.

"Take, for instance, the case of the firing manual. The writer of the 'bordereau' does here insist on the importance of the document, but this is an exception. And Major Esterhazy might have had cognizance of this matter. The first officer to whom I appealed for information at the outset of my inquiry told me that Major Esterhazy's conduct was very strange, and that he had been present at the experiments of the firing schools. He went thither twice. True, he went to the camp of Châlons, but I think an effort might have been made to find out if he did not also go in particular to Le Mans. And, although it was not his turn, he asked to go there a third time without travelling expenses. He has said, as I am aware, that it was to get as near as possible to his country house. But the fact remains. On the other hand, I have also said that an agent informed me that a chef de bataillon was providing a foreign power with documents. The person in Major Esterhazy's regiment to whom I appealed for information, told me that one day he had asked him if he knew anything about the mobilization of the artillery. What did he want with such information? He was thus able to furnish just such notes as were here enumerated. As for the 'new formation,' this formation was made the object of a bill known to a number of senators, deputies, and journalists. He constantly sought the company of journalists. As for the 'covering' troops, it is certain that no one in the war office furnished that information. I am ready to speak on this point, but only with closed doors.

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"I pass to the note on Madagascar. It has been said that it was impossible to know in March, 1894, that the army would not take part in the expedition; but I will point out that this is a note 'relative' to Madagascar, and there is no reason for concluding that the information offered was exclusively military. Moreover, every year Madagascar questions came up at the war office, and I have received from comrades frequent requests for information on this point. As for the firing manual, why could he not have procured it by borrowing it from an artillery officer at the manœuvres? Note this phrase:— ' . . . . Unless you wish me to have the document copied in extenso.' A person who offers to have something copied must have some one at his disposal.' Now Esterhazy was a major and had a regular secretary. But, it is objected, how could a major say, 'I am off to the manœuvres.' I investigated this point and learned that Major Esterhazy went in May to the Brigade Cadre manœuvres. This appears from the day-book of the regiment. All was confirmed, therefore, and I was dumbfounded."

The trial reached its end February 15. After deliberating 40 minutes the jury rendered their verdict that Zola and Perreux were guilty; and the court sentenced Zola to twelve months' imprisonment, Perreux to four months' imprisonment, and each of them to a fine of 3,000 francs.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

A remarkable feature of our recent political history is the coincidence of crises matters involving our relations with other countries. The Venezuelan controversy concerning a matter which had been under consideration by our government for nearly fifty years, reached an acute stage in 1895. The question of our relations to Cuba, which has just now reached its climax, at various times during the past fifty years has presented momentous aspects, notably in 1854, the year of the Ostend Manifesto. The Bering Sea dispute is by no means a new issue, and 1893 was the date of the first decisive step towards a final settlement of it. And finally the question of the relations existing between the United States and the Hawaiian islands has been sufficiently prominent at various times during the past half century to call forth important opinions from various secretaries of state from Daniel Webster to John Sherman.

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Of these questions the first three were diplomatic, while the last one is wholly concerned with our domestic policy. In many of its aspects the Hawaiian question is new to the majority of our people, for, notwithstanding the fact that such a question has existed, the annexation policy has not been imminent until within five years. That it has not been maturely considered by the people at large, has long been evident, and is still apparent, from the indecisive tone in which the great body of people speak of the matter. The press has had much to say about it, but the tone of its discussion has been more tentative and halting, and the conclusions expressed have lacked the incisiveness which is the ordinary characteristic of newspaper opinion in this country. There is an element of uncertainty in almost all of this discussion. Precedents are cited, but many of them inaccurately. In fact, this question finds but one precedent in all the history of our acquisition of territory, and that is the annexation of Texas. The Louisiana territory, Florida, and Alaska were acquired by purchase; California, New Mexico, and a part of Colorado were obtained by cession from Mexico; Washington, Montana, and Idaho came to us as a result of a treaty with Great Britain. Texas alone was annexed. The fact, however, that she was a republic is the only circumstance which makes her case analogous to that of Hawaii. Texas was between two large nations, and had, perforce, to seek union with one. The question of the

COURTESY OF H. W. FAY, DE KALB, ILL.

LILIUOKALANI, EX-QUEEN OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

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extension of negro slavery played a great part in the discussion preceding final action in her case, and finally dominated the whole question.

These considerations make it clear that the principal features of the policy of annexing Hawaii, those features which were to receive most particular attention from congress, were essentially new to our government. Whatever argument should be advanced in favor of adding in this way to our territory, must be based on present expediency or necessity and not upon tradition or experience, inasmuch as Hawaii is non-adjacent territory. And so on through all the phases of the question, the burden of proof has been upon the projectors and defenders of annexation; and the task of convincing an indifferent or unwilling body of the advantages of the new step has proved to be far more difficult than was at first anticipated.

The Treaty in the Senate.—President McKinley in his annual message to congress, December 6, 1897, refers to the treaty of annexation (Vol. 7, pp. 328, 622) in terms of the highest approval, and expresses his earnest desire that it may receive prompt ratification. After stating that the convention was before the senate awaiting legislative approval, he continues:—

"While consistently disavowing from a very early period any aggressive absorption in regard to the Hawaiian group, a long series of declarations through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States in the independent life of the islands and their intimate commercial dependence upon this country. At the same time it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawaiian statehood cease by the passage of the islands under the domination or influence of another power than the United States. Under these circumstances the logic of events required that annexation, heretofore offered, but declined, should in the ripeness of time come about as the natural result of the strengthening ties that bind us to those islands, and be recognized by the free will of the Hawaiian state."

Then follows a statement to the effect that the attitude of Japan towards the question had become clearer, and that the difficulties arising from Japanese immigration to Hawaii were in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation.

It will be remembered that the treaty was transmitted to the senate and referred to the committee on foreign relations June 16, 1897, near the close of the special session of congress. It was supposed that this would be one of the first questions to receive the attention of the

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senate upon the opening of the regular session. The treaty was, of course, considered in secret session; and authentic reports of the drift of opinion concerning it were somewhat meagre. It became evident that, while annexation was not a party question in any such sense as the tariff or currency reform are party questions, yet that party lines were evident in the alignment that time disclosed among the senators. It was understood to be a Republican measure; but Senators Morrill (Vt.) and Hoar (Mass.), two of the most venerable and able of Republican leaders, were known to oppose it, while Senator Morgan (Ala.), a recognized leader among the Democrats, was as earnestly in favor of it. Other Democratic senators were supposed to favor ratification, and all the Populists were its friends; but the general policy of the Democratic party was in opposition to it. This party division seems to many to place the Democrats of to-day in opposition to the traditional policy of their party. Jefferson consummated the Louisiana Purchase, Monroe bought Florida, a Democratic administration declared and carried through the war against Mexico for the possession of the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers, and the foreign ministers of President Pierce issued the Ostend Manifesto. Again, Marcy, a Democratic secretary of state, had spoken thus regarding Hawaii in 1853: "It seems to be inevitable that they [the Hawaiian islands] must come under the control of this government." This apparent infidelity to tradition, however, shows, as many another fact palpably discloses, that the question of annexing this group of islands involves new and unprecedented questions, and that adherence to a party of long standing and venerable traditions does not commit one to one side or the other of this question.

Japan and Hawaii.—At the time of the transmission of the treaty from Hawaii to our government, the Japanese minister at Washington, as will be remembered, made a formal protest against the adoption of such a policy as this act provided. When, however, the convention had been delivered to the senate, Minister Hoshi, who meanwhile had been in conference with his home government, announced to the secretary of state that the Japanese did not desire to protest further against annexation, and explained their earlier adverse attitude by saying that formal protest had been made with a view to drawing

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from the United States specific assurance that Japanese rights in Hawaii should not be infringed. Having received such assurance in Mr. Sherman's note replying to the protest, he declared that Japan felt secure in allowing the affair to proceed without protest. One point, namely, the exact status of Japanese residents of the islands in the event of the ratification of the treaty, remained to be considered. After some discussion the state department came to an agreement with Mr. Hoshi. According to its terms the Japanese in Hawaii are to have equal rights with Japanese in the United States. The latter are to have, by virtue of the treaty of 1895, all the rights accorded to the citizens of the most favored nation, among them being the privilege of naturalization and the franchise. The provisions of the treaty are to go into effect in 1899, and in case of annexation the Japanese residents of the islands will not have long to wait. During the discussion that led up to this settlement, the Japanese minister took occasion to deny in most unequivocal language that the Japanese had any desire, near or remote, to get possession of the Hawaiian group.

Little progress was made with the treaty during January. One event, however, of indirect bearing upon it occurred during the month. This was the visit of President Dole of the Hawaiian Republic. He came to the United States as a guest of the nation, and, arriving in Washington on January 26, was received in a manner befitting the head of a sister republic. He was accompanied by Mrs. Dole. During his visit of about two weeks he consistently refused to give utterance to his views on the subject of annexation. To those who met him he presented the appearance of a very conservative man. Just ahead of President Dole came Mr. Joseph O. Carter, who made the journey from Hawaii to Washington for the purpose of protesting against annexation. When he arrived at the capital on January 24, he announced that he opposed the treaty because he thought it injurious to both countries. He declared that Hawaii was perfectly able to take care of herself and, if left alone, would continue under her present form of government, a republic dominated by Americans.

The treaty was reported to the senate from the committee on foreign relations about the middle of January. Early in February the senatorial opposition to it began

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to take shape. On the third of the month, Senator White (Dem., Cal.) offered a resolution to the effect that it was the right of the people of Hawaii to maintain their own form of government, and the United States ought in no wise to interfere with it. Four days later Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.) offered an amendment to the resolution. After declaring that the present Republic of Hawaii is a rightful government with a constitution as the true and recognized authority upon which all the powers of government are based, the amendment continues:

THE PRINCESS KAIULANI.

"And said government of the Republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent in the manner provided in its constitution that the Hawaiian islands, with all the territory appurtenant thereto, over which said government now claims to exercise sovereign jurisdiction, shall be annexed to and become a part of the territory of the United States of America, and shall be subject to the national power and sovereign jurisdiction thereof, it is hereby enacted and declared that said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that said Hawaiian islands are annexed as a part of the territory of the United States of America, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof."

The resolution and amendment were referred to the committee on foreign relations. On the same day Senator Teller (Independent, Col.) delivered a comprehensive argument in favor of the treaty.

Forecasting the change that was subsequently made in the method of considering the question, he said that in all probability the measure before the senate could not receive the sixty votes necessary to pass it, and added an argument in favor of legislative action in the shape of a bill looking to legislation

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by both houses of congress in place of the convention. Much legislation would be needed to complete the machinery which it was the object of the treaty to begin, and this must be passed upon by both houses. In this fact he saw an argument for action by both houses in adopting the initiatory measure. His arguments in favor of the scheme of annexing the islands were that in the present and prospective disturbed condition of affairs in the Orient it would be a short-sighted policy for the leading Occidental nation to neglect this opportunity of getting a foothold in the Pacific. The Kanakas, he said, were fast disappearing, thus eliminating from the question the serious part which the presence of an undesirable and wholly alien population would furnish. While he controverted the statements made by Senators White and Pettigrew to the effect that the climate was unhealthful for Americans, he suggested that the group would be an excellent abode for such of our negro population as should desire to emigrate to a more congenial climate or occupation than America affords them.

On February 22 Congressman Johnson (Ind.) made a conspicuous speech against annexation.

His arguments, which may be regarded as representative of the opposition sentiment, were that annexation is not desired by the people of Hawaii, the present government, whether de jure or de facto, not being fairly representative; that annexation would be inconsistent with others of our recent policies, inasmuch as it would admit illiterate, poor, and ignorant people to our citizenship just when we are making strenuous efforts to prevent these very classes coming to us from Europe; that it would admit Chinese to American life, while we have adopted the strictest measures of exclusion of Chinese; that we had rejected all other offers of non-contiguous territory, except Alaska, and there was no apparent reason why we should make Hawaii an exception; and, finally, that the policy of aggrandizement had ruined many nations and would be likely to produce the same result with us.

Resolution Substituted for Treaty.—On March 5 the committee on foreign relations came to the conclusion that a continuance of the effort to ratify the treaty would be fruitless. It was evident that if a vote were taken the number favoring the measure would be four or six less than the required two-thirds majority. In deference to the wishes of the chairman, the members of the committee decided to delay a change until the senate could be thoroughly canvassed and a last appeal be made to all doubtful members. The appeal was vain, and the necessity of a change in the manner of attempting annexation confronted the supporters of the measure. Two ways were open. One was to make such amendments to the treaty as would win a larger support; and the other was

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to abandon the convention altogether and substitute for it a joint resolution which would require but a majority vote for passage and would be discussed in open session. The latter method was chosen; and on March 16 Senator Davis (Minn.) reported to the senate from the committee on foreign relations a joint resolution drawn by Senator Morgan (Ala.). This resolution reads as follows:

"Section 1. The government of the Republic of Hawaii having in due form signified its consent in the manner provided by its constitution to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and to the Hawaiian islands and to their dependencies, also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government, or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, forts, harbors, military equipments, and all other public property of whatever kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That said session be accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian islands and their dependencies be and they are hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, and that all and singular the property and rights hereinbefore mentioned are vested in the United States of America."

Then follows the language of the treaty from the second paragraph of the second section. It is provided that the commissioners shall be appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The sum of $100,000 is appropriated by the last section for the purpose of carrying the resolution into effect, and this sum is made immediately available.

The committee report which accompanied the resolution gave in detail the history of a similar resolution on the question of annexing Texas after a treaty had failed of ratification. This case was cited as a sufficient precedent for substituting the present resolution. It gives, as the report asserts, authority to congress to pass upon the question of annexation provided the government of the territory involved has given legal evidence of its desire to become a part of the United States; and the rejection of an annexation treaty by the senate does not invalidate the right of congress subsequently to pass such legislation as shall secure the same results as the treaty was intended to bring about.

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CURRENCY REFORM.

Secretary Gage's Plan.—In his annual message to congress, December 6, 1897, President McKinley spoke strongly of the need of prompt and decisive action by congress in the direction of a revision and reform of the United States currency legislation. The president suggested the outlines of a scheme to be embodied in legislation which has very generally been recognized as a wise plan, and one which it may be possible to put into practice, even under existing congressional conditions. He also recommended to the consideration of congress a plan prepared by the secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage.

HON. LYMAN J. GAGE OF ILLINOIS, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Gage presented an outline of this plan in his first annual report, made public shortly after the president's message. On December 16 he appeared before the house committee on banking and currency, with the draft of a bill which he offered for legislative consideration. This measure was discussed and defended during two long conferences between the committee and the secretary, and was then reported to the house of representatives, slightly modified by criticisms suggested in committee. Further action was deferred until all the proposed currency measures were ready for consideration together.

Secretary Gage's bill provides, first, for the separation of the banking operations of the national government from the ordinary and natural operations of the treasury in relation to revenue and expenditures, by means of a Division of Issue and

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Redemption, which is to be established as a part of the office of the secretary of the treasury. This Division is to carry on its books a redemption fund of (1) $125,000,000 in gold coin and bullion,—this being in lieu of the traditional hundred millions, which has popularly been considered sufficient to secure confidence in the convertibility of the outstanding circulating paper money; and (2) sufficient standard silver dollars and bullion to equal the silver certificates and treasury notes of 1890 in circulation. This redemption fund is to be kept intact, all notes and certificates presented for payment to be retained unless disbursed for an equivalent amount of the coin in which they were redeemed.

For the purpose of reducing the interest on the public bond debt to an extent estimated by Mr. Gage at $10,000,000 annually, the bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury to exchange any of the 5 per cent bonds issued previous to the Cleveland issues of 1895, for 2 1-2 per cent bonds, principal and interest to be paid in gold coin of the present standard value, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after ten years. National banks are authorized to deposit these 2 1-2 per cent gold bonds with the treasury, as security for circulating bank notes, in lieu of the 5 per cent bonds now so deposited. Moreover, the banks are allowed to issue notes on this security to the amount of the full face value of the bonds. Furthermore, the banks are permitted to deposit, in addition to these bonds, United States notes and certificates sufficient to equal, with the bonds, the amount of the bank capital, and to issue bank notes to the amount of the United States notes and certificates so deposited, provided that the total amount of notes and certificates thus retired by substitution shall not exceed $200,000,000. Further provision is made for the exchange of additional issues of 2 1-2 per cent gold bonds for these deposited notes and certificates, the bonds to be credited at market value to the banks on whose accounts the notes and certificates had been deposited. The notes and certificates freed in this manner are to be carried to the credit of the redemption fund, treasury notes of 1890 and certificates being issuable for silver coin, and other United States notes only for gold.

In order to provide a flexible currency capable of responding to the temporary and fluctuating demands of commercial movement, Secretary Gage's plan permits the national banks to issue notes unsecured by any deposit of bonds or currency, to the extent of 25 per cent of their secured issues, these unsecured notes to constitute a first lien upon all assets of the issuing bank. Payment is also to be guaranteed by the United States, which is to secure itself against possible loss by a tax of 2 per cent upon all unsecured circulating notes, this tax to constitute a safety fund for the redemption of the notes of defaulting banks. A general bank note redemption fund in the United States treasury, in consideration for which the government pledges its faith to secure the redemption of all notes regularly issued by the national banks, is to be constituted by a deposit of 10 per cent of the aggregate circulation of each bank, instead of the 5 per cent deposit required by existing laws.

No bank notes of lower denomination than $10 are here-

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after to be issued by the controller of the currency to any bank, and all such notes of lower denomination are to be called in and destroyed, thus providing for the effective use of silver for subsidiary currency, a use which will, it is expected, suffice to employ all the silver now owned by the government.

National banks with a capital of not less than $25,000 may be organized in any place with a population not exceeding 2,000 inhabitants. This provides for the extension of banking facilities into the less thickly populated portions of the country, especially having in view the West and South, where the need of such facilities in connection with the moving of crops, etc., has given rise in a larger degree to the agitation of the last few years.

The Monetary Commission.—The commission acting on behalf of the Indianapolis convention of 1897 (Vol. 7, pp. 72, 614, 851) devoted three months of earnest work to the consideration of the suggestions and data submitted to it, and published its report on January 3, 1898. The executive committee of the convention decided to secure for the report the public and united support and approval of the bodies whose delegates constituted the Indianapolis convention, and to this end a second conference was called by Chairman H. H. Hanna to meet in Indianapolis, January 20-26, 1898. Some 450 delegates appointed by Boards of Trade, Commercial Clubs, and similar organizations in cities of more than 8,000 inhabitants assembled, heard the detailed explanation of the commission report, which had been distributed in print some weeks earlier, and gave it unanimous and enthusiastic approval. The executive committee of a year ago was reappointed by the convention, to continue the movement to secure the establishment of a satisfactory currency for the United States.

The report of the commission presided over by ex-Senator Edmunds is already recognized as one of the most important documents in the fiscal history of the United States. It begins with a careful, moderate, and brief statement of what constitutes a standard of value, and of the distinction between various functions of the standard and the mediums of currency exchange. Specific measures for the reform of existing conditions are then recommended and explained, beginning with a proposition for the creation of a Division of Issue and Redemption, similar to that described by Secretary Gage. The commission also recommends:

2. The reserve to be maintained from revenue when adequate, and by sale of bonds when necessary; the proceeds of such sales to be used for that specific purpose, and no other.

3. Notes paid to be cancelled as paid, up to the amount of $50,000,000; the cancellation thereafter for five years not to ex-

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ceed the increase of bank-notes. After five years the notes paid to be retired at a rate not exceeding 20 per cent per annum of the amount then outstanding; at the end of ten years the legal-tender quality of the notes then outstanding to cease.

4. No note, once paid, to be reissued otherwise than in exchange for gold, except that, in case of an excessive accumulation of redeemed and uncancelled notes in the Division of Issue and Redemption, the secretary of the treasury may use them in the purchase of United States bonds for the benefit of the Division of Issue and Redemption; such bonds to be held in that division and sold for the benefit of the redemption fund when directed by the secretary of the treasury.

In regard to the national bank certificate the commission draws attention to the fact that the note circulation, issued under the present system, unquestionably satisfies the condition of security, but is open to grave objections.

1. It presupposes a continuing issue of government bonds, when it ought to be the national policy to steadily reduce and ultimately extinguish the debt of the United States.

2. The investment in bonds diminishes the funds of the bank available for loans to its customers.

3. Such a currency does not increase in volume with a temporary demand for more currency, nor decrease with the cessation of the demand.

All the conditions can be met by—

1. A national system with improved regulations as to examination, supervision, etc.

2. The issues to be based upon those readily convertible assets which represent the exchangeable wealth of the country in its natural products, and manufactured goods.

3. A limitation of the amount of the issues to the unimpaired capital of the issuing bank.

4. A further security in a common guarantee fund.

5. The continuance of the present redemption fund and method of redemption, with the extension of the places of redemption under the approval of the secretary of the treasury.

6. A further security in the liability of the shareholders to the full amount of the par of their shares.

In regard to the national metallic currency and demand obligations, the commission proposes that the reserve fund in the Division of Issue and Redemption shall be maintained in gold coin and bullion at 25 per cent of the aggregate amount of both the United States notes and the treasury notes of 1890 outstanding, besides 5 per cent of the aggregate amount of the coinage of silver dollars. The treasurer shall have power to maintain this fund, when necessary, by the proceeds from the sale of twenty-year 3 per cent gold bonds redeemable at the option of the government after one year. A provision is also suggested for issuing certificates of indebtedness of $50 or more payable in from one to five years, with 3 per cent gold interest, whenever it becomes necessary to borrow against a temporary deficiency. In similar circumstances, also, loans to the government of $50 or more on the same terms may be recorded on the treasury books, payments to be made at any money-order post-office within the United States.

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Several of the propositions described above from Secretary Gage's plan are adopted, in modified forms, by the commission. The establishment of banks with $25,000 capital is permitted in places of less than 4,000 inhabitants, and the organization of branch banks is suggested, as well as arrangements to facilitate the adoption by state banks of the provisions which would constitute them national banks.

The Teller Resolution.—While the business men of the country were preparing for the second Indianapolis convention, the senate of the United States undertook the consideration, by a vote of 41 to 24, of a resolution introduced, January 20, by Senator Teller (Col.), which declared, after specifying the several laws under which bonds now outstanding have been issued, that it be

HON. HENRY M. TELLER OF COLORADO, INDEPENDENT UNITED STATES SENATOR.

"*Resolved*, By the senate (the house of representatives concurring therein), that all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars, of the coinage of the United States, containing 412 1-2 grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

The expression of senatorial opinion on the subjects suggested by this resolution occupied several days. Permanent record of the debate exists in the voluminous congressional record, but the most noteworthy result, so far as contemporary fame is concerned, appears to have been the widely quoted declaration made by Senator Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) that "the financial eccentricities of

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the United States senate no longer interested or alarmed the country." The resolution called forth unquestioned admiration for the skill with which it had been composed. The manner in which its legislative career, as well as its linguistic composition, was managed, affords a notable contribution to the annals of successful political manœuvring. On January 27, President McKinley declared that the United States will discharge all of its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment. On the following day, the United States senate, by a vote of 47 to 32, accepted the resolution quoted above. Three days later, the house of representatives refused to concur with the senate, by a vote of 182 to 132. In both branches of congress, party lines were quite clearly drawn, the Republicans opposing the measure. The debate in the house seemed to show that both sides recognized in the resolution a means of expressing opinion, which could under no probable contingency produce any effect upon the practice of the executive departments of the government, although it might have considerable influence upon the stock markets and perhaps upon public opinion.

The Bimetallic Commission.—The United States commission which visited Europe in the summer of 1897 for the purpose of securing international coöperation in favor of bimetallism (Vol. 7, pp. 611, 848) has not yet made public its official report; but what is accepted by the public as a virtual report was made by Senator Wolcott, the chairman of the commission, in a speech in the senate, January 17. The opponents of the administration noted with satisfaction Mr. Wolcott's statements to the effect that President McKinley and Secretary Gage had not been equally enthusiastic and helpful in supporting the efforts of the commission; but in general the speech called forth but slight comment or notice from the public. Mr. Wolcott was unable to supplement in any significant detail what was already known of the work and the non-success of the commission.

India and Silver.—The most noticeable portion of Senator Wolcott's report to the senate rehearsed the story of the surprise with which the United States commissioners, and a considerable portion of the public in England, including many in official positions, learned that the Indian government had decided to continue its policy

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of closing its mints against silver, refusing the proffered coöperation of the United States and France in an effort to rehabilitate silver as a recognized money metal. Additional interest was given to Senator Wolcott's statements by the fact that the money stringency in India is becoming increasingly acute, and that many shrewd observers express doubt as to the ability of the government to maintain its position and establish India upon a gold basis. There seems little doubt that the depreciation of silver, in which the savings of India have been invested for many generations, had a very serious and intimate connection with the famine of the past year, the people having suffered primarily from inability to realize upon their hoardings. The problem, which is sure to reappear in the annals of "Current History," results from the conflicting interests of the government, which has to make constant remittances to London from India, in gold; of the commercial interests, which wish to sell English goods in the Indian market, and therefore desire that the people shall have money to spend freely; and of the Indian agricultural and manufacturing interests, which have hitherto competed with Japan and other silver countries for the Eastern market.

Russia.—The budget statement of M. de Witte, Russian minster of finance, who is recognized as one of the ablest financiers now in office, was rendered January 20, and covers the year since Russia's inauguration of a gold-standard policy along the lines suggested by M. de Witte in 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 933). The minister is able to report that the change of standard has been made with complete success and without undue dissatisfaction to any portion of the population. During the year, the circulation of gold coins rose from 37,000,000 rubles to 155,000,000, accompanied by an increase of 109,000,000 of available gold in the state treasury. The totals in the banks, in the treasury, and in circulation are now 1,470,000,000 gold, 162,000,000 silver, 999,000,000 paper notes.

THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS.

The uppermost question concerning the Klondike during the past three months has been how to afford

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relief to the suffering that the cold of winter and the inability to secure supplies by ordinary means was known to be causing the thousands of miners stranded there awaiting the opening of spring in order to come home or to continue their search for gold. During December reports were brought from that region by several gentlemen who had left there just before the rivers became unnavigable and who were capable of supplying as much data as was required both regarding the condition and needs of miners and methods of relieving them.

Information About Alaska.—Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who had spent twenty years as a missionary in Alaska, returned to Philadelphia, Penn., for a short time in December last. He spoke with authority concerning the present state and prospects of the country as regards both its social and material welfare.

The present method of governing the territory, he considers inadequate, and believes that before long there ought to be territorial representation at Washington, and a territorial government established of the same kind as that of Arizona or New Mexico. There are about 10,000 children of school age, of whom only about 1,500 are attending school, and there are only thirty schoolhouses. All of the Klondike claims, he said, were taken; but the whole Yukon region is rich in gold, copper, and iron. He estimates that 200,000 people will go to the region in the summer. Many who go with the intention of getting gold and returning at once are so much interested in the country and its prospects that they stay.

In 1891 Dr. Jackson took charge of the attempt to transplant the reindeer from Siberia to Alaska (Vol. 7, p. 144). This trial he considers to have been remarkably successful as the animal supplies so many wants of the Alaskans. It furnishes both transportation and a staple food.

Official News from the Klondike.—In accordance with a senate resolution asking for information about the want existing among the Klondike miners, Captain P. H. Ray, 8th United States Infantry, who had reported from Fort Yukon on September 15, 1897, sent to Secretary Alger an account of the condition of affairs in the Yukon region.

Supplies at Dawson, he wrote, were very low as early as the middle of August; and during the previous month the transportation companies had delivered nothing but liquor and boots, a curious and not altogether pleasing illustration of the operation of the law of supply and demand. Scattered along the river from its mouth to the boundary, were 1,200 men preparing for a bivouac of four months; and at various depots along the river were large quantities of provisions, which the transportation companies had failed to take to Dawson. At St. Michael's was

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the infantry company which had been sent to police the region; but it was penned in by the snow and ice, and 2,000 miles of the river were left unprotected from lawlessness. Up to the present time there had been little difficulty in maintaining order in the region. When the laws had not been enforced, in the lack of officers to put them into execution, miners had held courts and themselves decided all questions arising among them. The present hopes of wealth, however, had brought thither all sorts and conditions of ruffians, who would not submit to the primitive methods so successful among honest men. He suggested that at least two district judges be appointed for the territory, and that officers of the army be given power to act as inspectors with the powers of magistrates, that a civil commissioner of mines, be appointed to adjust all questions relating to the ownership of mines and the disputes about rights to placer diggings, and that congress enact all laws for the territory as it does for the District of Columbia.

In sending this report to the senate, Secretary Alger accompanied it with some other statements reciting the great need in which the miners, particularly of Dawson, then were.

The transportation boats had been obliged to discharge 2,000 tons of provisions intended for the city 400 miles above on account of the shallowness of the river. There were more than 5,000 people in Dawson; and there were many more in the neighborhood who had insufficient food for the winter and who had intended to buy provisions in the city, a hope that would necessarily be disappointed. When the lack of provisions became known, and it was learned that none could arrive before spring, a great migration began to those points on the river where there were stores. An idea of the scarcity of provisions is given in the fact that 50 pounds of flour sold for from $100 to $125. Fort Yukon, Fort Hamlin, and Minook Creek, respectively four, five, and six hundred miles from Dawson, were the objective points of these emigrants. The only possible routes for relief parties would be the Chilkoot Pass or the White Pass through Lakes Lindemann and Bennett and down the Lewis and Yukon rivers over the ice, or through the Chilkoot Pass and over Dalton's Trail. The journey could only be made, if it indeed could be made at all, by reindeer; and the secretary asked permission to buy 500 of the animals in Lapland, and to employ their drivers to accompany them.

The house of representatives acted promptly on the request and voted an appropriation of $175,000 for relief, the sum to be expended under the direction of the secretary of war. The bill for the purpose provided that the supplies might be sold at prices fixed by the secretary of war or given when people were unable to pay for them, and empowered him to buy reindeer and employ drivers not natives of the United States, and afterward to dispose

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of the reindeer. Acting upon the authority thus given him, Secretary Alger immediately sent a message to the chief government reindeer herdsman at Alten, Norway, asking how soon 600 reindeer could be shipped to this country. He then delegated Dr. Sheldon Jackson as special official of the War Department to go to Lapland to see about securing the reindeer. The next step he took was to find out the best kinds of food for the purpose in view, and asked for estimates at which various kinds of condensed and canned goods could be secured. All preparations for relief as effective and quick as possible were well under way when news was brought that there was in reality no need of a relief expedition, as the short supply of food at Dawson was being supplemented by some of the stores farther up the river, that many of the people from Dawson had left to seek the food, and that one part of the region could contribute to the wants of the more needy localities the required assistance. Meanwhile Dr. Jackson had reached New York with more than five hundred reindeer and 113 drivers; and about the same time came the report from Captain Ray above referred to. According to this, much want existed, but was being relieved by Captain Ray, who had taken possession of the storage houses of one of the transportation companies and was disposing of supplies at government prices. About March 1 the expedition was finally abandoned on representations that the miners were in no urgent need, and that the regular spring supplies would suffice for their wants. The government found no difficulty in selling the reindeer at a price which would fully cover their cost, and the drivers were provided with transportation to Alaska.

A Modern Cato.—This appellation is given by a Toronto paper to Mr. William Ogilvie, the Canadian official who has been so powerful and serviceable in the Klondike region for a long time, and particularly in the last few years, when the rush of miners made a man of his knowledge of the topography of the region, its climate and resources, well-nigh indispensable. His likeness to the incorruptible Roman consists in the fact that, having been called upon to act in a judicial capacity among the miners, settling the values of claims, the bounds of diggings, and many other kinds of disputes, he has honorably refused all the chances to enrich himself which his geological

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knowledge and official position might have enabled him to use to advantage. In his opinion Bonanza and Eldorado creeks are likely to produce $75,000,000 worth of gold. In receiving the testimony of applicants for claims, he learned the most astonishing facts about the gold producing ore, such, for instance as that in one claim the ore yields by some assays $100 worth of gold to the ton, and by others $1,000 worth. This country, Mr. Ogilvie concludes, wants men of good physique and some intelligence. The ignorant and vicious have no invitation to go there, but persistence and fortitude are rewarded by greater material compensation than they can secure anywhere else in the world.

Canadian Government Regulations.—When an idea of the wealth of the Klondike region and its possible importance to the Dominion had been fairly entertained by the Canadian government, regulations were adopted with the intention of making police protection and governmental jurisdiction more effective for the people of that region. By the regulatory act a royalty on findings of gold was imposed, the limits of placer claims were reduced from 500 to 100 feet, and alternate claims were reserved for the government, thus preventing any two private claims from being contiguous. A strong protest against this act was drawn up by a committee of the more intelligent and influential of the Canadian miners, who had organized a Chamber of Mining and Commerce. They recited the severe conditions attending life and labor in the gold regions, the uncertainty of reward, the high price of transportation and food, the shortness of the working season, and the lack of the necessary supply of water. The separation of claims will prevent cooperation in working, and, if the alternate claims are sold at auction, is likely to result in the crowding out of the poorer miners by capitalists. Unskilled labor commands from $1 to $1.50 an hour. They considered the current reports circulated throughout the United States and Canada regarding the wealth of the region to be grossly exaggerated. They prayed the government not to be influenced in its action by any such false reports.

The Yukon Railroad.—A gigantic enterprise has been undertaken by two Canadian railroad contractors, Messrs. Mann and Mackenzie. This is the building of a railway from Telegraph creek on the Stikeen river to

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the head of Teslin lake—a distance of 150 miles (see map, Vol. 7, p. 555). They undertake to have the railroad in operation by September 1, 1898.

The cost will probably be about $4,000,000; but the government will not have to appropriate a dollar. The contractors are to receive a land grant of 25,000 acres of land in the gold region for every mile of railroad constructed—3,750,000 acres in all. The land is to be given in sections of eighteen square miles, and these sections are to alternate with those reserved as part of the public domain. The lands taken by the contractors must not interfere with claims of miners.

The route in which this railroad will play an important part will be as follows: By ocean to the mouth of the Stikeen river; up this river by steamer to Telegraph creek; by rail thence to Teslin lake; and from there by water to Dawson. All previous routes have crossed American territory, and travellers have been compelled to pay heavy duties on all the articles that they carried with them. For this reason, and because of the great interests that Canada has in that region, it was considered highly desirable that there should be an "all-Canadian" route.

One of the grounds of Conservative opposition to the above plan is, however, that it does not provide for an escape from American custom duties, as the Stikeen river is not navigable to ocean ships its whole length, and goods must be sent some distance by land to be received on board ship again at a farther point. While being transported by land they will be liable to duties. Another objection is that the government is thus giving away one-half of its gold fields in the Yukon region, which is considered much too large a price for the service rendered. The tolls on the railroad are to be fixed by the government, and will remain in force four years, when they will be reduced one-fourth, and at the end of seven years they are to be reduced another fourth.

THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

Prohibition of Pelagic Sealing.—In spite of their recognized inadequacy for preventing the disastrous effects of pelagic sealing, the protective regulations established by the Paris arbitration tribunal of 1893 remain still in force. The efforts of the United States to prevail upon Great Britain to assent to more stringent measures, have been unavailing, the chief obstacle being the protest of the Canadian government against accession to the United States proposals for even a temporary complete suspension of the industry by both countries. It will be remem-

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bered that at the British-American sealing conference held in Washington last fall (Vol. 7, p. 825), Hon. J. W. Foster submitted a proposal that both countries should agree at once to "a modus vivendi providing for a complete suspension of the killing of seals in all the waters of the Pacific ocean and Bering sea for one year from December, 1897, and for a suspension of all killing of seals on the Pribilof islands for the same period." The conference adjourned without taking final action on this point. The reply of the Canadian government is found in a letter dated at Ottawa, November 24, from M. Laurier to Mr. Foster, in which the Canadian premier says:

HON. JOHN W. FOSTER OF INDIANA, REPRESENTING UNITED STATES IN SEALING NEGOTIATIONS.

"There are difficulties in agreeing to that proposition which I fear will be found insuperable. . . . The fleet is preparing as usual; the prohibition of pelagic sealing for a year would practically destroy the business for several years, because the masters, the mates, and the crews, for the larger part belonging to other parts of Canada, would leave British Columbia. The sum which would likely be demanded as compensation is far beyond what it would be possible for us to induce parliament to vote, even if we could recommend it. Under these circumstances and in view of the finding of the experts at the late conference that 'in the greater reduction of the pelagic catch of late years, compared with the gradual decrease of the herd, there is a tendency toward equilibrium, or a stage at which the numbers of the breeding herd would neither increase nor decrease,' and further, that 'the diminution of the herd is yet far from a stage which involves or threatens the actual extermination of the species so long as it is protected in its haunts on land,' I am in hopes that you will not press for the immediate suspension of pelagic sealing."

To this, Mr. Foster replied in terms courteous but

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evidently recognizing the futility of further negotiation on the old lines. Different tactics were presently adopted, the effects of which remain yet to be seen.

With the object of strengthening the position of the United States in future negotiations for suspension of pelagic sealing, congress, about the middle of December, 1897, passed a bill—which applies, of course, only to subjects of the United States—"prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific ocean." The bill passed the house by a vote of 148 to 78, after a rather acrimonious debate in which Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. D.) denounced it as tending only to "bolster up British industries, and Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) advocated retaliation upon Canada. It was approved by the president December 29, 1897.

The act prohibits the killing of seals by American citizens, except as they may be taken on the Pribilof islands by the North American Commercial Company. It also prohibits the importation of sealskins into the United States, whether "raw, dressed, dyed, or manufactured," except under conditions of consular certification and other "red tape" which have been considered rather onerous by a none too patient public travelling to and fro across the Canadian border. The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of not less than $200 or more than $2,000, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, for each offense, including the forfeiture to the United States of the vessel, its tackle, and cargo.

The regulations issued by the secretary of the treasury in accordance with the act, provide as follows:

No sealskins, raw, dressed, dyed, or otherwise manufactured, shall be admitted to entry in the United States, except there be attached to the invoice a certificate signed by the United States consul at the place of exportation that said skins were not taken from seals killed within the waters mentioned in said act (north of the 35th degree of north latitude, and including Bering sea and the sea of Okhotsk), specifying in detail the locality of such taking, whether on land or at sea, and also the person from whom said skins were purchased in their raw and dressed state, the date of such purchase, and lot number. Consuls shall require satisfactory evidence of the truth of such facts by oath or otherwise before giving any such certificate. It is further provided that no fur-seal skins, raw, dressed, dyed, or otherwise manufactured, shall be admitted to entry as part of a passenger's personal effects unless accompanied by an invoice certified by the United States consul. All skins, the invoices of which are not accompanied by the certificate above prescribed, are directed to be seized by the collector of customs and destroyed.

Every article manufactured in whole or in part from fur-seal skins, to be imported into the United States, is required to

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have legibly stamped thereon the name of the manufacturer and the place of manufacture, and shall be accompanied by a statement in writing under oath of the manufacturer that the skins used in said article were taken from seals not killed at sea within the prescribed waters mentioned, specifying the locality in detail, and also the person from whom said skins were purchased in their raw and dressed state, the date of said purchase, and the lot number. It is also provided that when an application is made to a consul for a certificate under these regulations the invoice and proofs of origin presented by the exporter shall be submitted to the treasury agent designated, for the purpose of investigation.

All articles manufactured from sealskins and imported into the United States shall have the linings so arranged that the pelt of the skin or skins underneath shall be exposed for examination; and all such skins or articles, whether imported as merchandise or as part of a passenger's effects, are required to be sent to the public stores for careful examination and inspection, to prevent evasion of the law. All garments of this character taken from this country may be re-entered on presentation of a certificate of ownership from the collector of customs at the port of departure, which certificate shall have been obtained by the owner of the garment by offering the same to the collector for inspection before leaving this country.

The primary object of this law is, as already intimated, to aid in bringing about a treaty with Great Britain to prevent pelagic sealing. Whether that will result from its operation, is yet to be seen. Incidentally the effect of the regulations is to deprive the Canadian sealers of their most profitable market for skins, the United States heretofore having bought about half of the entire catch. It will also tend to break down the present London monopoly of dressing and dyeing sealskins, and to transfer it to the United States.

A preliminary report of the condition of the seal herds for the season of 1897 was issued, January 31, by the American expert commission under President D. S. Jordan. It bears out the conclusions reached in 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 606; Vol. 7, p. 92). "The sole cause of the decline of the fur-seal herd is found in pelagic sealing," which involves the indiscriminate killing of males and females, chiefly the latter. "When," says the report, "we take into account the loss of the herd through old age and the small percentage of the young which survive to breeding age, we find the margin of increase in the herd to be very small."

Award for Damage Claims.—On December 22, 1897, Judge King of Canada and Judge Putnam of the United

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States, arbitrators appointed in accordance with the treaty of February 8, 1896 (Vol. 6, pp. 342, 606), to assess the long-standing damage claims arising out of illegal seizures of British sealing vessels by United States revenue cutters in Bering sea, submitted their conclusion to their respective governments. Their award is final. A decision was reached on all points without calling in the aid of an umpire as provided for in the treaty; and the conferences of the arbitrators were also remarkable as the first international arbitration where proofs were taken orally as in a court of justice.

The Bering sea dispute has occupied public attention for over eleven years, beginning with the seizure by the United States ship "Corwin" of the British vessels "Carolina" and "Thornton" on August 1, 1886, in Bering sea, seventy-five and seventy miles from land respectively. This was followed by numerous other seizures, until in 1891 an agreement providing for a close season was concluded by the two governments. The history of the controversy since that time has been closely followed in "Current History." The claim of the United States to sovereignty over the waters of Bering sea and to a property right in the seals beyond the three-mile limit, was decided adversely by the Paris tribunal of arbitration of 1893. This tribunal, however, it will be remembered, far from making an award on the subject of the amount of indemnity due, did not even discuss the question of the damages which should be paid for illegal seizures, but left that point to be adjusted by further diplomatic negotiation. A remembrance of this fact would have prevented much of the misunderstanding prevalent in some quarters as to the attitude of the United States on the question of damages. In 1894, during the term of office of the late Secretary of State Gresham, an agreement was signed providing for the discharge of all the British claims on the basis of a payment by the United States of a lump sum of $425,000; but the 53d congress refused to appropriate this amount (Vol. 4, p. 776; Vol. 5, p. 76).

A treaty was finally signed in February, 1896, providing for the appointment of a tribunal of two members, a third to be called upon in case of disagreement, to adjudicate all claims (Vol. 6, pp. 97, 342, 606). It is this tribunal which has just concluded its labors.

The British claims, which include several not em-

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braced in the proposed settlement of 1894, amounted altogether to over $850,000. They took a wide range, beginning with the value of the vessels and outfits, and including not only the skins confiscated but also the value of prospective catches which might have been made if the vessels had not been seized, as well as some personal claims. Each ship estimated a prospective catch of from 3,500 to 5,000 skins, the value being from $3.50 a skin in 1887, to $12.25 in 1889.

HON. RICHARD OLNEY OF MASSACHUSETTS, EX-SECRETARY OF STATE.

The total amount finally awarded by the arbitrators was $473,151.26. Of this, $264,188.91 was the principal of claims for vessels; and $149,790.36 was for interest on the same. Fourteen personal claims, with interest, were also allowed, swelling the total to $463,454.27. A further allowance was made on account of the "Black Diamond," and on the claim of James Gaudin, mate of the "Ada," two claims which had been originally thrown out by the commissioners on the ground of lack of jurisdiction but which were afterward admitted to consideration on the joint application of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote. These brought the total up to $473,151.26.

TURKEY, GREECE, AND THE POWERS.

The Greco-Turkish Peace Treaty.—This treaty, an amplification of the preliminary treaty signed September 18, 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 573), was signed by the Ottoman and Hellenic plenipotentiaries at Constantinople, December

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4 (Vol. 7, p. 863). It was ratified by the Sultan December 16; and, after having passed the Greek chamber, was ratified by King George, and took effect near the end of December by exchange of ratifications at Constantinople. The war lasted one month; the ensuing diplomatic negotiations nearly seven months.

The treaty is long, with many details. The most important lines of its provisions are the following:

I. The Turco-Greek frontier is to be rectified—the new line being shown on a map and not defined in the treaty itself. (See map, Vol. 7, p. 574). The line may be slightly modified on the spot to the strategic advantage of the Ottoman empire by agreement between the delegates of the powers and of the Porte. All the details are to be fixed by a delimitation commission of delegates from the two governments and military delegates of the ambassadors of the mediating powers.

II. Greece is to pay Turkey a war indemnity of £T4,000,000 (about $17,600,000); also she is to pay the defaulted interest on her bonds; further, she is to place the receipt and administration of a portion of her revenue adequate to the purposes above mentioned in charge of an international commission comprising one representative of each of the six great powers.

III. The evacuation of Thessaly, to be according to conditions set forth in the preliminary treaty, within a month after the powers shall have recognized the fulfillment of the conditions, and when the international commission shall have fixed the time for announcing the loan for the war indemnity.

IV. Prisoners of war to be exchanged immediately after ratification.

V. Full amnesty to be granted to all persons compromised in the war.

VI. Subjects of each of the two states whose position is regular in the eyes of the law to reside and move freely in the territory of the other.

VII. All inhabitants or natives of Thessaly, or of the territory ceded to Turkey, to have liberty reciprocally to emigrate, or become domiciled, or own and cultivate their lands, across the new frontier, as in the past.

VIII. Greece to pay Turkey for indemnification of private persons for losses caused by the Greek forces £T100,000.

IX. Special arrangements to be made between Greece and Turkey to avoid abuse of consular immunities, to ensure the regular course of justice, and to safeguard the interests of Ottomans and of foreigners in their differences with Greek subjects.

X. The Porte to have the right to submit proposals for settling questions arising from stipulations of the convention of 1881 to the powers signatory to it, whose decisions Greece must accept.

XI. The two to conclude within three months after ratification four conventions for certain objects specified.

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XII. Former postal relations between the two countries to be re-established.

XIII. Telegraphic communication to be restored.

XIV. Each country to undertake not to tolerate in its bounds proceedings for disturbance in the other.

XV. In the negotiations between Greece and Turkey, disputed points to be submitted by either country to arbitration of the representatives of the great powers at Constantinople, whose decision is to be binding.

XVI. Ratifications of this treaty to be exchanged at Constantinople within fifteen days (from December 4).

Protocol A. The Ottoman treaty commissioners to communicate at once to the Hellenic the principal cases of the special arrangements called for in the treaty—the same to be discussed immediately after the ratification, with recourse if necessary to arbitration as in Article XV.

Protocol B. The treaty of commerce and navigation under Article XI. to be concluded within two years from the date of the ratification; if not concluded, the regime before the war to continue.

The treaty was not a theme of pleasant consideration by the European press, at least in Germany and Great Britain. The London "Times" notes the difficult negotiations awaiting both the consular convention and the adoption of measures to insure the payment of the new debt of Greece as well of the claims of earlier creditors.

It doubts whether the situation is met by forming an international committee for control of Greek finances, since Greece no longer has the confidence of European capitalists. On the latter point other journals make similar expression. On the whole, Greece is thought to have fared in the treaty quite as well as she could expect after entrance on so unreasonable an adventure. She has wrought great mischief in rehabilitating Turkey as a military power, as well as in staying perhaps finally the hopeful scheme of the European ambassadors in 1896-97 for bringing coercion to bear on the Sultan for reform of the frightful abuses in his empire. Moreover, the treaty has made no settlement of the dangerous Cretan problem.

Greek Finances.—The international commission of control over the revenues conceded for the foreign debt and for the war indemnity, according to Articles II. and III. of the treaty, was duly constituted in January.

The collection is entrusted to a Greek company at Athens under the commission's absolute control. A portion of the debt, of various sorts, is to be unified and converted into a new loan: the forced currency debt, 94,000,000 drachmas (nearly $19,000,000) is to be extinguished by annual payments. The revenues assigned as security are monopolies (emery from Naxos, etc.,) valued per annum at 12,300,000 drachmas (=French francs); tobacco tax, 6,600,000; stamps, 10,000,000; Piræus customs, 10,700,000; total, 39,600,000 drachmas. Supplementary revenues in case

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of deficiency are the customs of four other ports amounting to 7,200,000 drachmas.

The budget presented on January 8 an estimate of the expenditure, merely tentative however, at 87,251,858 drachmas, of which, 21,445,195 was for the national debt; receipts, 87,576,599 drachmas. Later, the commission estimated the annual revenue for the four years 1892-96 to average 91,650,000 drachmas. It is reported that an immediate war-indemnity loan of about 120,000,000 drachmas is proposed.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

Echoes of the Recent War.—In December the Greek press was much occupied with discussion of the Delyannis government's relations with the Ethnike Hetairia, those bands of mingled patriots and plunderers whose wild incursions across the border into Turkish territory brought on the invasion of Greece by Edhem Pasha's legions. An alleged official order of March 25, 1897, from Delyannis, to permit those bands to cross the frontier, his recognized organ declares, did not proceed from his government.

Attempted Assassination of King George.—On February 26 an attempt was made to assassinate the king of Greece on his return with his daughter, Princess Marie, from a drive to the Phalerum. When the landau was between two and three miles from Athens, two men at the roadside fired with rifles, wounding a footman in the leg. The king, to shield his daughter, stood before her in the carriage and brandished his cane at the men, who were reloading. They fired again; but they seemed discon-

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certed, their shots took no effect, and they fled. The men, who were soon arrested, and who gave the names of Karditzis and Kyriakou, are said to have been members of a secret club which had decided to assassinate the king because of his accepting the proposition for international financial control of the revenues and a temporary continuance of Turkish troops in Thessaly. Karditzis gave some signs of a weak intellect: his head seemed turned by the abuse with which sensational journals had attacked the royal family. The younger man had been influenced by him.

The dastardly attempt and King George's brave bearing have had excellent results in sobering public criticism and awakening loyalty in the popular heart. A solemn "Te Deum" was held in the cathedral the next morning with vast crowds cheering the king at his entrance; municipal councils throughout the country sent messages of sympathy; and congratulatory telegrams came to him from the rulers of almost every nation.

The Cretan Question.—Affairs in Crete have continued to intrude themselves on the attention of European governments notwithstanding the weightier interests on other continents. The unhappy island indeed propounds to the great powers a problem as serious as it is disagreeable. At the end of the first quarter of 1898 the solution had not been reached.

Advices in London, dated at Constantinople, December 20, 1897, give a draft of the plan adopted by the ambassadors of the powers for organizing a government in Crete. This plan, transmitted to the respective cabinets, was subject to changes before receiving final approval, but shows the main lines of the negotiation and probably of the approved plan for providing a decent and orderly administration in the island.

First, a provisional governor-general is to be appointed, to have the aid of a council of delegates of the powers in pacifying the island, preparing an organic statute, and establishing administrations. This provisional government is to have power to contract a loan of 6,000,000 francs for the expenses of organizing a mixed gendarmerie and an administration of customs; and out of the duties collected it may retain a sum sufficient to meet the annual interest on the loan. The provisional stage is to end in the appointment of a governor-general for a term of five years, to whom taxes will be paid and who will pay tribute to the Sultan. The legislature will be an elective assembly composed of Christians and Mohammedans. Crete is declared neu-

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tral territory under autonomous government, but forming part of the Turkish empire. The Turkish troops are gradually to be withdrawn from the island according as administrative efficiency becomes adequate for protecting Mohammedan interests. The powers charge themselves with care for Mohammedan rights.

This plan seems to have been understood in Crete in a sense different from the foregoing abstract on one point. One month later, January 21, the Cretan assembly was reported as using these words in a protest to the powers, confessedly based however on newspaper reports of the plan:

"Crete, instead of becoming completely autonomous under the Sultan's suzerainty, remains a privileged province under his sovereignty, and Turkish troops will continue to remain. The news of this decision, which is contrary to the declarations of the powers and even of the Porte, creates increasing irritation among the population."

The restlessness and disorder long characteristic of the Cretans was shown near the end of December by systematic looting of shops at Candia, and by insurgent attacks on Mohammedans at Retimo and near Canea. In January, raids and various outrages by Mohammedans on Christians, including pillage and murder, were reported in some districts. In February, accounts of acute distress came from several places in the interior, no protection being given to small farmers and their crops, and frequently not even to homes and property. The international gendarmerie and soldiers, who had been trusted to preserve order, were usually late in arriving at scenes of disturbance, and administered only a rude kind of justice with little of the form and less of the reality of law. In March, the situation was reported as worse. The Moslems, doubtless often maltreated most unchristianly by their "Christian" neighbors by way of reprisals, were making bitter complaints and appealing loudly to the Turkish authorities for help. The ambassadors' plan, by this time, had been approved by the powers; and the Turkish authorities were asking the European governments why they did not apply it and bring some relief to the situation. The first step in applying it and in bringing any order out of the Cretan chaos was the appointment and establishment of a provisional governor with legal authority over all parts of the island. This appointment was found to be blocked by difficulties.

Crete and the European Concert.—The difficulties which

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during the last half-year have developed regarding appointment of a governor-general for Crete are illustrative of what is styled the European concert, but which has thus far made itself known mostly as a type of disharmony and prolonged inconclusiveness.

So far back as May, 1897, when the powers decided that the Greek army of occupation should leave Crete, it was seen to be desirable that the powers should appoint a governor who should enter on his duties without delay. The candidacy of Colonel Schaeffer of Luxemburg, and its rejection near the end of November for various reasons, but prominently as not satisfactory to the Porte, have been recorded (Vol. 7, p. 866). It was said also that the fundamental principles for the administration of the island should be formulated before the appointment of a governor. Thereafter other names were mentioned for the office, but none that drew much support, until in the last days of December, Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, brought forward the name of Prince George of Greece. At first this nomination by the Russian statesman was scarcely deemed possible by European diplomatists, and it is said to have been coldly received by the commissioners and referred to their governments for instructions. It had generally been felt that as the chief difficulty of selection lay in finding a man who could deal fairly with both the hostile sections of the population he should be neither a Turk nor a Greek. Moreover, it had been recognized as unfitting to appoint a governor whom the Sultan might deem specially disagreeable, as the son of the king of Greece might naturally be. The Sultan in due time made known his disapproval of the Russian proposal, intimating that it was not conducive to maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman empire. Before the end of January the new candidature was approved by the British, French, and Italian governments, but met opposition from Germany and Austria-Hungary.

On February 1, if reports can be trusted, the Sultan received the Czar's reply to his objections, a reply couched in terms so strong that the Russian ambassador is said to have telegraphed, asking its confirmation, and to have been answered that the Czar's determination that Prince George should be appointed was unalterable. By the middle of March, the opposition to Prince George, especially in Germany, was apparently weakening. Aus-

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tria's difficulty was attributed to her fear lest such an advantage for Greece in Crete might arouse dangerous ambitions in the Balkan provinces also.

An important communication from the Russian foreign office, published February 9, states that the Czar had informed the Sultan that no European power would consent to the appointment of a Turkish subject as governor of Crete; and that Russia had obtained from Prince George in advance his assent to recognition of the Sultan's suzerain rights, and his pledge to preserve the peace of the East; further, that if Russia's proposal should be rejected and delay ensue, Russia repudiated all responsibility. Also Russia declares her determination not to allow an increase of Turkish troops in Crete under any pretext for establishing by force the authority of a governor-general, and not to join in any coercive measures against the Cretans. The quarter closed with the Sultan still insisting on the appointment of a Turkish subject. The Turkish people were reported as in apprehension of being drawn into war with Russia.

Bulgaria.—This principality has presented its usual scene of political intrigues and warlike threats. Its relations to the Sultan as its suzerain and to the Russian Czar as its secret protector form a complication not easily traced. Experienced observers regard the country as liable soon to become the storm-centre of Europe, involving to an unknown extent other Balkan states and Macedonia. The restoration by Prince Ferdinand of the Russo-Bulgarian officers concerned in kidnapping Prince Alexander to their full rank in the army, is viewed as having secured Russia's aid in bringing the Sultan to grant, in November last, the long desired appointment of the new Christian bishops in Macedonia. Developments since the opening of 1898 seem to indicate that Russia now actually, though not openly, controls Bulgaria; and that Bulgarian influence has become so far dominant in Macedonia and throughout much of the Balkan territory that when finally the Turkish hold loosens on the provinces they will fall to her. Therefore the report from Constantinople on February 2 was not surprising, that eighty Turkish regiments, of 700 men each, had been ordered to prepare for service in Roumelia in the spring. Meanwhile, Bulgaria is reported restless under Prince Ferdinand's subserviency to Russia.

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The Bulgarians in Macedonia were reported early in February as having suffered horrible outrages in village after village from the Turkish troops who were seeking for concealed arms. Complaints demanding immediate withdrawal of the military and proper trial of all prisoners were presented by Bulgaria to the Porte, alleging that of about 600 prisoners many had been tortured, women and girls being outraged and killed. The tortures alleged were of various kinds and indescribably hideous. Edhem Pasha, with a Turkish force, was dispatched to the region "to institute inquiries," and in the hope that the "presence of the victorious commander will intimidate the excited population." On February 25 it was made public that the Turkish government had sent to its representatives abroad an official report to the effect that its commission of inquiry had made diligent search and found no trace of the alleged barbarities.

In March the tidings from the Balkans were ominous, though still dubious. A Turkish army of 60,000 was reported moving from Thessaly toward the Bulgarian frontier, while Russia (it was supposed) was backing Bulgaria. The situation in Macedonia gave rise to the trouble. The Christian population there find the Moslem rule intolerable, and are said to be demanding autonomy.

Armenia.—This martyr country has been the scene of no great massacres in recent months. The lack in the civilized world of power, or of purpose, or of both, either to have prevented the vast horror of a few years since, or to punish its perpetrators, clouds with dreadful uncertainty as to the future every hour in that land of devastation, in which the old misgovernment still proceeds on its ordinary lines. Serious disorders have recently been reported from the neighborhood of Van and in other localities. Near the end of January it was reported at Vienna that the Kurds were devastating Armenian villages; and the correspondent added: "There is complete anarchy in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey." All accounts show that there is a general feeling of insecurity by reason of sporadic murders and outrages.

American Claims against Turkey.—President Angell of the University of Michigan, appointed about a year ago as our minister at Constantinople, was charged by

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President McKinley to press payment for destruction of the property of Americans at the hands of lawless mobs at the time of the massacres (Vol. 7, p. 867). The property, with a value of about $200,000—largely schoolhouses, college buildings and equipments, and residences, with their contents—was destroyed in some cases with the connivance, in a few cases even by the action, of the Turkish troops. It is now evident that the Porte has no intention of paying an indemnity. Months of delay have at last brought a virtual declaration that as the Armenians were in insurrection the damage was really caused by them, and cannot be charged to the government.

Some have proposed to our government strong measures, justified by international law, for obtaining the just indemnity.

One measure suggested is to withdraw from all diplomatic relations with Turkey: this would be very agreeable to Turkey, and would leave all helpless Americans now in the empire without their only protector. A second measure is, to blockade a Turkish seaport and prevent all its local commerce until our demanded indemnity has been paid: this would be likely to damage the traders of friendly nations more than those of Turkey, or would amount to the citizens being compelled by the Turkish government to raise and pay our indemnity—the government escaping all charge. A third measure is, to seize and hold a sea port, and collect its revenues to the amount of our indemnity: this would require a larger part of our small navy than we could spare from other pressing duties; also, to hold the city we should need to land soldiers in force sufficient to meet a Turkish army. There is no near prospect of our government entering on any of these measures.

Doctor Hepworth's Tour.—One of the editors of the New York "Herald," the Rev. George H. Hepworth, D. D., was sent by that paper on a tour of personal investigation of the Armenian situation past and present (Vol. 7, p. 867). Starting from Constantinople early in last November, and going by way of Trebizond on the Black sea, he reached Erzeroum, the first station on his long overland journey, in which he necessarily made his way mostly on horseback, sleeping at times on the bare ground, and enduring severe hardships. Thence, by way

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of Van, he travelled through the mountain passes and in deep snows to Bitlis, then to Diarbekr, afterward to Aintab, reaching the Mediterranean at Alexandretta, January 8. His letters from all these points are remarkably interesting and picturesque, and abound in penetrating and instructive analysis of Turkish, Armenian, and Kurdish character.

His conclusion as to the extent and the horror of the massacres agrees with the reports current in this country. But he deems the massacres to have been caused by the Huntchagists, "a few hundred Armenian revolutionists," by whose actions the Turkish government became "panic-stricken" and had "a period of mental aberration"—a not unfamiliar plea for a single murderer. He grants, however, that the Porte is "responsible." The most dreadful work after the government had opened the way, he charges to the Kurds, whom he rates as morally at the lowest grade of humanity. In all this opinion and theory as to the cause, he differs from the common British and American view, which is that the government used the few Huntchagists as a pretext for turning loose the robber Kurds and the lower class of Turks upon the prosperous but legally disarmed and helpless Armenians—the massacres being deliberately planned and as deliberately stopped by the Sultan when they had gone far enough for his purpose.

The misionaries Doctor Hepworth reports as having uniformly discouraged and denounced the Armenian revolutionists. He adds: "Every member of the missionary service is a hero or a heroine."

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The Uncertain Outlook.—None but an optimist could see in the portentous clouds looming above the political horizon the signs of placid weather. The fate of nations seems to be involved in the rapidly approaching storm. In America, in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, anxiety uniformly marks the outlook. Spain seems to be exhausting the last energies of her tadpole history—a history of so much mingled nobleness and ignominy—dwindling out in a struggle with her Western antithesis from which no favorable ultimate issue can be expected. Recent political developments have left the international status of Italy and Greece—the youngest of European states—in hardly better case. Factional and racial feud have so wrought Austria-Hungary within, that her survival

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as a political unity may well be looked upon as problematical. Further to the east, the combined resources of Christian statecraft have falteringly refused to apply the surgeon's knife to the otherwise incurable gangrene centred at Constantinople, which is more and more deeply infecting with its baneful poison the body politic upon which it has so long fastened. The difficulties of a year ago still confront the powers, even if they have not been aggravated; and what the outcome will be, no man can tell. Further north, the portents are not so immediately ominous, though even in France and Germany the political conditions are not specially encouraging. The forces of extremism and fanaticism seem daily to be gaining strength, and there has not yet appeared in either country any commanding personality embodying a guarantee either of stability or of wisdom. In impressive contrast with this feverish unrest of Central Europe, stands out the calm and admirable equipoise of Russia and Great Britain, the two mighty giants of the North. While beset with vexing foreign problems which are not altogether of their own making, internally they seem untouched by the political passion and social degeneration with which the rest of Europe is seething. Holding conservatively to their traditional paths, both are intent on the same problem—the economic development of an immense dominion, and both, in providing for their own future expansion, are obliged to keep a watchful eye on the competition of other powers in regions where they hope for a legitimate extension of their influence. Thus Russia and England are now engaged in delicate operations in the Far East (see "China and the Powers," p. 31); while England is similarly engaged in both East and West Africa; and their operations are pregnant with perilous possibilities. Were the grouping of the powers as stable as it appeared to be a year ago, or had the European concert in the Armenian or Cretan crises demonstrated any efficiency in dealing promptly and satisfactorily with questions vitally affecting the general peace, there would not now be great occasion for anxiety. But unfortunately the developments of 1897 have revealed the instability of the political equilibrium of Europe. The solidity even of the Dual Alliance of France and Russia may well be questioned; and certainly the coherence of the once dominant Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy is no

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longer what it was when the world looked upon it as the chief foundation-stone of the temple of European peace. Nor can the deficiencies of this disturbed equilibrium be supplied by any so-called "concert" whose unwieldiness, whose hesitancy, whose absolute break-down in the face of urgent problems, justify the suspicion that its impulses toward absolute cohesion would not stand a test of strength with the disruptive forces constituted by the mutual jealousies of its members. Altogether the atmosphere, at the dawn of 1898, is electric with apprehension as to the outcome of the not far distant but yet unknowable future.

With a view to being prepared for any emergency, the chief powers of Europe, although having run themselves weary in the race for supremacy in land armaments, have now entered upon an era of sharp naval rivalry which must involve further enormous demands upon their resources and add to the troubles of their already over-burdened taxpayers. During the past ten years, in fact, much has been doing in the way of naval increase: Russia has built a new and powerful fleet; Germany has constructed a small but admirable navy; France has spent sufficient to put her navy in a position probably second only to that of England in strength; and England has made extraordinary efforts to retain securely her position as "mistress of the seas." But, much as has been done in recent years in naval construction, all bids fair soon to be outstripped by the feverish strides to which the developments of the day in the Far East have now stimulated all the powers (even Japan) having extensive commercial interests in the Orient. The figures for 1898 are of course not available; but in 1895-96 the navy estimates of Great Britain amounted to £19,861,000; in 1896-97 the expenditure increased to £22,336,000; and a higher level will be reached in 1898. In 1897 the French navy estimates were £10,650,000; and the Russian, £6,239,000. The total expenditure of Great Britain during the period 1895-98 was in round numbers £60,500,000, while that of France was £31,500,000. The British estimates for 1897-98 for new construction amounted to £7,700,000, embracing 108 vessels of all classes under construction, of which 66 were to be completed during the year; but large additions have since been decided upon. The original estimate of expenditure for the French and Russian navies for 1897-98 aggregated £5,211,000.

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THE TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY.

The United States and Germany.—Germany has entered upon a course of tariff retaliation against the United States which for the time being has practically deferred all hope for a treaty of commercial reciprocity between the two countries. The commodities specified in the Dingley tariff law as bases for the negotiation of reciprocity conventions (Vol. 7, p. 604) are not produced to any great extent in Germany; and if any treaty be concluded, it will probably be on the basis of a 20 per cent reduction of duty as allowed by the Dingley law. However, this reduction in the case of beet-sugar, the export product about which Germany is chiefly concerned, is considered in that country to be of small consequence. This being the situation, it is announced that the reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Germany are practically suspended.

In this connection an important incident was the issuance early in February, by Dr. Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, of a decree prohibiting the importation of every kind of American fresh fruit. The exclusion is professedly based on sanitary grounds, the object being to prevent infection of German trees and fruit with the San José scale and other destructive pests which have wrought much havoc in America. At the same time the decree of exclusion is one step toward meeting the demands of the Agrarians for reprisals against the American tariff. American fresh fruit, especially apples, had come to be in great favor in German cities. No complaint against it on the ground of infection with vermin had ever before been heard.

It appears that late in January a German expert found on California fruit arriving at Hamburg numerous living, breeding shield lice said to be absolutely identical with the true San José shield louse. This being reported to the government authorities, a decree was promptly issued, to go into effect February 1, absolutely prohibiting the importation of all American fruit, fresh and dried, and all products of American nurseries. After protest from United States Ambassador White, the decree was subsequently modified. It prohibits until further notice the importation of living plants and fresh-plant refuse from America, together with whatever material is used in packing or keeping them. The same prohibition applies to fresh fruit and fresh-fruit refuse from America whenever examination at the place of entry establishes the presence of the insect.

Another instance of German retaliation reported in

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February is found in the charges levied by the Prussian Railway against the carriage of American pitch pine, which are said to be higher than in case of the same product from other countries.

A similar disposition to retaliate is apparent in France. The reciprocity negotiations are said to have come to a stop in December last when the United States asked, as a condition of a treaty, that the French government raise its restrictions upon the importation of American cattle and meat products. This was presently followed by the passage of a bill through the French chamber of deputies, December 20, increasing the duties on hogs, hog products, lard, etc.

Working of the Dingley Tariff.—During the first few months of the operation of the present United States tariff law, the revenues of the government were insufficient to meet its current expenditures (Vol. 7, p. 881). Republicans, however, now take hope from what is apparently a turning of the tide. In February there was a surplus of about a million over all expenditures—the first surplus in February since 1892. For five years that month had shown a deficit as follows: In 1897, $4,395,052; in 1896, $690,728; in 1895, 2,807,978; in 1894, $4,456,074; in 1893, $1,168,131. In 1892 the surplus for the month was $4,736,219.

At the end of February the Dingley law had been seven months in operation. The total receipts of the government during that period, not including the money received through the sale of the Union or Kansas Pacific railways, exceeded by over $16,500,000 the receipts obtained during the first seven months under the Wilson law. The following tables show a steady growth in revenue since the Dingley law went into effect, the first giving the customs receipts by days and months, and the second showing the total monthly receipts of the government under both the Dingley and Wilson laws:

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, DINGLEY LAW.

	Av. daily receipts.	Tot. receipts for month.
August, 1897	$225,409	$6,987,702
September	264,770	7,942,100
October	313,338	9,713,494
November	327,667	9,830,045
December	376,799	11,660,788
January, 1898	460,306	14,269,492
February	537,181	15,040,680

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GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS, DINGLEY AND WILSON LAWS.

	Wilson.	Dingley.
First month	$22,621,228	$19,023,614
Second month	19,139,240	21,933,098
Third month	19,411,403	24,391,415
Fourth month	21,866,136	25,168,995
Fifth month	27,804,399	27,931,494
Sixth month	22,888,057	28,795,227
Seventh month	24,247,836	28,572,358

Foreign trade also shows a substantial increase, even with the countries which protested against the passage of the Dingley law, from which it was feared by some that reprisals would come serious enough to cut off a large part of the foreign demand for American productions. In the cases of China, Argentina, and Greece, there was a reduction of exportation from the United States aggregating about $1,000,000 in the first five months of the Dingley law, as compared with the same period a year ago; but this was completely offset by increased exports to the rest of the protesting countries, so that the total exportation to those countries for the period August 1 to December 31, 1897, shows a net gain of more than $42,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1896 under the Wilson law. The following table shows the sales since the enactment of the Dingley law to all of the countries which made protests against that measure, and compares the figures with those of the corresponding months of the preceding year under the Wilson law:

EXPORTATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	1896. Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.	1897. Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.
United Kingdom and Canada	$269,264,211	$274,274,630
Germany	60,723,324	69,813,864
France	37,287,152	44,448,583
Netherlands	20,635,631	28,963,989
Belgium	14,930,072	23,317,509
Italy	9,472,907	10,123,224
Japan	5,151,384	7,562,502
China	4,318,965	3,457,869
Denmark	3,711,604	4,964,462
Argentina	3,312,521	3,109,835
Austria-Hungary	1,309,423	2,143,739
Turkey	153,845	313,170
Greece	67,634	3,193
Switzerland	22,902	112,047
Totals	$430,361,575	$472,608,628

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

Rumors from West Africa.—During the winter months, the English and French press and public were kept in a state of recurrent anxiety by the reports tele-

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COLONEL LUGARD, COMMANDING BRITISH FORCES ON THE NIGER.

graphed from various points on the coast regarding the movements of forces in the interior regions whose possession is in dispute between the two powers (Vol. 7, p. 884). Scarcely a fortnight passed without the publication of a dispatch which declared that French armed forces had occupied towns which the English public had assumed to be within the recognized British territory. Each such report was made the subject for questions in the British parliament; while its possible consequences, and especially the emphatic belief that under no circumstances could England suffer such an encroachment upon her territory, were the theme for much vigorous newspaper writing. Each report, in turn, was met by official denials of any encroachment from the French foreign office, while the French press reproved the English papers for their unnecessary perturbation of spirit. Scarcely were further denials brought by the mail steamers from the African coast, when a fresh rumor would arrive by cable, necessitating a renewal of explanations and fresh denials.

MAJOR H. P. NORTHCOTT, COMMANDANT OF NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

Meanwhile, the Anglo-French delimitation commission, which is sitting in Paris, has been meeting regularly As

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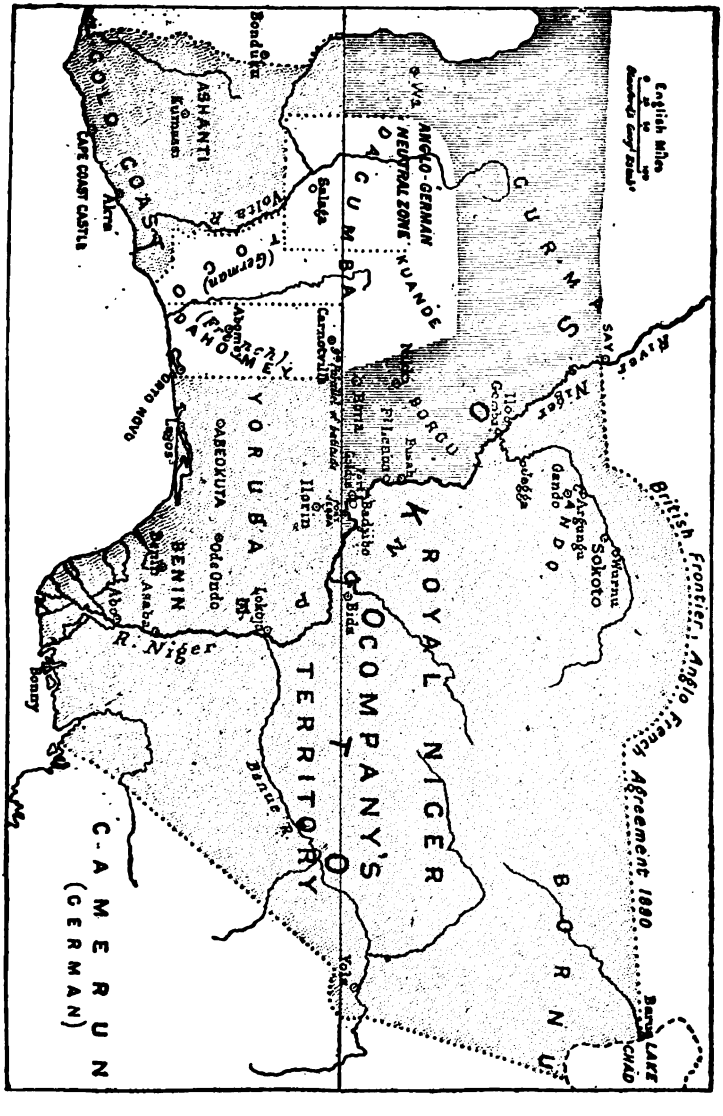

MAP SHOWING SPHERE OF INFLUENCE CLAIMED BY GREAT BRITAIN

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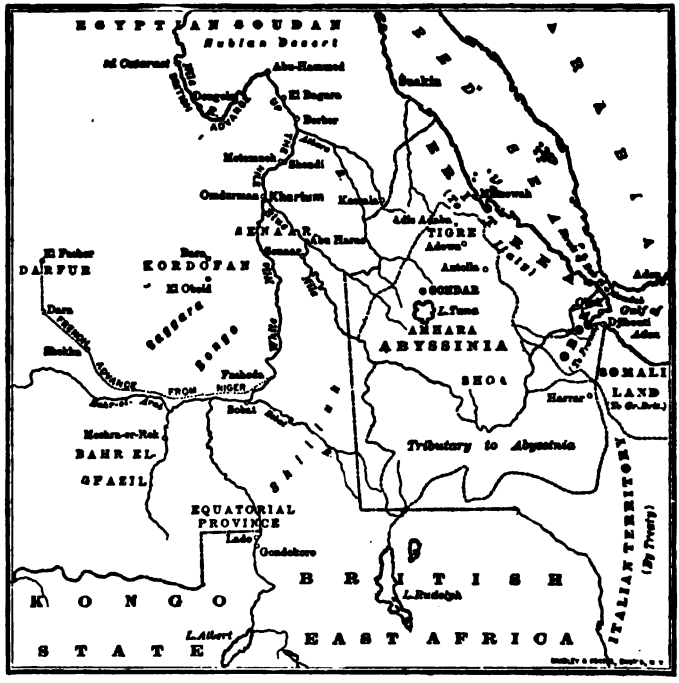
yet nothing is known of the present status or the probable outcome of its negotiations. Much delay has been caused by the necessity for summoning important witnesses from their ports in West Africa. Although no certainty can exist for the suggestion, the constant repetition of rumors, all of which tell of French encroachments, renders it not unlikely that the rumors



MAP OF THE UPPER NILE REGION.

have a very definite connection with the work of the delimitation commission. It would appear as if the French, well aware of the extent and validity of the British claims, and equally well aware of the desire of the English government and the commercial classes to avoid war, had determined to take apparent possession of much territory which they can have no real expectation of retaining, in order that there may be as much as possible to apparently surrender so as to secure a larger share

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of the territory to which both powers may fairly lay some claim.

The Upper Nile.—Rumors, curiously like those which came from West Africa, reached Europe at intervals during the winter in regard to the movements of the two French expeditions which have been advancing from the French Kongo and from Obok towards the Nile. Scarcely more certainty is possible here than in the other case, as to what has actually happened. It appears probable, however, that at least one of the French parties has succeeded in reaching the Upper Nile, and is establishing itself at Fashoda. Whether this party is the one commanded by M. Marchand, which was reported to have been massacred by the natives in return for the brutal manner in which the inhabitants of the country had been impressed as carriers, can not as yet be known with any certainty.

SIR HERBERT H. KITCHENER, K. C. B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN FORCES IN THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

It is reported, also, that an English semi-official, semi-sporting party, under Lord Delamere, has made its way to Fashoda. Less probable are the rumors that an Abyssinian force has occupied the place, or that the French had reached some sort of an understanding with the Khalifa, and that a force was hastening towards Khartoum, which would be occupied with the consent of the dervishes.

In brief, two facts may safely be recorded of international developments in Africa during the three winter months,—that many very important events have taken place; and that nothing is yet known with certainty by

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the civilized world, even by those in authority, regarding the details or the exact significance and results of these events.

The Soudan Campaign.—The British administrators had intended to do little in the campaign against the dervishes, during the winter, except to prepare for an economical and effective advance during the next season. Events have forced them, however, to make several important moves. The Italians found themselves unable longer to occupy Kassala, on the Atbara, advantageously, and its surrender to Egypt was therefore arranged. On Christmas day, Colonel Parsons, commanding an Egyptian force, took over the keys of the town and fort from the Italian officers who had conquered and defended it from the dervishes. A large portion of the Italian native troops re-enlisted under the Egyptian flag; and the same evening they were ordered to attack the two nearest dervish posts, at El Fasher and Osobri. The movement was successful, and the forts were captured with considerable booty.

MAJOR-GENERAL GATACRE, BRITISH OFFICER IN AFRICA.

The result of this unexpected advance by their enemies, coupled with the reports that Abyssinia had agreed to co-operate with England in opposition to the dervishes, and also with the increasing scarcity of food in their camps, appears to have been to induce the dervishes to assume the offensive. As soon as the advance of the latter down the Nile was confirmed, the British promptly determined to meet them. A brigade of British troops was organized from soldiers stationed at Gibraltar, in Egypt, and returning from India; and General Gatacre, who won prominence during the Chitral relief expedition of 1895 (Vol. 5, pp. 201, 448), was appointed in command. These troops were hurried to the front, where they soon came into touch with the enemy. A consecutive record of the operations is postponed until their completion, which will probably be achieved during the spring months.

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OTHER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Alaska Boundary.—The rush of gold seekers to the Klondike region has brought into renewed prominence the disputed question as to the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, but fortunately without serious complications arising.

The Canadian government has established customs stations and raised the British flag at some points, notably White Pass and Summit Lake, which are claimed by some to be within the United States limits; and there are threats of trouble, especially from the railway companies. For a history of the opposing claims of the Canadian and American governments, see "Current History," Volume 5, p. 340.

Miscellaneous.—The United States ship "Bancroft" was fired upon by a Turkish fort near Smyrna on the night of December 4, 1897, for a supposed breach of the port regulations which forbid the entrance of ships into Smyrna at night. It appears that on the night referred to the lamps in the outer lighthouses were still burning when the "Bancroft" arrived, and that she stopped when the requisite signals were made. On demand of United States Minister Angell, the Turkish government apologized for the incident, and dismissed the two Turkish officers responsible for it, sentencing them to a week's imprisonment.

Late in December, it was announced that the Turkish government had convicted and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment the murderers of the American bicyclist Lenz, who was killed in Asia Minor a few years ago while making a tour of the world. The murderers, however, are still at large, having taken refuge in Russian territory, their conviction and sentence being in their absence.

An incident of doubtful international import was the hauling down on December 14, 1897, of the Stars and Stripes, which some Americans had raised over their guano warehouses on Clipperton island in the Pacific ocean off the Mexican coast, and the running up of the Mexican flag in its stead, by armed marines from the Mexican gunboat "Democrata." The island is an atoll, or coral reef, about four miles in circumference, lying about 800 miles almost due west of Acapulco. France is said to claim it as her territory.

On January 10, Dr. Cornelius Herz, who was prose-

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cuted by the French government on charges of fraud and embezzlement growing out of the Panama canal scandals, filed at the State Department in Washington a claim for indemnity in the sum of about $5,000,000 against the French government for its alleged illegal attempt to prosecute him. It will be remembered that in May, 1896, after being for several years under technical arrest in England, during which time Dr. Herz was in ill-health, the British authorities finally refused to accede to the French demands for his extradition (Vol. 6, p. 427). In the meantime, in France, his property and that of his wife had been confiscated.

The convention negotiated a year ago by Secretary Olney and the Chilean minister at Washington, providing for a commission to adjudicate finally all outstanding claims between the United States and Chile (Vol. 7, p. 104), has lapsed owing to failure of the senate to sanction the matter.

On February 5, at Washington, D. C., through their respective ministers to the United States, a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation was concluded between the Argentine Republic and Japan.

Germany's example of prompt and forcible dealing with Hayti (Vol. 7, p. 874), has been followed by pressure from other sources for the settlement of claims against the Black Republic. It was announced late in February that Hayti had paid in full Italy's claim in behalf of one of her subjects, a merchant at Port de Paix, whose vessel and cargo, valued at $80,000, were, it was said, illegally confiscated by the Haytian government. France also is now pressing a claim for damages for violation of the treaty rights of French citizens. The German incident of a few months ago was promptly followed by a change of ministry at Port-au-Prince, the change being effected without any disturbance.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

Free Silver Once More.—Lines are already being laid for the congressional campaign of 1898; and, so far as yet apparent, they give indication that the silver question,

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which was the leading issue in 1896, and which many hoped was finally settled by the decisive verdict rendered at the polls that year, will once more constitute the central point around which the various national political organizations will give one another battle. The line of party cleavage is almost as distinctly marked as it was two years ago, and has been emphasized by several occurrences, notably the passage of the "Teller" resolution through the senate and its emphatic defeat in the house; the joint manifesto of the various silver party leaders calling for united action; the collapse, for the time being at least, of the efforts to secure an international agreement in favor of bimetallism; the submission to congress, by the secretary of the treasury, of a plan of currency reform committing the United States unequivocally to the single gold standard, and its practical indorsement in public utterances from the present head of the administration.

The text of the Teller resolution is elsewhere given (See "Currency Reform," p. 66). In a word, its effect was to commit the United States to a declaration of policy in favor of paying United States bonds in silver dollars, coupled with the assertion that such action would not be in violation of the faith or in derogation of the credit of the government. Its passage through the senate, January 28, by a vote of 47 to 32, was secured by a combination of Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists, aided by the votes of several Republicans who had hitherto been aligned with the administration, and may be considered evidence of serious barriers which the deliberative branch of congress will oppose to any plan of monetary reform which will more thoroughly commit this country to the gold standard. The opposition in the senate comprised 31 Republicans and 1 Sound Money Democrat (Caffery, La.). Of the 47 affirmative votes, 28 were cast by "regular" Democrats; 2 by Sound Money Democrats (Gray of Delaware, and Lindsay of Kentucky); 6 by Populists; 4 by Silverites; and 7 by Republicans (including Chandler of New Hampshire; Clark and Warren of Wyoming; Carter of Montana; Shoup of Idaho; Pritchard of North Carolina; and Wolcott of Colorado).

In the house, January 31, the resolution was buried under an adverse vote of 182 to 32, on strictly party lines. With two exceptions (Linney and White of North Caro-

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lina), the Republicans voted against the resolution; and similarly only two Democrats (McAleer of Pennsylvania, and Elliott of South Carolina) refused to join the coalition minority in its favor.

The practical failure of the efforts toward international bimetallism as acknowledged by Senator Wolcott, the head of the commission which recently visited Europe (Vol. 7, pp. 369, 611, 846), and the submission by Secretary Gage of a plan embodying the present proposals of the administration, have already been recorded in this number (pp. 62-67).

HON. JOHN W. DANIEL OF VIRGINIA, DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On February 15, after conferences held in Washington which extended over several weeks, at which it was reported that many of the states, particularly those west of the Mississippi, were practically solid for free silver, leaders of the Democratic, Populist, and Silver Republican parties agreed upon a fusion of forces in the coming congressional campaign, and issued a joint manifesto urging members of the three parties to unite in support of silver men. The address attacks the financial policy of the McKinley administration, and rehearses the standard arguments in favor of free coinage. In behalf of the Democrats it is signed by Senator James K. Jones (Ark.), chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and indorsed by the Democratic Congressional Committee; for the Populists it is signed by Senator Marion Butler (N. C.), chairman of the Populist National Committee, and the 25 other Populist members of the senate and house; and

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for the Silver Republicans it bears the signatures of Chairman and ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne (Minn.) and the members of that party in the senate and house, and of ex-Senator Dubois (Ida.). The following are the states represented in the declaration: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Future of the People's Party.—To judge from the tone of the Populist press and the utterances of some of the prominent lights of that political faith, the proposed scheme of fusion finds little favor throughout the South generally and in some sections of the West. Even as long ago as last midsummer (Vol. 7, p. 631), a remarkable reaction had arisen within the Populist ranks against continuation of any plan of fusion with other parties: free silver had become practically relegated to the position of a side issue, non-essential to the fundamental principles of the People's party movement, which looked rather to reform of the social and economic abuses of class domination, for which neither of the old parties was thought to offer any remedy. The cry was for resumption of party identity as a distinct and independent organization. It is too early yet even to conjecture what will be the ultimate alignment of the elements that in the past have made up the Populist hosts. In the opinion of ex-Senator W. A. Peffer (Kan.) expressed in the "North American Review" (January, 1898), in an article entitled "The Passing of the People's Party," the time is ripe for the formation of a new party comprising all elements opposed to the present Republican régime. Says he:

"If the People's party be merged, it will be in a new body that shall include advanced Democrats, like Altgeld and Bryan, Silver Republicans, and men of reform views in every other body that has been organized to promote political reforms. And that would be a wise and altogether practicable ending of these disastrous party antagonisms. But old party names would have to be dropped, and a new name and creed adopted for the new party. If they could agree on doctrines, surely they would not fail to agree on a name by which they should wish to be known. This course would bring into one army all the forces that are now marching in the same direction—voters who ought to be together and who must be together before final victory is achieved over class rule. United in one party under a new name, with one creed and one leader, every member would feel the warmth of new friendships and be encouraged by the stimulus of a large companionship; for, together

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they would be able soon to re-establish popular government in the United States, and the people would be in power again. Such a party could be easily formed if Democrats were not opposed to it. And they would not be opposed if the Populists, united, should declare against fusion and merging and all sorts of co-operation with any existing party. And that is just what they ought to do. Let Populists but rise to the level of the occasion, shake off the hypnotic stupor of Democracy, and assert themselves as party men, announcing the end of all unions and alliances with other parties, except such as shall relate to the formation of one great new party made up of voters opposed to the present Republican régime, and Democratic leaders, seeing that alone they are lost, would take counsel of their fears and hasten to the newer and securer fold. It is the readiness of fusion Populists to train with their Democratic brethren that encourages them and turns their heads upward. . . .

HON. W. A. HARRIS OF KANSAS, POPULIST UNITED STATES SENATOR.

"Unless some new alignment of voters is effected soon, the People's party will permanently separate into two parts. One faction will go backward to the Democrats, and it will not have to go far, as the distance between the rear of the People's party and the vanguard of Democracy is so short that they readily mingle in the same camp, and one countersign answers for both. The other faction will go forward to still higher ground. These men have nothing in common with Democracy except their views on the income tax and silver coinage, and these, even if they be taken as leading issues, are Populist doctrines, announced long before they appeared in the Chicago platform. . . . .

"If the scheme to organize a new body is left untried, or, if tried, it is found to be impracticable and the People's party is finally separated into two wings, the fusionists will have no difficulty in finding a resting place; but the work for which the party was born and which it bravely commenced will be left for their old associates and new co-workers who shall be found in other bodies—men and women who believe good

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government can be maintained only through social order and just laws, citizens who believe in doing good because they love their fellow-men, reformers whose faces have always been to the front, veterans who draw the enemy's fire and who fight better in the field than in the camp. There will be plenty of work for them to do. Conditions will not improve under the present régime. Times will get no better. Stringency and panic will be here on time again and again as of old, for neither Republicans nor Democrats offer a preventive. They do not seem to know what ails the country and the world. High tariff is but heavy taxation, and free silver alone will not give work to the idle nor bread to the poor. The case needs heroic treatment—just such as the People's party proposed. . . . "

HON. JOHN L. MITCHELL OF WISCONSIN, DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Silver and Prices. —It is not alone in the Populist repugnance to continued fusion, that the silver managers find difficulties besetting them. The economic developments of the last few months have greatly weakened their issue among the farming classes, which were its greatest stronghold. In spite of the assertion so often made during the campaign of 1896, that the price of silver had a causal connection with the price of produce, and the prediction that without free silver there could be no general advance in agricultural prices, prices have actually risen in the face of a steady decline in the market value of the white metal. Cotton is the only important exception; and its decline to a figure almost unprecedentedly low (Vol. 7, p. 894) is traceable, at least in large part, to enormous increase in production. Since 1872 the cotton production of the South and of the world has been quadrupled, being 2,975,000 bales in 1872, and over 11,000,000 bales in 1897-98: during this period the price has

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steadily declined. Going further back we find that between 1850 and 1870 the price of milling cotton in New York fluctuated greatly, while there was very little variation in the price of silver. It is in the American South that the greatest advance in the cotton industry is noted. Mills have sprung up all over the section, and have been running overtime, sending their goods to all parts of the world and paying large dividends. Last year 37 new cotton mills, with over a quarter of a million of spindles, were erected in the South. The following table shows the increase of cotton manufactories in those states, and the money invested in them, during the past seventeen years:

COTTON MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

	Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Capital.
1880	180	667,000	14,000	$21,900,000
1890	254	1,712,000	39,000	61,900,000
1898	490	4,100,000	115,000	125,000,000

With the exception of cotton, there has been a marked advance in the prices of agricultural produce, such as wheat and other kinds of grain, wool, meats, provisions, and dairy products, while at the same time the price of silver has gone downward. Since July 10, 1896, when the presidential issue had been joined by the adoption of the Chicago platform and the nomination of Mr. Bryan thereon, the price of silver has steadily declined from 69.2 cents to 54.3 cents on March 10, 1898. The simultaneous remarkable advance in wheat prices is undoubtedly due in very large part to the unusual shortage abroad; but an advance, though less notable, has also taken place in nearly all articles of farm production. The following table places in antithesis the decline in silver with the advance in three articles representing the three great classes of farm products—breadstuffs, provisions, and wool, July 10, 1896—to March 10, 1898:

SILVER AND AGRICULTURAL PRICES.

	Silver, per ounce.	Wheat (No. 2 red), per bushel.	Mess pork, per barrel.	Wool Ohio X, per pound.
July 10, 1896	69.2	63.5	7.75	17.0
September 26, 1896	66.0	74.3	8.25	18.0
November 1, 1896	65.6	85.0	8.50	19.0
April 17, 1897	62.5	96.5	8.75	21.5
September 16, 1897	57.4	100.5	9.50	26.3
December 16, 1897	56.6	102.2	9.00	27.3
February 23, 1898	53.6	104.2	10.75	27.7
March 10, 1898	54.3	106.5	10.75	28.0

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The Prohibition Party.—A most successful convention of Prohibition workers was held in Cincinnati, O., in the latter part of January, at which about twenty states were represented. Important papers were read and discussions held upon the various phases of the work. Chairman Samuel Dickie (Mich.) of the National Committee announced the lines laid down by the executive committee for future work as follows: (1) The regular employment of a corps of speakers; (2) national aid to weaker states to enable them to employ state organizers; (3) the systematic distribution of literature.

HON. JOSEPH B. FORAKER OF OHIO, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Quietly, without any hint in its opening ceremonies of the stirring incidents it was to witness, the second session of the 55th Congress—destined to be one of the most memorable in the history of the United States—began on December 6, 1897. Both branches having organized during the special session which assembled on March 15, 1897 (Vol. 7, pp. 124, 385, 633), there was none of the excitement—over election of a speaker, raffling of seats, introduction of new members, etc.—which usually attends the opening of a long, or odd-year, session of congress. Matters concerning the foreign relations of the country have occupied most of the time given to debate, though some domestic legislation of general importance has been definitely acted upon or is still left pending. Chief interest centres, of course, in the action

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dealing with the Cuban question, which is fully reviewed elsewhere in this number up to the time of the submission to congress of the report of the "Maine" court of inquiry (See "The Cuban Question," pp. 9-30). Elsewhere will also be found a record of the proceedings of congress relative to the Hawaiian question (pp. 54-61) and the Bering sea dispute (pp. 73-78), and also the important developments in connection with the plans of the McKinley administration looking to reform of the currency system of the United States (pp. 62-68).

HON. S. D. M'ENERY OF LOUISIANA, DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The President's Message.—The president's message, submitted on the opening day of the session, was an unusually long one.

The message deals first with the subject of currency reform, and finds the evils of the present system to lie chiefly in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money with gold. Some plan must be devised to protect against bond issues for repeated redemptions; only the government is obliged to redeem the $900,000,000 of currency in gold. The president recommends that as soon as the receipts of the government equal its expenses, notes presented for redemption in gold shall be reserved and paid out only in exchange for gold. The president invites careful consideration of the plan of Secretary Gage (p. 62), and recommends that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation, and that the tax be reduced to one-half of one per cent per annum; also that national banks be authorized, on a minimum capital of $25,000, to supply villages and agricultural regions, and that the issue of national bank-notes be restricted to the denomination of ten dollars and upward, the national banks being required to redeem their notes in gold.

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Cuba is dealt with at length (p. 21). Other topics are more briefly treated. Every consideration of dignity and honor requires the United States to accept the gift of Hawaii. The president is gratified that France joins this country in an effort to secure international bimetallism, and he earnestly hopes that the labors of the commission may not be fruitless. He reports negotiations for reciprocity with several governments, European and American. He tells us that the sealing conference agreed on important facts heretofore in dispute and that negotiations are still in progress. He asks congress to provide for the armor of three battleships in process of construction, and to supply several large docks, and a single battleship to be built on the Pacific coast. The need of organized government in Alaska and the relief of Americans there receive his attention. The president refers to congress the condition of the Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, and the question of the purchase under mortgage of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific railway. He earnestly supports the Civil Service Reform, but indicates that there are places now in the classified service which ought to be exempted and others not classified which may properly be included; and he promises that the system, which has the approval of the people, will be upheld and extended by himself.

TERENCE V. POWDERLY OF PENNSYLVANIA, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Immigration Bill.—On January 17, the Lodge Immigration bill, subjecting all aliens seeking admission to this country to a test of literacy (Vol. 7, p. 128), passed the senate by a vote of 45 to 28 (Nays, 25 Dems., 3 Pops.; Yeas, 38 Reps., 1 Dem., 2 Pops., 4 Silverites).

It had been amended in two important particulars from the form in which it was reported from committee. Instead of requiring the immigrant both to read and to write in English or some other language at least twenty-five words chosen at random from the American Constitution, the test was limited, by an amendment secured by Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.), to abil-

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ity either to read or write. Another amendment, also secured by Mr. Spooner, required the transportation companies, in case of rejection of an applicant for admission, to take back not only the immigrant himself, but also all dependent relatives he may have brought with him.

Loud Postal Bill Defeated.—The Loud bill aiming to prevent the constantly increasing deficit in the Postoffice Department by revising the rates of postage on second-class matter and correcting some of the abuses that have grown up with the extension of postal facilities throughout the country (Vol. 7, p. 121), was, after a lengthy discussion, on motion of Mr. J. D. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), laid on the table in the house, by an adverse vote of 162 to 119. The opponents of the bill included about 50 Republicans and all the Democrats except fifteen.

HON. EUGENE F. LOUD OF CALIFORNIA, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

As reported from committee the bill dealt a serious blow at the country press, and was felt by many to be unreasonably illiberal as to sample copies by which publishers advertise their newspapers. This was corrected only in part, by the amendments offered, and not sufficiently to remove the objections which were urged upon congressmen with a force they could not withstand. Moreover, there was serious doubt as to the exact scope of the bill.

GOVERNMENTAL REPORTS.

The Beet-Sugar Industry.—The Department of Agriculture is beginning its second year of experiments in the development of the beet-sugar industry, with enthusiasm and with every prospect of success. From Sec-

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retary Wilson's speech on "American Beet-Sugar" based upon one year of experiments, we are led to believe that our lands are suitable for the production of beet-sugar in sufficient quantity to supply the demands of our people. Already there is danger that the business may be overdone, not in a legitimate way, but by the planting of the industry in places where the beet cannot be profitably grown.

Some sections have been proved to be better adapted to beet culture than others. The character of the soil and the amount of rainfall are prominent factors in the problem. A sandy loam, which permits of a ready growth of the long tap-root, together with a not too heavy rainfall are most favorable for beet growth. The best samples of this root were grown in the West, where the exact amount of moisture needed is gauged by irrigation.

Beets containing less than 12 per cent of sugar are unprofitable; however, plenty of good land has been found that will produce this and even greater percentages without the use of a fertilizer. By a proper rotation of crops it has been shown that beets can be raised on the same soil once in every five or six years without impoverishing it, provided that the pulp which contains all of the nitrogenous matter of the plant be returned to it.

It is only a question of time when our sugar will be produced by American farmers. Experiments have already been made in thirty states, and in the coming year they will be extended to every one of the forty-five.

At the present time the Sugar Trust makes its money by refining imported sugar; but when we have sufficient home factories to supply our need, each accompanied by its own refining plant, the trust will probably go; for in our great land there are too many places where this industry could be established on short notice to permit of the formation of a monopoly to control output and prices.

It is estimated that about 400 factories, at an average approximate valuation of $5,000,000, will be required to meet the demands of our home sugar consumption. We now have but eleven in operation, with ten in process of building, and thirty or forty others being actively discussed. We are tending constantly to improved methods of manufacture. We no longer import machinery, but use that of our own make, showing a marked improvement over that of foreign make.

The National Bank System.—Controller of the Currency Eckels, in his report for the year ended October 31, 1897, after reviewing briefly the legislation which constitutes the existing National Bank act, and calling the attention of congress to amendments of the law previously recommended, goes on to lament the fact that in all the legislation of the past there has been nothing that has

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procured a change in the note-issuing function of such banks.

Every controller of the currency for the past twenty years has urged that instead of restricting the issuing of notes against government bonds at 90 per cent of their par value the law should be changed so that the banks, and through them communities at large, might have the benefit of an added loanable capital.

A change in the method of bank-note issues is also deemed advisable, such a change as will place the business of banking upon the same basis, as regards freedom from restrictions and proper sources of profit, with other undertakings. In every government except that of the United States, it is deemed the sole province of the banks to issue the paper which circulates as currency. Under the exigencies of war, our government issued paper currency, in the face of a well-grounded belief that a bank-note currency is better and safer than a government paper currency. Because of competition, restrictions, and the increasing price of security bonds, the function of note-issuing has declined, so that the doing away with bank-note issues has more than once been suggested. In this, however, there is danger, for in the United States, where federal paper is limited in volume, the credit of our government has been jeopardized and business stagnated time and again.

There is no doubt but that such banks, with assets that can quickly be converted into cash, can more readily provide for the redemption of paper-note issues than can the government, which has no means at hand except through borrowing and the levying of taxes. In every crisis it has been found that the power to command gold by our banks has exceeded that of the government. England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany have found such note issues advantageous in meeting their commercial needs.

The controller calls especial attention to the method of organization of the German Imperial Bank, created in 1875. Its notes are issued against its general assets, but are not legal tender, which however has not interfered with their circulation at home and abroad. A coin and bullion reserve amounting to at least one-third of the notes in circulation, is maintained. The authorized circulation exempt from tax is arbitrarily fixed, and requires a reserve of one-third in cash or its equivalent. On all issues of uncovered notes in excess of the limit provided, a tax of 5 per cent per annum must be paid. Uncovered notes subject to such tax have been issued in only a few instances.

Since the organization of the first national bank June 20, 1863, 5,095 have been authorized, an average of 150 a year. At the close of the year just ended, 3,617 were in operation, with a capital of $630,230,295. Of the $229,199,880 in outstanding circulation, $202,994,555 was secured by United States bonds, and the balance by lawful money deposited with the United States treasurer. The net decrease in circulation secured by bonds for the year was $12,584,334, and the gross decrease in the entire circulation was $4,851,292. The number of banks and the capital stock are apportioned as follows:

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New England	588	$159,291,620
Eastern States	956	195,124,275
Southern States	546	66,761,900
Middle States	1,046	160,163,967
Western States	357	32,654,160
Pacific States	124	17,465,000

Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, and Texas lead in regard to number of banks. As regards the capital stock, they are arranged as follows: Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Texas.

During the year just closed, 44 banks were authorized, the corporate existence of 17 extended, while 2 left the system because of the expiration of charters, and 71 went into voluntary liquidation. A comparison with last year's report shows the number to have decreased by 62. At the same time there was an increase of 16 in the number organized, while 33 went into voluntary liquidation. The number of receivers appointed has increased by 10, and the number of extensions of corporate existence has decreased by 9. Of the 6,337,114 shares issued July 5, 1897, 86 per cent are held by residents of the states in which the banks are located, and a little more than 22 per cent by women. The investments in national bank stock by residents of New England outside of these states, amounts to $20,303,700, of which about 26 per cent is invested in the Southern states, 42 per cent in the Middle states, 22 per cent in the Western states, and 10 per cent in the Pacific states. There are 281,225 shareholders, 36 per cent of whom are women, and 4 per cent corporations. The average investment per stockholder is $2,250. Stock at a par value of $1,000 or less is held by 169,948 persons or corporations; between $1,000 and $5,000, by 79,756; between $5,000 and $30,000, by 29,541; and over $30,000, by 1,980.

Thirty-eight banks were placed in receivers' hands during the year, one of which resumed business; 26 were finally closed, leaving 127 still in process of liquidation, and the affairs of 46 banks in the hands of receivers, practically wound up. There was a marked increase in the rate per cent paid to creditors of insolvent banks, the entire amount of dividends amounting to $13,169,781, which is 17 1-3 per cent of all the dividends paid during the thirty-four years between 1863 and 1897.

In regard to state banks and banking institutions, the report shows that there has been a normal increase in number year after year; but owing to non-uniformity of reports, and failure to make them, the value of such statistics is somewhat impaired. The report mentions the existence, July 1, 1897, of 12,817 incorporated and private banks, and states that during the year 160 failed, as follows: 38 national, 56 state banks and trust companies, 19 saving banks, and 47 private banks and bankers.

Considerable space is given to the subject of Postal Savings banks, a system which has had an unprecedented growth in Europe since its rise in the United Kingdom.

Among the compiled statistics of the world's monetary systems and the stock of gold, silver, and paper currency, the following, the per capita averages of the principal countries of the world, is of interest: United Kingdom, $20.65; France, $34.68; Germany, $18.95; Austria-Hungary, $9.33; Russia, $8.95; and United States, $23.70.

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Other features of the report are a digest of about 1,400 federal and state court decisions in bank cases, valuable tables including a classification, by states and geographical divisions, of capital, bonds, circulation, resources and liabilities, etc.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

Failures.—During 1897 there were 13,351 commercial failures in the United States, with liabilities amounting to $154,332,071; and 171 bank failures, with $28,249,700 liabilities. The total failures for the year were 11.5 per cent less in number, and total liabilities 34 per cent less in amount, than in 1896. The average per failure in manufacturing classes was $24,447 against $28,808 in 1896; and in trading classes, $7,237, against $9,606 in 1896; in brokerage and other commercial failures, the average was but $42,587, against $58,448 for 1896. The average for all commercial failures was $11,559—the lowest ever recorded with one exception, that of 1892, when the average was $534 per failure less. Defaulted liabilities in 1897 were $32.53 per firm. For the third and fourth quarter, the averages were less than in any corresponding period in twenty-three years. Sectional statistics show a slight increase in the number of failures in the New England and Southeastern states, while a decrease of 14 per cent was shown in the Middle states, 23 per cent in the Southwestern, 22 per cent in the Central, 16 per cent in the Western, and 7 per cent in the Pacific section. In the sections which showed a decrease in numbers, the average liabilities were 30 per cent lower than in 1896. The failures in cotton manufacture and iron during 1897 somewhat exceeded the number recorded in 1896 owing to a few heavy failures early in the year; but in three other important branches the decrease was very marked, being $6,800,000 less in woollen manufactures, $2,100,000 less in clothing, and $1,800,000 less in chemicals. In trading branches, every class reported smaller liabilities than in 1896; and a comparison of the last half of the two years would show much greater improvements.

Failures for January of 1898 were smaller than in any previous year recorded. Taken by branches of business, there were none in woollens, less than half the average in dry goods, and but very few in clothing, printing, or mill-

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ing. With but three exceptions, failures in February were smaller than in any month for four years, while the value of defaulting liabilities to payments through clearing houses was but $1.71 per $1,000, the lowest in the first quarter for twenty-three years past with the exception of 1880 and 1881; and March showed a correspondingly low ratio.

For the quarter in number, failures were smaller than in the first quarter of any year since 1886; in ratio of defaulted liabilities to payments through clearing houses, the smallest since 1881; in average, the smallest since 1880; and in average ratio of liabilities for each failure, lower than ever before in any quarter.

Banking and Stocks.—The total clearings at 58 cities for the year 1897 were 12 per cent larger than in 1896, 8 per cent larger than in 1895, 25 per cent larger than in 1894, 5 per cent larger than in 1893, and 7 per cent smaller than in 1892. In December, 1897, exchanges fell only 1 per cent below the greatest ever known in any month. The first week in January showed the heaviest payments through the New York clearing house ever known, for the first time exceeding a billion of dollars, 10 per cent larger than in the first week of 1892, and 37.4 per cent larger than last year. The aggregate throughout the United States was also 10 per cent in excess of 1892. January clearings were 36.3 per cent larger than last year and 7.1 per cent larger than in 1892. February showed a gain of 49.8 per cent, and reports for March from 87 cities show a slight falling off in only two or three instances. This remarkable expansion is due to actual volume of business and not advance in prices, as wheat is no higher than in 1892, and cotton, iron, and all manufactured products have averaged lower.

In view of the exciting character of national events, and overdrawn newspaper reports, the decline in railroad stocks from an average of $60.26 for the sixty most active, on February 10 (the highest since early in April, 1893), to the lowest average yet touched, $52.03, on March 26, was not at all surprising. The average of fourteen trust stocks on January 3 was $63.31, and on March 26, $57.06. From January 1 to February 10, the sixty most active railroad stocks rose an average of $4.00 per share, and the declining quotations during the last half of the quarter were met by steady and large investment

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in buying, which indicated the removal of many stocks from the field of current speculation.

Railroads.—Railway receiverships in 1897 covered only 1,475 miles of road and $162,707,200 of stock and bonds, as against 4,559 miles of road and $226,651,524 of stocks and bonds in 1896. There were 1864 miles of track laid in 1897, a trifle more than in 1896, but over 400 miles of track-laying was in progress on twenty lines at the close of the year, at which time the total mileage in the United States was 184,464. The year was marked by better business conditions and larger earnings than in 1896, the reported earnings of 156,221 miles of road in the United States being $963,442,095, which was 4.7 per cent larger than in 1896, and only 4.7 per cent less than in 1892. The largest increase in business was during the latter half of the year, every month showing more business than in any previous year; and dividends paid by railway corporations January 1, 1898, were larger than in any other year. Railway earnings in January were 15.6 per cent greater than last year; only eight out of 130 roads, covering over 100,000 miles, showing any decrease. This is the best record since 1892. During February, earnings were 3.8 per cent larger than in 1892 notwithstanding reductions in rates. For three weeks in March they were 18.7 per cent larger than last year, and 8 per cent larger than in 1892. Southern roads showed the greatest percentage of increase in earnings over 1892, being 16 per cent larger than in that year; and Grangers the least, being 8 per cent larger than in 1892. For the first week in March east-bound tonnage was 70 per cent larger than last year, and nearly 90 per cent larger than in 1893, and for three weeks of March, nearly double the shipments of the same weeks of 1892. This great increase was in part due to the free movement of grain to the seaboard.

Wheat.—The sensation of December was the great Chicago wheat deal by which Joseph Leiter became the owner of upwards of 9,000,000 bushels of wheat, making him probably the greatest owner of actual wheat in the world.

Young Leiter was backed in the transaction by his father, Levi Z. Leiter, the former partner of Marshall Field and Potter Palmer. At the close of the deal, Mr. Leiter is said to have announced his plans in this wise: "We can do no more than sit on our pyramid of wheat and wait until some one comes and

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buys it. I am confident that the price of wheat will go up, and that we shall sell our wheat at much higher prices than at present quoted for cash wheat in the market. We have bought wheat only as merchandise, not as a speculative commodity."

The "bear" element in the transaction was represented by the veteran, Philip D. Armour, whose shortage was put at 4,000,000 bushels; Portus B. Weare, whose line was about 2,000,000 bushels; and other smaller "shorts" selling through commission houses. The peculiarity of the deal is that Armour actually delivered wheat to the Leiters. This is unexampled in deals and corners of the past; and also, that the change in ownership of this vast amount of property caused scarcely a ripple in the grain market, or among the financial institutions of Chicago. How Mr. Armour got 6,000,000 bushels of wheat into Chicago during December is a story of American genius and energy. When he found this amount was needed for his December delivery to the Leiter clique, and that they would have the real article, agents were secretly dispatched to Minneapolis and Duluth with orders to buy through resident brokers all contract wheat offered. The rigor of the season, as well as the fact that all deals upon the floor of the Board of Trade must be in contract wheat, which means No. 2 Red or No. 1 Northern, made his task more difficult. Ice was forming rapidly, so he employed a dozen or more tugs to keep a channel open out of Duluth harbor, to cut up the ice in Thunder bay, and to keep the "Soo" canal open for the fleet of seventeen vessels chartered by him at especially high rates to bring down his holdings from Duluth and Fort William to Chicago. From Minneapolis and other points, Armour wheat came in by train loads; in one day 169 cars were delivered at one of the Armour elevators, and in three days the ships and railroads brought in over 3,000,000 bushels. Armour's sales to Leiter averaged about 80 cents per bushel. His loss by the deal is estimated at about $1,000,000; and Leiter's profit on his December purchases, should the price keep up, will amount to perhaps $2,000,000. After December, Leiter went extensively into May and July wheat; and on March 1, his line was estimated at over 20,000,000 bushels, and he was reported to have said, "I own all the contract wheat in the country with the exception of some small holdings in farmers' hands." By the middle of March, he had shipped 4,000,000 bushels abroad, and on March 12 sold one lot of 2,000,000 bushels, on which his profits were $340,000. His estimated profits on the 4,000,000 bushels sent abroad are $750,000, putting him fully one million dollars ahead of the game at that date.

Exports of wheat, flour included, from both coasts, for nine months ending March 31, were nearly 168,000,000 bushels, about 50,000,000 more than for the corresponding months a year ago, and surpassing any other year, and this at prices ranging 20 cents higher than a year ago. The highest figure reached during the quarter was 108.75 on February 21, the highest point since February, 1892; this was followed by a decline; and during

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March prices varied with conflicting reports, but "dollar" wheat and better has been the rule.

Corn.—The latter part of February the first Corn Convention ever held in the United States, assembled in Chicago, and organized "The American Maize Propaganda." The main object of the association is to boom the various corn food products, especially in foreign countries. The importance of the American corn crop was set forth by the chairman, F. D. Coburn, president of the Agricultural Board of Kansas, who stated that during the last decade the average value of our corn crop had been nearly double that of our wheat and about equal to the combined values of wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, and potatoes. The shortage of the wheat crop and the growing demand for corn as a substitute for wheat in foreign countries, are shown by the fact that during the week ended January 22, cargoes of corn were shipped to both Egypt and Russia, countries upon which Europe relies largely for breadstuffs. Corn exports for several months ending with February were over 116,000,000 bushels, against 102,800,000 last year, when exports were unprecedented; but for the quarter were about a sixth less than for the first quarter of 1897. The relative export demand for wheat and corn is shown in a comparison of figures for seven months ending with January, 1892, with the seven months ending with January of this year. Then the exports of corn were 33,000,000 bushels and of wheat 150,000,000 bushels; this year the figures were, corn 97,000,000, and wheat 136,000,000.

Cotton.—At the close of 1897 there had come into sight 7,227,905 bales of cotton as against 6,324,731 at the same date in 1894 from the heaviest crop yet recorded. By the close of March of this year 10,018,851 bales had come into sight, an amount which exceeds the entire crop of any previous year. Takings of spinners North and South up to March 28, were 2,542,000 bales, against 2,341,000 in 1894-95. For half the crop year ending March 1, the exports were 5,413,000 bales, against 5,117,000 in 1894-95. Prices advanced slightly during January and February of this year, but fell during March in spite of heavy exports, because of indications of a large acreage this year, based partly on the sales of fertilizers in the South, and the fact that takings by Northern spinners have not been proportionate to the amount of cotton

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which has come into sight. From the highest point, reached September 4, 1897, print cloths declined an average of 10.3 per cent to 2.12 cents early in January, 1898. The strikes among the cotton-mill operatives begun at New Bedford, Mass., in January (see "Labor Interests"), and consequent shutting down of many mills during February, tended to strengthen prices of goods a little, though print cloths advanced scarcely one per cent, and March closed with quotations of 2.06 cents, the lowest price ever touched, with stocks at Fall River believed to exceed 2,000,000 pieces.

Since 1890 there has been a remarkable expansion of the cotton industry in the South. Statistics of the number of mills, spindles, and looms, and of the amount of capital invested, are given elsewhere in this review (p. 106). From this time on, the South must be regarded as a serious factor in the problem of cotton manufacture. The Boston "Textile World" asserts:

> "One of two things will have to be done; either the hours of labor in Massachusetts will have to be extended, or the wages of operatives will have to be reduced; Southern competition with Massachusetts mills is more detrimental than any foreign competition on the lower grades of goods."

On February 3, occurred the laying of the corner-stone of the Coleman cotton factory at Concord, N. C., the first cotton mill to be operated by negroes, and erected largely with their money.

Wool.—In strong contrast to cotton industries are those of wool and woollen goods. The sales of wool at three chief markets for 1897 was 535,306,574 pounds, against 345,500,000 in the largest previous year, prices closing 50 per cent to 90 per cent higher than a year ago, while for the last five months the consumption was the largest ever known. Since January 1, the market has been less active, and has fallen below that of the corresponding period in 1897. Prices also have yielded, the average of 100 quotations of domestic given by Coates Bros., March 1, being 20.23 cents. Prices of woollen goods January 1, were 20 per cent to 30 per cent higher than at the beginning of 1897. The woollen mills were reported on February 1 as "pushed with orders and enjoying a greater measure of success than they have known for years;" and though there was considerable cancellation of orders for lightweights, affecting the

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higher grades of goods mainly, the mills were actively engaged during March completing heavy orders; nor had prices of standard goods decreased as late as March 15.

Leather Interests.—The shipment of boots and shoes, which for the last week in December was 84,833 cases—larger than in any previous year—has continued to exceed former records. January shipments were 15 per cent larger than last year, and 40 per cent larger than in 1892; and manufacturers were reported buying leather quite largely at slightly higher prices. February shipments were larger than in the same month of any previous year; and production by both Eastern and Western manufacturers surpassed all records. For two weeks of March the shipments from the East were 28,400 cases, nearly 18 per cent more than last year, and 32 per cent greater than in 1892; and Western manufacturers were crowded with orders. Hides and leather continued generally firm with slight concessions the first weeks of March, which stimulated heavy purchasing. The receipts of cattle at the four chief Western markets, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha, during 1897, were 5,974,945 head, and of sheep, 5,932,790, both figures showing a yearly increase since 1895.

Exports.—For the last six months of 1897, exports exceeded imports by $302,721,000; and January was the sixth successive month in which exports were more than double imports, and the fifth successive month in which merchandise exports were over $100,000,000. The excess of merchandise exports over imports in January was $57,686,546, and in February, $41,000,000, with an increase of $2,600,000 in miscellaneous products, $2,100,000 in provisions, $4,500,000 in cotton, and $7,000,000 in breadstuffs, compared with last year, and $15,000,000 in all products. For two weeks of March, exports were 16 per cent larger than last year, and imports 8.7 per cent larger.

Iron and Steel.—The monthly output of iron furnaces, which began to increase early in 1897, steadily gained during the year, so that the total production reached 9,652,680 tons, over a million tons more than in 1896, and far the largest in the history of the country. Prices on nearly all forms of manufactured iron closed a shade lower than at the opening of 1897, but showed recovery from the lowest points which were reached during July

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and August. Bessemer Pig was quoted December 29 at $10.00, and Grey Forge at $9.00, in each case 65 cents less than the same date in 1896. Of all the important industries, the manufactures of iron and steel have shown the greatest progress during the first quarter of 1898. By the third week in January the steel-rail mills had orders for 1,200,000 tons, which was 88,000 more than they produced during 1896. February 1 saw numerous large structural orders under way; and the undiminished demand for car building called for a very heavy tonnage of bar iron, while plate mills were pushed with orders.

The output of pig iron February 1, 1898, was 229,823 tons weekly, then the largest output ever shown. The weekly output one month later was 234,430 tons, over 4,500 tons greater, yet there was evidence of real scarcity of Bessemer billets at Chicago and Pittsburg. The quarter closed with Bessemer a shade higher at Pittsburg, wire rods and wire nails weaker, rails a shade stronger, plates in heavy demand, and structural orders heavy. Possibilities of war always have a stimulating effect upon the iron and steel industries, and have much to do with present conditions, as in addition to the mills in operation in January and February, March saw others put into operation for government purposes. Plans for the combination known as "The American Steel and Wire Company," representing about $50,000,000 capital and comprising fifteen of the largest steel wire and rod companies in the country, were practically consummated in New York, March 4.

The quarter was also marked by the incorporation of two other great industrial companies; the "International Paper Co." with a capitalization of $45,000,000, late in January; and the combination of 140 cracker factories, with a capitalization of $25,000,000 preferred and $30,000,000 common stock, early in February.

As a whole, the general trade for the first quarter of 1898 has been one of encouragement. Warlike reports, while having their natural effect in Wall Street, have not perceptibly affected industrial operations; and prices have remained generally firm except in cotton, the depression in which branch is plainly attributable to other causes than foreign complications.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public Debt.—On March 31, 1898, the total public debt of the United States, less a cash balance in the treasury of $226,166,943.78, was $1,008,716,350.62, an increase since January 1 of $9,604,782.73. Details of the debt, with assets and liabilities of the treasury, March 31, are as follows:

PUBLIC DEBT, MARCH 31, 1898.

Interest-bearing debt	$847,366,680.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,283,780.26
Debt bearing no interest	386,232,834.14
Total gross debt	$1,234,883,294.40
Cash balance in treasury	226,166,943.78
Total net debt	$1,008,716,350.62

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold—Coin	$147,256,076.05	
Bars	63,647,258.46	$210,903,334.51
Silver—Dollars	400,637,825.00	
Subsidiary coin	11,965,278.19	
Bars	99,829,431.77	512,432,534.96
Paper—United States notes	79,375,429.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	3,905,848.00	
Gold certificates	1,607,950.00	
Silver certificates	6,859,606.00	
Certificates of deposit (Act June 8, 1872)	3,330,000.00	
National bank notes	2,739,491.13	97,818,324.13
Other—Bonds interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement	26,200.20	
Minor coin and fractional currency	1,298,031.58	
Deposits in nat'l bank depositories—gen'l acct.	27,168,450.16	
Disbursing officers' balances	4,151,592.67	32,644,274.61
Aggregate		$853,798,468.21

DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$37,927,149.00	
Silver certificates	394,630,504.00	
Certificates of deposit (Act June 8, 1872)	41,230,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	103,615,280.00	$577,402,933.00
Fund for redemp. of uncurrent nat'l bank notes	8,298,996.94	
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,822,067.35	
Disbursing officers' balances	31,076,559.15	
Agency accounts, etc.	7,030,967.99	50,228,591.43
Gold reserve $100,000,000.00		
Net cash balance 126,166,943.78		226,166,943.78
Aggregate		$853,798,468.21

Monetary Circulation.—On January 1, 1898, the total monetary circulation of the United States, including all money coined or issued and not in the treasury, was $1,721,100,640, as compared with $1,650,223,400 on January 1, 1897, an increase during the year of $70,877,240. These figures indicate an estimated per capita circulation, January 1, 1898, of $22.34, against $22.87 a year ago.

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The various kinds of money in circulation, and the amount of each, are as follows:

MONEY IN CIRCULATION, JANUARY 1, 1898.

Gold coin	$547,568,360.00
Silver dollars	61,491,073.00
Subsidiary silver	65,720,308.00
Gold certificates	38,557,689.00
Silver certificates	376,695,592.00
Treasury notes, 1890	103,443,936.00
United States notes	262,480,927.00
Currency certificates	43,315,000.00
National bank notes	223,827,755.00
Total	$1,721,100,640.00

THE ARMY.

An enormous coast-defense gun for the United States is being constructed by the Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Works.

HON. J. A. T. HULL OF IOWA, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Its weight will exceed that of the great Krupp gun exhibited at the World's Fair in 1893, by five and one-half tons; and its calibre, 16 inches, will be 4 inches in excess of the largest type of modern gun used by the United States for coast defense. The Krupp gun had a total length of 54.9 feet. The new American gun will have a length of 49.1 feet. A projectile from the Krupp gun weighed 2,204 pounds. The weight of a shell from the American gun is estimated to exceed 2,300 pounds. For the Krupp gun the powder charge weighed 903 pounds. The full charge for the new American rifle will weigh, it is thought, about 1,000 pounds. If smokeless powder be employed, it is safe to say that the weight will be nearly one-half of the latter. It is estimated that the striking energy of a projectile from the new 16-inch gun will be equal to the blow of a 6,000-ton steamer when ramming at a speed of 16 knots, or an equivalent of 60,000 foot-tons. The range of the gun will be about 16 miles.

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The gun will probably be mounted on Romer Shoals in the lower harbor of New York. The following table shows the principal measurements, etc., of the heaviest types of guns in various countries:

THE WORLD'S HEAVIEST GUNS.

NATION.	Calibre, inches.	Weight of gun, tons.	Length, feet.	Weight of shell, pounds.	Weight of powder, pounds.
United States.....	16	126	49	2350	1000
Germany	16.5	120	45.9	2204	903
Italy.....	17 *	104	40.75	2000	900
England.....	16.25	110.5	43	1800	960
France	16.54	74.2	32.5	1719.6	595.2

THE INDIANS.

Tribal Sovereignty Passing.—On January 1, a most important change was effected in the judicial system of the Indian Territory. That day there went into operation a recent law of congress (Vol. 7, p. 892) extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts in the Territory over the Five Civilized Tribes, in effect practically abolishing the tribal courts and depriving the Indians of the substance of that autonomous form of government to which they have clung so tenaciously. They still have the form of tribal government left them, but little of its substance. Their legislatures may continue to enact laws, and their courts to try cases and pronounce judgments; but the limitations now placed on their prerogatives in effect deprive them of all substance of tribal autonomy. It will be remembered that in 1896 an important step was taken toward perfecting the judicial system of the Territory (Vol. 6, p. 621), but that the United States courts were still left without jurisdiction over cases in which both parties involved were Indians, such cases being still referred to the tribal courts. By the change now effected, however, even this remnant of tribal sovereignty is taken away.

The present law provides that all acts of the tribal legislatures, except such as relate to adjournment and to negotiations with a United States Commission, shall be certified immediately

*This type is the heaviest now carried in the Italian navy. The 119-ton gun obtained of Krupp for the Italian navy is now mounted in the Italian shore defenses.

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to the president, and "not take effect if disapproved by him, or until thirty days after their passage." Also that United States courts shall have civil and criminal jurisdiction over all cases arising in the Indian Territory irrespective of race. Any citizen of the Five Civilized Tribes who speaks English may serve as juror.

The Dawes Commission.—The agreement recently reached with the Chickasaws and Choctaws (Vol. 7, pp. 892, 900) was nullified by the former by non-ratification. The Creeks also refused to ratify an agreement. The Cherokees declined all overtures. A treaty was negotiated in December, 1897, with the Seminoles, the smallest of the Five Civilized Tribes, who number about 3,000. Its acceptance by congress is considered very doubtful, owing to its limitations upon the veto power of the president.

The agreement provides for the purchase, if practicable, of 200,000 acres from the Creeks, to be added to the Seminole lands, and the dividing of all their lands into three classes, appraised respectively at five dollars, two and a-half dollars, and fifty cents per acre. These lands are to be so allotted that each member of the tribe shall have a share equal in value, which he may not sell or encumber until patent is issued. He may, however, lease his land for six years with the approval of the tribal chief; leases of mineral, coal, or oil lands to be approved also by the secretary of the interior. Two academies have three hundred and twenty acres, and eight district schools eighty acres each; to each church is assigned one acre; and in each township the United States may purchase an acre for schools for non-citizens. "When the tribal government shall cease to exist," each allottee shall receive a deed for his land, executed by the chief and approved by the secretary of the interior; and by the terms of the deed forty acres shall be inalienable and non-taxable in perpetuity. Reserving $500,000 for a school fund, the balance of the moneys of the Seminoles is to be divided among them per capita in three annual payments. The jurisdiction of United States courts is to be limited to controversies in regard to real estate owned by Seminoles and to cases of homicide, embezzlement, bribery, and embracery, irrespective of race; and the laws passed by the Seminole council are not to be subject to the approval of the president, as are those of the other four tribes.

THE NAVY.

Personal Changes.—On February 5, Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., was retired.

Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., is the son of Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, whose name heads the retired roll, he having been voluntarily retired after forty-five years' active service,

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April 24, 1866. The elder Selfridge, who lives in Washington, entered the Navy January 1, 1818; the son entered October 3, 1851.

On February 1, Rear-Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, the second ranking officer of the navy, was retired on account of age.

Admiral Beardslee had served thirty-eight years, having entered the navy from New York in 1850. He passed through all the grades in order, reaching the grade of rear-admiral, May 21, 1895. He served throughout the Civil War, and was in Honolulu when the crisis came in the Hawaiian government.

By the retirement of Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., Commodore Francis M. Bunce, commandant of the New York navy yard, became a rear-admiral.

Charles S. Norton, commandant of the Washington navy yard, succeeds Rear-Admiral Beardslee.

Other promotions are as follows: Winfield S. Schley to succeed Commodore Bunce, and Silas Casey of the League Island navy yard to the grade of commodore.

Navy Reorganization.—The building of new ships and the providing them with equipments has received the greater part of the public attention and energy directed to naval affairs during the past sixteen years. First, cruisers and vessels were built to take the place of old wooden corvettes, then armored cruisers were produced, and finally battleships and torpedo boats, until our fleet, finished or projected, is in kind equal to the best in foreign navies. Ten years ago, there was little knowledge of steel-making in this country, and forgings for an eight-inch gun or the rolling of a five-inch armor-plate were impossibilities. To-day, owing to the great industrial development of our country, we are placed in a position, not only to supply our own necessities but to seek and obtain foreign contracts.

When this movement began few of our naval officers were employed at sea, but were turned from their proper field of duty into the Coast Survey, the Fish Commission, the Smithsonian Institute, etc. The rebuilding of the navy brought new duties. These officers, well prepared from their Annapolis training, were employed in the design and construction of ordnance, in steel inspection, in supervision of equipment, in building of a suitable war fleet, rather than with military organization and efficiency.

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After the war, stagnation of promotion grew pronounced; men grew old in the subordinate ranks. In 1875 officers reached command at the age of thirty-four; in 1885, at forty; and in 1895, at forty-nine. The first official effort to remedy this evil took place in 1891, when Secretary Tracy organized a board of officers to report upon its causes and methods of reform. In January, 1894, a joint sub-committee, made up of three senators and three representatives from their respective naval committees, was appointed to investigate and report upon the same question. They sat for a year, heard testimony from all sides, and at last put their conclusions in a bill which was presented to both houses.

The main features of the report were the same as those reported by the board three years before. Two things were essential, that there should be arbitrary transfers to the retired list or a reserve list, and that there should be constant discrimination in the bringing of officers to flag rank and command, such discrimination being in favor of those of superior ability, character, and acquirements.

This bill failed; but it succeeded in this respect, that its opponents were clearly defined. They, looking to their own interests, declared in favor of no change, unless in case of war, when it could be effected after the war broke out, as was done in 1861.

Of the advantages of a rapid promotion there is no doubt. In order to endure the physical and nervous strain of war, men must be young. In Great Britain, which stands first in efficiency of its navy, there are definite ages for retirement, which limits the age of promotion to the rank alone, and thus the poorest men are weeded out. The retiring regulations of her navy applied to the navy of the United States at the present time would retire twenty-four of the forty-five captains, sixty-nine of the eighty-five commanders, all of the lieutenant-commanders, and seventy-two—nearly one-third—of the lieutenants.

Another source of opposition to reform was the attitude taken by the corps of naval engineers. They claimed that through the application of the principles of mechanics in these times everything aboard ship was worked by steam, hence that their authority and the scope of their duties should increase. On the other hand it was claimed that the functions of a captain and other

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military officers could not be divided without being impaired.

Last fall, the Roosevelt board, the naval members of which consisted of seven line officers and four engineers, was organized, and a report made. This report has received the approval of the secretary of the navy, and is now before congress.

One of the chief features of this bill is a plan for the gradual union of the engineers with the line of the navy. The older engineers are to have simply a change of name but not of duties. The younger, if they desire, and if they pass the required examination, may be assigned to the general duties of the line, including succession to command. Provision is also made for a corps of warrant machinists for engine-room watches, and eventually a lieutenant will be detailed as chief engineer of the ship to command the engineer division. The active list of the line of the navy as constituted by the bill is as follows: Eighteen rear-admirals, 70 captains, 112 commanders, 170 lieutenant-commanders, 300 lieutenants, and not more than a total of 350 lieutenants, junior grade, and ensigns. The number of vacancies to take place every year in the higher offices of the line is prescribed, 13 in the grade of captain, 20 in that of commander, 29 in that of lieutenant-commander, and 40 in that of lieutenant. These vacancies may occur through natural causes or by voluntary retirement; but to complete the numbers required in case of need, a board of rear-admirals is to be appointed; and, as soon as possible after July 1 of each year, they are to make the vacancies by retiring such officers as they shall select.

The pay of commissioned officers of the line according to the bill, is to be the same as that of the officers of the army and the marine corps of the same rank. The term of enlistment to the navy shall be four years; and the same oath of allegiance provided for the army and the marine corps shall be administered in the navy.

Trial of "Holland" Submarine Boat.—The submarine torpedo-boat "Holland" (Vol. 7, p. 403) has given proof of its ability to dive, by means of water compartments, which can be filled or discharged at the will of her crew. The turret is never submerged while the boat is not in motion; and the inventor's purpose is that only while going and with the course directed downward, no portion of the boat will appear. The test was made in Staten Island sound, and was very successful.

Miscellaneous.—At Mare Island, January 31, the United States ship "Marion" was formally transferred from the federal government to the state of California.

The "Marion" is the largest vessel in use by the Naval Reserve of any state. She is a third-rate cruiser of 1,900 tons, and 1,100 horse-power. She has been used as a naval apprentice ship at Mare Island for several years.

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LABOR INTERESTS.

New England Cotton Strike.—A reduction of wages in 150 cotton mills of New England affecting 125,000 operatives in January, has resulted in a very general strike in that section. Both sides are standing out resolutely, the employers shutting down their mills at a great loss, and the strikers refraining from acts of violence.

The strike was inaugurated at New Bedford, Mass., where the labor organizations sought to secure a temporary closing of the mills rather than a reduction of wages.

The reduction in most of the New England mills where notices have been posted, amounts to 10 per cent, but in several instances it is 11 1-9 per cent and even higher, while in a few small mills it is only about 5 per cent.

In justification of this cut in wages the New England cotton mill owners deplore the loss of their business due to Southern cotton factories, such a conclusion being based upon the report of a committee of experts sent upon an investigating tour of the South. This committee reports a prosperous condition of these mills in the South, due to the fact that they are in the field, that far smaller sums are paid for the transportation of raw material; that coal is cheaper; fuel and clothing are less needed; food is at hand and less expensive; rents are lower; and comparative luxuries can be enjoyed by all. The committee found Southern mills well built and equipped actual rivals of those in the North. They found operatives receiving less pay; legal hours of work longer; little if any inclination to organize labor unions; and lower taxation.

The trade press of the country reveals interesting differences of opinion as regards the real cause of the crisis and the remedies for it. The Chattanooga (Tenn.) "Tradesman" gives its opinion of the situation as follows:

"The natural factors in the problem would seem to be three: First, distance from raw material—not from the cotton only, but from coal for fuel, iron for machinery, clay and timber for building; second, available water power, and fuel supply for steam or electric power; third, climate, not only in its relation to manufacturing processes, but also in its direct bearing upon the cost of living and consequently upon the wage rate.

"These natural factors are constant, their influence is permanent and inevitable; it is known of all men that they are overwhelmingly in favor of the Southern states; and in so far as they have contributed to the present discomfiture of the industry in New England, that discomfiture is final. Perhaps consciousness of those facts, quite as much as an optimistic spirit, impels the authorities quoted and others of equal standing to lay as little stress as possible upon the natural factors, and to treat two artificial, transitory factors—wages and special legislation—as the main causes of successful Southern competition.

"Granted that disparity in wages, favorable laws in the Southern states, and burdensome legislative restrictions in the Northern states are the chief causes of the present condition, it

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is manifest that New England can make little headway against them, for this great disparity in wages is not due in any degree to labor competition between the two sections of the country, nor to the presence or pressure of Northern labor in Southern shops, but almost wholly to the many advantages of the Southern climate. Thus based on a natural, permanent condition, disparity in wages bids fair to remain, within narrow limits of variation, a constant factor in favor of the Southern mills, and it would seem that the Northern mill-owners can hardly do more than keep on cutting wages, already cut to the danger point, and wait for an advance in Southern wages that is neither needed nor sought by the Southern workers; with perhaps a futile attempt at federal limitation of a state's right to waive or remit its own taxes within its own discretion, and perhaps a successful effort to establish uniform hours of labor, and to eliminate child labor—which last should and will be done, both by North and South, without much affecting their relative status."

In direct contrast with this is the optimistic view of the "Textile World" of Boston, Mass.:

"It is not to be presumed that New England is to lose her cotton-manufacturing industry, due to any competition that is likely to come from the South. The North has advantages in manufacture which the South does not possess, a most potent one being its climate, for intense and continued exertion on the part of employés. As to climatic influences upon the working of cotton, these can be regulated now to a very fine degree, by artificial methods of moistening the atmosphere. The climate of the South is more or less enervating, even in the most favorable parts of it, affecting all persons in any line of occupation, inside or outside of the factory, by producing a languidness that is noticeable when compared with the physical energy observed in the people of the New England states. This is so patent to every one who is familiar with the people in the North and South that it needs nothing more than mentioning. The North, also, has the advantage of generations of training on the part of its mill population. It has, and probably will long retain, in its mills the most successful and best trained help. It has the advantage of capital, comparatively low rates of interest, good credit, concentration of mills and shops, and proximity to markets.

"There are two sources of relief: in giving more attention to specialties, which means the production of finer and a larger variety of yarns; and the building up of a larger export trade."

The constant improvement in skill and methods of labor and in mill equipment of the South has reached a point where these advantages turn the balance in favor of Southern competitors. Many of the mills of New England are supplied with machinery purchased years ago, which is not as efficient as it once was, or as machinery more recently invented. In the main the Southern mills have the newest, most efficient, and most economical machinery that is now in the market. The Southern mill is decidedly in advance of the Northern in the use of the automatic loom.

Massachusetts has taken the initiative in the strike because

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her mill-owners claim that they are most handicapped by short labor hours and restrictive legislation. The facts in the case are that while the Massachusetts mills work 58 hours per week, the other states have 64, while the Southern mills run from 66 to 72 hours weekly, and in some cases run day and night. Bills have been introduced in the Massachusetts legislature to increase the legal limit of the working day; and in congress a Massachusetts representative has proposed federal legislation to secure uniform hours of labor throughout the country. It would seem that while laws restricting hours of labor have apparently relieved the burdens of the operatives in these factories, in reality they have worked to their financial disadvantage, because such laws have induced undue competition outside, where hours are longer and where every inducement is offered capitalists to invest.

The recent reductions in prices of cotton goods have not been made as a pretext for a reduction of wages, but rather to place cotton goods relatively in line with the present cost of cotton. The conditions were but temporary in the past, when the cost of cotton was low and goods sold for better prices than they now command. It is a necessity that the cost of goods must be reduced in proportion to the cost of material. The woollen industry, with wool 36.2 per cent below its cost in 1860, is selling goods since the last reduction 38 1-2 per cent below their cost at that time. The cotton manufacture, with its raw material 46.6 per cent below the cost in 1860, is selling goods since the last reduction 49.2 per cent below the price at that date. Cotton goods have not been disproportionately reduced. The fact remains that the manufacture of a great quantity of goods from comparatively dear cotton has involved a large number of the New England cotton mills in losses. The manufacturers made the same mistake that the cotton market did, which paid 8 cents for cotton on the last day of August when the new crop began to come on, and 6 cents on the last day of October. It seems to be quite generally believed that nothing except an extensive curtailment of production can so far clear the market that a wholesome demand for goods will revive. To this end many of the mill-owners have favored suspension, while others have advocated a short run for a limited period.

Here is a table which will show at a glance the average wages of the New England mill hands and also the average wages they would receive under the reduced schedule:—

	Old Schedule.	New Schedule.
Mule Spinners	$15.00	$13.50
Carders and speeder tenders	6.50	5.85
Slashers	9.00	8.10
Weavers	7.00	6.30
Frame spinners	5.00	4.50
Firemen	8.00	7.20

With few exceptions, these operatives are skilled laborers. Many of them have been in the mills for years. This table will show how their wages compare with those of other laborers, many of them unskilled, in New Bedford:—

Common laborers	$10.50 to $12.00
Street car employés	12.00 to 15.00
Employés in other industries	10.50 to 21.00

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No system of fining applies among any laborers in New Bedford outside of the cotton mills. The second of the foregoing tables, then, tells just what amounts of money men working in the streets, on the trolley cars, and in the other manufacturing concerns of the city actually take home at the end of each week's work.

The Lattimer Riot Verdict.—The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies for the Lattimer shooting (Vol. 7, p. 647) was begun in the criminal court on the morning of February 1. All the defendants pleaded not guilty. The case continued for five weeks, about 150 witnesses being called.

The aim of the Commonwealth and the prosecuting parties was to show that the killing of the miners was an unnecessary, cruel, and unjustifiable shedding of blood; while the defense attempted to prove that the miners who were engaged in the strike were guilty of riotous conduct, and that the sheriff and his deputies were justified in resorting to such extreme measures as they did. Judge Woodward presided at the trial, and the jury was selected within three days.

The strikers, who were mostly Hungarians, declared that it was their right to go peaceably along a public highway toward Lattimer for the purpose of making a demonstration that would induce the working miners there to join them. They declared by many witnesses that they were unarmed, that they bore an American flag at the head of their column, and that the sheriff himself first tried to shoot when they passed by him, and that the deputies continued to fire upon them long after they were fleeing in every direction.

In his story of defense, Sheriff Martin stated that he had been instructed by representatives of coal companies of Luzerne county, that he would be held responsible for damages that might result from a continuance of violence. When he first met the crowd with his deputies, he claimed that they at first obeyed his order to disperse, but afterwards took up the march again. He had already issued proclamations relative to the keeping of the peace, including reference to the state statutes against riots. When the march of the strikers was continued, he posted himself and deputies in the road ahead of them, and as they came up went out alone to meet them. He testified that they refused to obey his order; that several rushed upon him, some armed, one threatening him with a knife; that he tried to fire a revolver, which refused to go off, after he had been struck by one of them; and that his deputies, acting upon their own judgment, fired a volley into the crowd with fatal effect. The deputies testified that the strikers opened fire; explained that the wounds of the strikers on the back were due to their crowding about the sheriff in the attack; and one admitted knowledge of a shot which he himself had fired.

The defense pleaded that the reign of terror and lawlessness which reigned in the region at that time was an acceptable excuse for the extreme measures which were taken by the sheriff and his deputies.

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Judge Woodward in charging the jury said in part:

"The distinction between the right to strike and the right to compel others to strike is a natural and palpable one, and is approved by the instinctive law of right and wrong, as well as by the statutes and the decisions of the courts. And the compulsion denounced by the law is not alone that which consists in actual physical force applied by one set of men upon another. It may consist in a course of action tending to overawe, or frighten, or stampede a body of men who are anxious to work, as well as in laying a violent hand upon individual workmen, and forcing them by main strength to abandon their employment and unite in a strike. It is certainly true that at both West Hazleton and Lattimer the great bodies of the strikers failed to obey the sheriff when he ordered them to disperse, and insisted on pushing on. Nor can it be doubted that the sheriff had the right, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the law, to issue the order. And if it was the right of the sheriff to command the crowd to disperse, then it was the duty of the crowd to obey his command. The right to give the order implies the duty of obedience to the order, and disobedience of it is evidence of a riotous purpose. If I push on when the sheriff orders me to stop, I do so at my peril.

"Of course, this obligation of obedience to the authority of the peace-officer of the county is not confined to laboring men. It extends to and embraces all the inhabitants of the country, rich or poor, high and low. If you are satisfied, gentlemen, from the evidence, that the purpose of the sheriff and the posse was to preserve order and prevent riot, then it would follow that their intent and object was not a criminal or unlawful one, and the rule of the law which makes the act of one the act of all has no application to the facts of this case. If, on the contrary, you are convinced by the evidence that the sheriff was not actuated by a desire and intention to preserve the peace, but that he summoned his posse with the idea of inflicting upon the body of men known in the case as strikers wanton and unnecessary outrage and injury, without reference to their action and conduct—if, in short, his purpose was a base, malicious, and wicked one, then, so far as he was concerned, and so far as the deputies were concerned, if they understood his motive and acted with the same intent, the fact of a criminal and unlawful combination would be established, and then all the defendants might be convicted, although the shot which took the life of the deceased was fired by a single one of the defendants."

Decision Against Organized Labor.—Judge Richardson of the superior court of Boston, Mass., has issued an injunction restraining Mayor Quincy from hindering or stopping contractors from finishing their work on a city bath-house, because they do not employ members of the labor unions. His decision is based upon the illegality of intimidation or unlawful interference with the rights of employers and employed.

Mayor Quincy had directed that certain contractors be noti-

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fied by the architects that, under an article of the contract which limited the right to end the contract to causes or reasons which pertained to the fitness or qualifications of the workmen for the performance of their work, they would not be permitted to finish it with non-union men. Judge Richardson held that this, as well as an oral promise to employ union men only, was invalid. In his writ of injunction he says, in part:

"This interference by the members of the labor unions was unlawful, and, if permitted and continued would, in the language of the supreme court, in the discussion of a similar question, 'tend to establish a tyranny of irresponsible persons over labor and mechanical business which would be extremely injurious to both.'

"There is no authority in law for any officer of the government, state or municipal, to force such a discrimination as was attempted in this case between workmen in respect to the privilege of labor on public work paid for by taxes levied upon all, for no reason except that some workmen belong to a certain party, society, or class, and others do not; thus giving labor and the benefit of it to one class, and denying it to another, regardless of their rights, needs, qualifications, or merits, or the public welfare."

Strike in Georgia.—Never was a strike inaugurated under less pretext than that which occurred in Atlanta in December. A man employed by the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills as an assistant in cleaning machinery, was told that his pay would be reduced from $1 to 75 cents a day since he worked only ten hours. At the same time an offer of $2 a day was made him to work in the yards of the factory. The case was passed upon by the Textile Union and the Confederation of Trades, resulting in the refusal of 1,000 of the 1,300 employés to go to work. The places of those who went out were filled by labor from Atlanta and adjoining towns. Threats and violent demonstrations were made by the strikers.

SPORTING.

College Aquatics.—One of the most regrettable things about college athletics of the present day is the difficulty of getting certain colleges to enter into contests with certain others. Until within a few years Yale could get a game with Harvard, or Harvard with Princeton, merely for the asking, provided no other games were on the schedule for the date desired by the challenger. But diplomacy has recently become a feature of negotiations between college athletes; and as a result there are often

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grave disputes about dates, places, and participants in contests, sometimes, even, "diplomatic relations" between universities being severed temporarily because of a failure to agree on any of these points.

Out of one of the most serious disagreements has happily come a most fortunate issue. All who are interested in college rowing know Cornell's standing in this sport. Her crew has of late years entered but one contest with Yale and Harvard, and from that came out victor. Between Cornell and Harvard exists an agreement to row a series of annual races. But Yale and Harvard had recently patched up their differences and decided to resume the popular New London races. Cornell naturally felt herself entitled to enter this contest if she desired, and Harvard favored a triangular race, for it would relieve her of the rather arduous and dreaded task of rowing two exhausting and exciting races. But Yale objected to granting some of Cornell's wishes. The New London course was Yale's first and only choice for this and future years, while Cornell preferred the Poughkeepsie course, but was understood to be willing to waive her preference for one year if Yale would make a like concession the second year. Negotiations were about to be abandoned when Harvard tendered her good offices as mediator and induced a settlement. Yale accordingly challenged Cornell to a race at New London June 23 or 24, and Cornell accepted it. On the same date, February 17, Cornell made arrangements for a race with the Pennsylvania and Columbia crews at Saratoga and Poughkeepsie on July 11. According to these agreements there will be two triangular races of great interest this year.

An American Henley.—At a meeting of the Cornell University alumni in New York in February, Dr. Seaman announced that he would give a cup to be held by the winner of regattas rowed by crews of American colleges if such exhibitions could be arranged. Meanwhile Cornell is to hold the cup by virtue of her notable victory over Harvard and Yale last year (Vol. 7, p. 405). A regatta of this kind will, undoubtedly, prove very popular, and will act as a great incentive to aquatic sport. The old-time "free-for-all" races were never satisfactory; and the rowing contests of to-day are too few and too restricted to satisfy the taste for the sport which a growing number of Americans feel.

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Cycling.—One of the severest tests of endurance in the annals of sport was the six days' bicycle race at the Madison Square Garden, New York city, December 6 to 11. Twenty-five men entered the contest, and but fifteen continued to the end. Charles W. Miller of Chicago won first place with a record of 2,124 miles. This is more than 200 miles better than Hale's record of last year, which, in turn, was 300 miles better than the best record before that time. The excess in speed was, however, responsible for serious physical and mental collapse in the case of many contestants. Police surgeons were authorized to examine the condition of the men towards the end of the contest and to prohibit their staying in the race if continuing would be likely to injure them. Thousands of the spectators saw evidences of such a degree of physical demoralization as to convince them that such races were hardly legitimate sport. Three of the men, Miller, Rice, and Schinner, broke Hale's record of last year, and nine of them covered more ground than Schock did in 1893.

The short races in the Madison Square Garden on December 25 were very exciting and popular. There were two riders in the thirty-mile race, "Jimmy" Michael and Arthur Chase, the English middle-weight champion. Michael won very easily. The mile race was won by J. A. Newhouse, of Buffalo, N. Y., in 2:11 1-5. The half-mile amateur race was won by Joseph Thompson, of the Greenwich Wheelmen, in 1:07 1-5.

Yachting.—When Mr. Ogden Goelet died last August (Vol. 7, p. 777), it was feared that the annual races of the New York Yacht Club would have to be discontinued, as Mr. Goelet was one of their principal promoters and the giver of the cup which was bestowed upon the winner. But at the club's first meeting of this year, it was learned that two gentlemen, John Jacob Astor and W. Gould Brokaw, had offered to replace the Goelet Cup. As the offer of Mr. Astor was the first to reach the hands of the secretary it was accepted. The annual regatta will be sailed Thursday, June 16.

Fancy Skating.—The prize for fancy skating was won by Arthur G. Keane of the New York Athletic Club on January 28. The contest was held at the St. Nicholas rink, New York. The figures to be executed by the skaters are such as "cross roll," "curved angles," "grape-

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vines," and "loops and ringlets." Keane's points amounted to 111; and Irving Brokaw, who took second place, won 89 points.

Hockey.—The New York Hockey Club and the Shamrock Club of Montreal played two games in New York in February. The Canadians won the first game by a score of 2 to 1, but lost the second, the New Yorkers scoring one point, while their opponents made no score.

Wing Shot Championship.—The annual amateur wing shot contest was held at Garden City February 23. It was won by T. D. Hooper of the Carteret Gun Club, whose score was 88 killed and 12 missed. G. S. McAlpin killed 87 and missed 13; and R. A. Welch killed 86 and missed 14.

Pugilism.—When, about the first of December, two prize fighters, "Kid" McCoy and Dan Creedon, turned newspaper correspondents in order to tell of their prowess, the public knew that something in the line of "personal encounter" was going to take place. These two citizens did, as a matter of fact, encounter each other at an athletic club in Garden City, N. J., on December 17, and Mr. Creedon was prevailed upon by the athletic Mr. McCoy to "throw up the sponge" during the fifteenth round.

Billiards.—On December 3 Shaefer defeated Ives in the championship games at Madison Square Garden. Shaefer's points aggregated 500; Ives's, 401. Shaefer's highest "run" was 85; Ives's, 48. Shaefer's average was 15.5-33; Ives's was 12.4-33. The next day Slosson beat Ives and won the championship. His highest "run" was 97; his average 12.8-41. Ives's highest "run" was 62; his average, 12.6-41. Slosson won 500 points, and Ives 498.

NOTABLE CRIMES.

Lynchings.—About 1 o'clock on the morning of Washington's birthday (February 22), a most atrocious crime was committed by a mob of about 200 white citizens of Lake City, Williamsburg county, South Carolina, a town of about 500 inhabitants. A negro named F. B. Baker had been appointed postmaster of the place, much to the disgust of the whites. Two attempts had been made to get rid of him by assassination, and the South Carolina delegation in congress had urged his removal. These measures failing, a more effective step was taken.

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On the night in question, Baker's house, in which the postoffice was kept, was set on fire. As the inmates rushed to get out, a volley was fired at them, killing outright Baker and an infant child held in its mother's arms, and seriously wounding the mother and all the children (some three or four in number). A reward of $500 was offered by the governor for information leading to the arrest of the lynchers; and on March 2 a joint resolution introduced by Senator Mason (Ill.) for the appointment of a committee consisting of three members of each house of congress was favorably reported from the senate committee on postoffices and postroads.

On December 8 was reported the lynching of one Adam Uber for shooting one Hans Anderson at Millerville, Nevada. Uber had been indicted by the Grand Jury for the crime, but was taken from the jail at Genoa, near Carson City, and hanged.

On January 8, one Marshal Chadwick, suspected of the murder of a young man named Hayden on October 22, 1897, was taken from jail by a mob at Colfax, Wash., and hanged.

Miscellaneous.—On December 8, 1897, the supreme court of California summarily disposed of the appeals taken in behalf of Durant, the convicted murderer of Blanche Lamont (Vol. 7, p. 913), and on December 28 finally and unanimously denied the application of his attorneys for a writ of probable cause, which would have operated as a further stay of execution. On the morning of January 7, Durant was hanged in the state penitentiary at St. Quentin. He asserted his innocence to the last. He had been sentenced, in all, four different times, but a series of appeals to state and federal courts, including the United States supreme court, had resulted in stays of execution. He was never tried for the murder of Minnie Williams, of which he was also accused. For a history of this case see Vol. 5, pp. 365, 897; Vol. 7, pp. 408, 913.

On December 13, the United States supreme court ordered the granting of a new trial in the case of Thomas Bram, mate of the "Herbert Fuller," under sentence of death from the United States circuit court for Massachusetts for the murder of Captain Nash in July, 1896 (Vol. 6, pp. 631, 880; Vol. 7, p. 143).

The decision of the circuit court was reversed on the

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ground that the lower court erred in admitting the testimony of a detective with whom Bram conversed in Halifax, N. S. The conclusion was reached that "an influence was exerted," and that "as any doubt as to whether the confession was voluntary must be determined in favor of the accused, we cannot escape the conclusion that error was committed by the trial court in admitting the confession under the circumstances." Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and Brown dissented.

On December 23, 1897, John Anderson, cook of the Boston (Mass.) schooner "Olive Pecker," was convicted of the murder of the mate, W. W. Saunders, while the vessel was off the Brazilian coast last summer (Vol. 7, p. 912), and was sentenced to death.

On January 10, 1898, in the supreme court in Queens county, N. Y., Mrs. Augusta Nack, charged with implication in the murder of William Guldensuppe, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment (Vol. 7, pp. 408, 659, 913).

On February 9, 1898, Adolph Luetgert of Chicago, Ill., a sausage manufacturer, was convicted of the murder of his wife, who disappeared on May 1, 1897, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. It was charged by the prosecution that Luetgert, after killing his wife, destroyed the body by boiling it in a solution of potash in one of the vats in his factory. What bones remained were destroyed in a furnace. A motive for the crime was found in Luetgert's immoral relations with several women.

On December 14, 1897, Albert S. Warner, the New York lawyer implicated in the kidnapping of the boy John Conway, of Albany, N. Y., in August, 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 659), was arrested by a detective of the Albany Police Department, in Riley, Kan., where he had been working in the disguise of a farm hand. Brought to trial in Albany, he pleaded guilty to the crime of kidnapping, and was sentenced by Judge Chester of the state supreme court, on December 23, to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor.

AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

Georgia.—Notwithstanding the failure of the prison-reform bill originally submitted to the Georgia legislature early in December, 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 913), an im-

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portant measure was afterwards enacted which embodies great improvements upon the old convict-lease and chain-gang system, and will undoubtedly prove but a stepping-stone to further advances.

The convict-lease system is continued, but only able-bodied convicts are to be leased. They are not to be employed in cotton factories, machine works, or foundries; and three penitentiary commissioners are to prescribe their hours of work, see that they are properly fed and clothed and not cruelly punished. The women, juvenile, aged, and feeble convicts are to be put on a state farm, to do such work as they can. They are to be kept separate, according to sex and age. Convicts sentenced for not more than two years may be leased to counties for road work.

HON. J. C. C. BLACK OF GEORGIA, DEMOCRATIC EX-REPRESENTATIVE.

The old system will remain in force for a year to come, as it has been for twenty years, but the state has already advertised for the hire of 1,800 able-bodied convicts for five years, under the new act, from April 1, 1899. Under the present lease, the state receives $25,000 a year for its convicts; but under the new system it is estimated that receipts will be $75,000 to $100,000, for only the able-bodied will be hired out and the state itself is to employ the guards and have sole charge of the convicts. It is doubtful, however, if any more money will find its way into the treasury under the new system than there does under the present one. The expenses of the new system will be greater—expenses which the state will have to bear.

The first convict lease was made in 1868 by General Thomas H. Ruger, military governor of Georgia, during the chaos of Reconstruction times; and was due to the fact that the penitentiary quarters then existing in the state were wholly inadequate to accommodate the number of convicts, and there was no money to build larger quarters. The only thing to do was to hire the prisoners out to the first responsible bidder.

This system was continued under Governor Bullock, the only Republican governor, and afterward by Democratic gov-

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ernors and legislatures, largely because of the poverty of the state in those early days.

In the face of great popular clamor against taxes, already twice as high as those of ten years ago, the legislature of 1897 did not have the courage to go all the way from a convict lease to a penitentiary system on public account, but it took a step in that direction, and the new plan contemplates one complete change in five years. The prison commission has already advertised for bids for the hire of 1,800 able-bodied convicts in squads of 50 to 500, for five years, from April 1, 1899. Public opinion would not have sustained the legislature in raising money for the building of a permanent penitentiary by taxation or by an increase of the interest-bearing debt. The only other way was to make the money out of the convicts, and that is the plan adopted.

A nucleus for the permanent penitentiary was provided by law on the convict farm, on which the females, boys, and old or disabled convicts are to be placed. There the females are to be kept separate from males, not only in quarters, but in their daily occupation, and the juveniles are to be separated from the older convicts. Each prisoner is to have an individual cell, and a reformatory will be provided for the boys and girls. This will consist of moral and manual training, without the educational feature.

On this farm about 450 of the convicts will be placed, and it is expected that they will be self-sustaining. As far as their strength will permit, the old and disabled men and the boys will be made to cultivate the land. The women will be employed in making clothes for the men and boys and in other work for which they are fitted. This farm will contain about 5,000 acres.

In making this change important reforms are inaugurated. Two of the most important are the provision for separate cells for convicts and the withdrawal of the females, boys, old men, and infirm convicts from the lease system.

Another change of equal importance is the absolute control and pay of guards and physicians by the state. Under the present system camp physicians and guards are paid by the lessees, though removable by the governor. Owing their living to the lessees, the guards and doctors are practically under lessee control. The state is not represented on the ground, except when the inspector or the principal physician makes his periodical visit. Therefore, if the lessee is not humane, the guard and the camp physician will not be.

In the past twenty years the convicts have added vastly to the wealth of the state. Of the 5,374 miles of railway in Georgia, 2,000 miles were built by convicts, and much of the work in sawmills and naval stores industries was done by them. The lessees, having to feed the convicts, were impelled to engage in these industries to keep the prisoners employed, and this led to the building of roads which would not otherwise have been built. In the same way money was invested in coal mines and sawmills. At present railroad building is almost abandoned and convicts are at work in the Dade coal mines, on farms, on turpentine farms, and in sawmills. Of the 2,235 convicts, 197 are white and 2,038 colored.

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Maryland.—On January 25, after a remarkable contest, in which he was opposed by a majority of the Baltimore city delegation, Judge Louis E. McComas of the supreme court of the District of Columbia was elected by the Maryland legislature a United States senator (Rep.) to succeed Hon. A. P. Gorman (Dem.), whose term will expire March 4, 1899. Major Shaw was the candidate favored by the Republican "bolters."

HON. LOUIS E. M'COMAS OF MARYLAND, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

McCOMAS, LOUIS EMORY, United States senator-elect from Maryland, was born in Washington county, Md., October 28, 1846. He attended school at Williamsport, and was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., '66. He began the practice of law in 1868, having studied with R. H. Alvey, now chief justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. He was elected to the 48th Congress, and for three successive terms thereafter. In the presidential campaign of 1892 he was the secretary of the Republican National Committee. President Harrison appointed him to the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

Massachusetts.—On December 21, 1897, Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston was re-elected to office by a slightly decreased plurality (about 4,000) over ex-Mayor E. U. Curtis, his opponent of two years ago (Vol. 5, p. 899). At the state election in November (Vol. 7, p. 819), the city has gone Republican; but in the mayoralty contest not even the candidacy of Thomas Riley, who ran as a Bryan Democrat, served to cause any serious split in the Democratic vote, and Mr. Quincy made great gains over the vote cast for Mr. Williams at the recent state election.

New York.—The legislature adjourned near the end

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of March, after a session shorter than usual. While a large proportion of its work has been acceptable to the public, Governor Black has greatly enhanced his reputation by his timely discouragement of certain measures through an assurance of his veto awaiting them, and by his actual veto of others, some of which were urged on partisan grounds. The governor's influence over legislative action has been remarkable. About 600 bills are understood to have been left to his decision by the adjournment. It is thus too early for a review of the session's work. A few prominent features are here noted.

Erie Canal Investigation.—The Erie Canal Investigation bill, a Republican measure accordant with a suggestion from the governor, was passed by an almost strictly party vote. Its occasion was the discovery that the estimates, on which by a previous legislature an appropriation had been made for the canal's enlargement, were immensely below the sum now seen to be requisite for finishing the work. Opposition naturally developed against an additional appropriation of several millions. The bill provides for appointment by the governor of a commission of five to seven persons to investigate all contracts and work under the former appropriation of $9,000,000, and to make public report not later than July 1 whether the money has been properly spent, and whether more money is needed to complete the canal improvements. On this commission the governor has since appointed citizens of highest repute for ability and integrity.

Election Primary Law.—There is promise of an end to the shameful corruption long known to exist in the conduct of the election primaries of both parties in this state. The chief features needed in a law to reform and guard against abuses have been summarized thus:

1. Full opportunity on days of registration for all voters to enroll for party primaries.
2. Further opportunity for individual enrolment till within thirty days before the primaries.
3. The only test for enrolment to be general acceptance of the party's principles and intention to vote its ticket at the coming election.
4. Such enrolment not to be preventive of co-operation with any movement in municipal elections.
5. Party rolls thus made up to remain on file with the election officials and open to inspection.
6. Preliminary elections of a party to be conducted under

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the election laws and before the election officials, and to be by secret ballot.

7. Returns of such elections to be regarded as official.

Other provisions, to define what shall constitute a political party, to regulate the conducting of party conventions, and to provide for any needful review by the courts, and for penalties for violations of the act.

After long study, and by repeated conferences between diverse elements among those known generally though not exclusively as Republicans—including delegates from the Union League Club, from the Committee of Fifty-three ("Anti-Machine" Republicans, see below), and the members elected to the legislature by the Citizens' Union—a draft of a Primary law was at length agreed upon. This was brought before the legislature, and with slight amendments was enacted into law. This law is expected to aid in purifying all parties, at least in the cities, and to reunite the seriously divided Republican ranks.

Biennial Sessions Amendment.—This amendment, introduced in the assembly in January, contemplates a very notable change in the state constitution—the change from a legislative session every year to a session once in two years. Governor Black, conspicuously successful in promoting measures which commend themselves to him, in his first message classed this among the important questions to be considered; and in a message in February recurred to it in these words:

"I refer to it again, adhering to my original belief that a session every two years could pass all the laws required by the state, greatly reduce expenses, remove the danger which increases every year from over-legislation, give the laws a chance to be understood, protect those interests subject to measures known as [legislative] strikes, and relieve the people from the complications and uncertainties into which excessive legislation is sure to plunge them."

Of the forty-five states, only twenty-nine have ever had annual sessions; and twenty-three of these have changed to biennial, leaving only five besides New York annual. It is argued in opposition to the proposed change that this state is so great, its interests are so immense and so numerous, as to require a session every year. But, it is replied, the great states of Pennsylvania and Ohio find biennial sessions adequate to their wants. Moreover, the progressive codification of the laws has already reduced the amount of legislation needed; and

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the new charter of the city of New York has committed to the municipal assembly many of the lines of the law-making for half the population of the state, which previously had been dealt with at Albany. Popular sentiment so far as indicated by the press seemed generally to favor, if not the amendment as a finality, at least the preliminary motion for submitting it to the requisite popular vote. There is universal complaint of over-legislation.

In the senate, though the motion was vigorously opposed by the Democrats as a partisan Republican measure, and by a few Republicans was but doubtfully accepted, it passed its first reading, February 22, by a nearly party vote of 33 to 10. Later it was finally passed by a reduced majority. Before it was brought up in the house about a fortnight afterward, a remarkable and amusing change in the Democratic position was evident, universally ascribed to the influence of the Tammany boss, Richard Croker, who had previously opposed the motion. Two reasons for his sudden change were alleged —the influence of great corporations, and the fact that his rival, David B. Hill, who was supposed to favor it, would be strengthened against Croker by its passing in spite of the latter's opposition. Without entering into these alleged reasons, it seems sufficient to say that the earlier Tammany position was liable to give to Republicans all the credit for a reform at last seen to be sure of popular favor. The bill was passed by a large majority.

The amendment—which will take effect (in 1902) only after passing the next legislature, and then being approved by popular vote in 1899—extends the terms of state senators from two years to four, and reduces the annual salaries of members of either house from $1,500 to $1,000. The sessions have continued usually only three or four months.

Bill for Restraint of the Press.—A bill introduced by Senator Ellsworth, January 20, entitled "An act to punish the publication of licentious, indecent, degrading, or libellous papers," called forth severe criticism from journals of all parties; and at a late date in the session was withdrawn by its author, though said to have been favored by some political leaders on both sides. Its professed aim, to stop the common libelling of public men, and to protect public decency from outrage by "yellow journalism," might well be supposed to have wide public approval. But its provisions were denounced as too sweeping, its methods

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as too summary, its procedures as liable to subvert the common principles of justice, its penalties as extreme. The disease was bad, but the specific remedy proposed was dangerous.

The Raines Liquor Law.—By a decision of Supreme Court Judge Stover, in a test case brought before him in December, 1897, the Raines liquor tax law is seriously impaired in one direction, being precluded from application to all regularly incorporated clubs organized under any law, which clubs prior to the enactment of the Raines law actually trafficked in or "distributed" liquors among their members. A club legally organized for this purpose and still pursuing it, cannot be held as "not in good faith carrying out the purposes of its corporation." The judge held that whether this class of clubs should be privileged above other clubs to use the act of their incorporation for purposes of evasion, is not a matter left by the Raines law to the discretion of courts. These clubs have the legal right until that law is amended. The adoption of any such amendment at the next legislative session is doubtful—the assembly being likely to be very close, with the Democrats opposed to the Raines law as a whole.

As a revenue measure the Raines law is a brilliant success. Net revenue for the years 1895-96 under the old liquor law was $2,500,743; net revenue under the Raines law, year ending September 30, 1897, $6,941,743. From New York city the figures were: old law, $1,056,013; new law, $3,598,083.

The New "City of New York."—The city as now constituted came into existence, January 1, 1898.

The estimate of the Health board in February showed a total population of 3,438,899. The population of the five boroughs was stated as follows:

Manhattan	1,911,755
Brooklyn	1,197,100
The Bronx	137,075
Queens	128,042
Richmond	64,927

It thus ranks in population the second city in the world—London, by recent figures, having 4,463,169. Paris stands third, 2,511,629. In the western hemisphere, next below New York is Chicago, 1,438,000. In area, New York far excels all others—having been increased from 39 to 359 square miles, London standing next, with (by one method of computing its variety of districts) 118 square miles. New York has 1,200 miles of streets, 1,156 miles of sewers, 66 miles of elevated railways, 466 miles

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of surface railways, more than 10 1-3 square miles of parks and open squares. It has a water-front of 350 miles. Its valuation of real estate is placed at about $2,500,000,000, about half that of London; its bonded debt at about $200,000,000, about the same as that of London. Its annual municipal expenditure is about $67,000,000. Its daily water supply, about 330,000,000 gallons, is more than 50 per cent greater than that of London.

The Tammany Administration.—Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, on January 3, in his first message to the municipal assembly, called for economy, urged extreme caution in bond issues, and announced his purpose to hold every official to strict account for honesty and promptness in duty. He declares against favoritism to any of the five boroughs in determining the necessity and expense of public works. There is a tone of disparagement in his reference to the great work of the rapid transit commission, in planning an underground railway, with intimation of his preference for improvement and extension of present facilities as offered by the elevated and the surface railways. To these views he has since given decided expression. An unusual brusqueness of speech and manner toward prominent officials has excited sharp criticism against him.

It is understood—indeed in scarcely any quarter is it denied—that Richard Croker, the well-known Tammany boss, is in general control of the new administration in all its political relations; and it is expected that his influence will be decisive also on many of the important questions of municipal procedure. On January 21 Croker, as the head of Tammany Hall, issued a remarkable manifesto announcing that Tammany had been put in charge of the city by the people's vote, and urging that as that organization is now on trial every head of a department and every official must be efficient, honest, and economical on pain of Tammany's unrelenting prosecution. Thus the city's interests are seen to be put under guard, and the municipal government in commission.

Republican Divisions.—The Republican party in the city of New York—whose discredited leadership together with the division in its ranks gave the city and almost the state to Tammany last November—began the year in a most unlovely mood, the machine and anti-machine factions bitterly accusing each other. The defeat of both had been so complete as to show that reunion was indispensable to the success and even to the existence of the

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party in New York. It was further evident that some reform at the root of the organization must precede reunion. As the enrolment of the Republican primaries was widely believed to be fraudulently manipulated with a view of keeping the "machine faction" in control of the party, steps were taken in December for organizing a committee—the "Committee of Fifty-three." This committee adopted on January 7, a draft of a new constitution for the Republicans of the county of New York, providing reform of abuses in enrolment and at the primaries. Delegates from this committee conferred with the other Republican elements and some of other parties in preparing the new election primary law enacted by the legislature.

The long leadership of Senator Thomas C. Platt—a senator whose voice is never heard in the senate—is indisputably weakened. How much this results from merits or demerits of his leadership, is not here discussed—a sufficient cause being evident in the Republican defeat last fall and the more surprising defeat in the state. The new primary law, favored by Governor Black, and either favored or accepted by a Republican majority in the legislature, is generally deemed to involve not only a change from machine methods, but also the dispensing with the style of leadership of recent years. The result expected is a practical reunion of the party.

The Citizens' Union.—This company of reformers aiming to purify municipal government and to dissociate city elections from national and state politics, which gathered around the candidacy of Seth Low (Vol. 7, p. 798), took on a permanent organization in February. It organized not as a "party" but as a force to be on guard for municipal interests against corrupt methods of political procedure, and for procuring the nomination and aiding the election of honest and capable officials.

Democratic Movements.—The party is at present greatly revived from its low state of a year ago. Its gains in assembly members even make the next assembly somewhat doubtful politically, especially in view of considerable recent Democratic gains in town elections. Tammany appears to be at present in control of the party throughout the state. In the city, the Jeffersonian Democracy, having lost its great leader, no longer threatens any important loss of Democratic strength, even with

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its name changed in last December to the Henry George Democracy.

A near reverse for the party, nevertheless, is looked for in the state by reason of its attitude on the silver question. It is curious, however, to notice that no one seems to know definitely what that attitude is to be. It is not known that Mr. Croker yet knows what his attitude is to be. In the middle of February, Mr. Hill's opposition to a declaration for free silver, together with Senator Murphy's vote for it on the Teller resolution in the senate, were universally viewed as signals of Croker's purpose to hold the Democratic party to free silver and the Chicago platform. But before February ended, in an address at Tammany Hall on the proper issues for the Democratic party, he denied Mr. Bryan's recent assertion of free silver as the leading party doctrine, and declared the fight against trusts and monopolies to be of the first and highest concern. There seemed an antagonism: still these two different issues can easily wait to be reconciled in time for the national campaign, while the next state convention may ignore the Chicago platform and deal only with issues that can profitably be presented in the state of New York.

Ohio.—One of the most memorable political contests in the history of this state ended on January 12, when Hon. Marcus A. Hanna was elected by the legislature at Columbus a United States senator to succeed himself both for the short term ending March 4, 1899, and for the long term ending March 4, 1905. Although the legislature is a Republican body, a strong opposition to Mr. Hanna was organized in favor of Mayor McKisson (Rep.) of Cleveland, who secured the votes of the Democrats and of a sufficient number of Republicans to leave Mr. Hanna only the absolute majority of one on joint ballot. The final ballot stood: Hanna 73; McKisson, 70; John J. Lentz (Congressman, from Cleveland), 1; Absent, 1.

A most remarkable legislative attempt is embodied in a bill introduced in the Ohio legislature about the beginning of February by Representative Parker. It aims to check degeneracy of the race by preventing marriages which are likely to propagate diseased or vicious tendencies.

The bill provides for the physical examination of all persons

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contemplating marriage and the granting of a certificate only to those who are free from dipsomania, true insanity, hereditary insanity, or insanity resulting from vice, hereditary tuberculosis, or consumption. Three reputable practicing physicians are to be appointed by the probate judge in each county in the state, no two of whom shall belong to the same school of medicine, whose duty it shall be to consider and pass upon all applications for license to marry; and no license to marry shall be granted unless the applicant procures a certificate showing that such applicants are free from the ailments named above, any of which shall be deemed sufficient cause for refusing a license.

South Carolina.—The practical effect of the suffrage and registration clauses of the state constitution adopted in 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 903), has been the disfranchisement of about 128,000 negroes of the state. Up to January 1, 1898, only 12,000 of the 140,000 negroes of voting age had become qualified voters. Up to that date any citizen of voting age, whether able to read or not, could be registered as a voter to be permanently retained on the voters' list, provided he could explain any section of the constitution read to him by the registration officer. But after January 1, 1898, no new voter can be registered unless he can both read and write any section of the constitution, or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes collectible during the previous year on property in the state assessed at not less than $300.

Following the example of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Florida, the legislature of South Carolina has passed a "Jim Crow" car bill, that is, a law forbidding negroes to ride in the same steam car with whites.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Official Appointments.—The following nominations to the diplomatic service of the United States were made in December, 1897:

W. W. Thomas, Jr., of Maine, minister to Sweden and Norway.

Hamilton King of Michigan, minister and consul-general to Siam.

THOMAS, WILLIAM W. JR., minister to Sweden and Norway (confirmed December 18), was graduated at Bowdoin, '60; in 1862 became vice-consul-general at Galatz, Moldavia; in 1863 consul at Gothenburg, Sweden, which post he resigned in 1865. In 1866, he was admitted to the bar at Portland, Me. In 1867 he was appointed commissioner on the settlement of the public lands of Maine, and in 1870 returned to Sweden as state com-

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missioner of immigration. He recruited a colony of Swedes, brought them to Maine, and established them successfully in a town named New Sweden, in Aroostook county. In 1873, 1874, and 1875, he represented Portland in the Maine legislature, and in 1875 was speaker of the house. In 1879 he served in the state senate. In 1883 he was appointed minister to Sweden by President Arthur, and in 1889 was reappointed by President Harrison, serving until recalled by President Cleveland in 1894.

KING, HAMILTON, of Michigan, minister to Siam, is professor of Greek at Olivet College, Olivet, Mich. He is a well known educator, and for some years pursued his studies in Athens, Greece.

On January 19, 1898, the question about the appointment of a minister to China was settled by the senate confirming the nomination, made January 12, of Edwin H. Conger of Iowa, at that time minister to Brazil, to the post. At the same time Colonel C. P. Bryan of Illinois was made minister to Brazil. It will be remembered that opposition developed in the senate against sending so inexperienced a man as Colonel Bryan to a post which, in view of present occurrences in the Far East, is likely to call for every resource of trained diplomacy (Vol. 7, p. 917); so it was arragned that Mr. Conger and Mr. Bryan should change places. Each post carries with it a salary of $12,000 a year. A biography of Mr. Conger will be found in "Current History," Volume 7, pp. 411, 412.

The post of minister to Liberia has been filled by the appointment of Rev. O. L. W. Smith, of Wilson, N. C., a minister of the African M. E. Zion Church.

SMITH, REV. OWEN L. W., minister to Liberia, was born of slave parents at Giddensville, Samson co., N. C., May 18, 1851, and was for a time during the war an orderly to his master's son, a captain in the Confederate service. Later he followed Sherman's army. He was at Bentonsville, the last battle of the Civil War. In spite of the difficulties characteristic of the days after the close of the war, he secured an education, attending school wherever and whenever he could, and working faithfully. His early days were spent in the service of Colonel C. W. Smith, a Northern farmer. Every spare moment at his disposal he devoted to study, and before reaching his majority had passed the examinations and received a certificate as a teacher.

In the session of 1873-'74 the legislature of South Carolina passed a law offering all worthy youths of the state, white and black, scholarships in the State University after they should have successfully passed certain examinations. Owen Smith was the first applicant, and, having complied with all the conditions, entered the academic department. Later on he took up the law course, which was interrupted by illness. Before he had

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recovered, in the spring of 1877, the Union troops were withdrawn from the South by President Hayes; the Democratic party claimed the election; and, as in the following session the legislature refused to make the necessary appropriations for the maintenance of the University, it was closed.

Disappointed in his ambition to obtain a legal education, Mr. Smith returned to teaching, but finally, feeling called to the ministry, he joined the North Carolina Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, and was ordained as a minister. Since then, 1880, he has been a popular and influential preacher.

HON. WILLIAM V. ALLEN OF NEBRASKA, POPULIST UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On February 4, 1898, Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, recently appointed minister to Russia (Vol. 7, p. 667), was nominated to the rank of ambassador, this action being consequent upon that of Russia in elevating the rank of her representative at Washington from that of minister to that of ambassador. There are now five American embassies abroad —in London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

In the consular service the following important posts have recently been filled:

James C. McNally of Pennsylvania, secretary of legation and consul-general at Bogota, Colombia.

John K. Pollard of Ohio, consul-general at Monterey, Mexico.

Other important appointments have been as follows:

Blanche K. Bruce of Mississippi, register of the treasury.

Joseph McKenna of California, associate justice of the United States supreme court, nominated December 16, 1897, confirmed January 21, 1898.

Charles G. Dawes of Illinois, controller of the currency.

John W. Griggs of New Jersey, attorney-general of the

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United States, vice McKenna transferred as above to supreme court bench (nominated January 22, unanimously confirmed January 25).

Charles H. Duell of Syracuse, N. Y., commissioner of patents.

BRUCE, BLANCHE K., register of the treasury, was born a slave, in Prince Edward co., Va., March 1, 1841, and received the rudiments of education from the tutor of his master's son. When the Civil War began he left his master. He taught school for a time in Hannibal, Mo., and became a student at Oberlin. When the war closed he went to Mississippi and became a planter. He held a number of local offices, and on February 3, 1875, was elected United States senator, in which capacity he served until March 3, 1881. On May 19, 1881, he became register of the treasury by appointment of President Garfield. He was a delegate to several national conventions, and one of the best-known colored Republicans in the country.

M'KENNA, JOSEPH, associate justice of the supreme court, was appointed in March, 1897, attorney-general in President McKinley's cabinet, at which time a biographical sketch appeared in "Current History" (Vol. 7, p. 111). A futile attempt to oppose his nomination to the supreme court bench on the ground of his religion, he being a Roman Catholic, was made by members of the A. P. A. In the senate the opposition to his confirmation finally narrowed down practically to one man—Senator Allen of Nebraska.

DAWES, CHARLES G., of Evanston, Ill., controller of the currency, was born in Marietta, O., August 27, 1865, son of General R. R. Dawes, formerly member of congress from Ohio and one of the commanders of the old "Iron Brigade" of Wisconsin. He was graduated at Marietta College with honors in 1884. He then attended the Cincinnati Law School, being graduated in 1886. During his vacations in college and law school and for a time after his final graduation he worked as a civil engineer, becoming chief engineer of a road now constituting a portion of the Toledo & Ohio Central. In April, 1887, he went to Lincoln, Neb., where for seven years he practiced law and engaged successfully in business. While there he took an active part in public affairs, and was a recognized leader in the discussion of the freight-rate schedules of Nebraska about the time of the passage of the Interstate Commerce law. He is a student of finance, and in 1894 published a book entitled "The Banking System of the United States." He became interested in the gas business at Evanston, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., and Akron, Ohio, removing to Illinois in 1894. He was the executive head of the McKinley movement in the contest in Illinois, which resulted in instructions for Mr. McKinley at the Springfield convention in April, 1896. He was made the member from Illinois of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee in the last campaign.

GRIGGS, JOHN WILLIAM, attorney-general of the United States, was born in Newton, Sussex co., N. J., July 10, 1849. Was graduated at Lafayette, '68. After leaving college he became a student in the law office of Robert Hamilton, in Newton, and, in 1871, removed to Paterson, where he resumed

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the study of law in the office of Socrates Tuttle. He was admitted to the bar in 1871. Four years later he was elected to the house of assembly from Passaic county. In 1877 he was again elected to the house of assembly, but the following year was defeated. In 1882 he was elected state senator, being re-elected in 1884, and again two years later. In the senate of 1886 he was elected to the presidency. In 1895 Mr. Griggs was elected governor over Alexander T. McGill by a plurality of 26,900 votes, being the first Republican governor elected in New Jersey in twenty-five years. Governor Griggs is a keen lover of athletics, and is especially fond of sport with rod and gun. He is president of the Paterson National Bank and also of the Paterson Safe Deposit Company.

DUELL, CHARLES H., commissioner of patents, was born in Cortland, N. Y., in 1850, son of Hon. R. H. Duell, formerly member of Congress and from 1875 to 1877 commissioner of patents. He received a preliminary education in the Cortland Normal School, afterward entering Hamilton College, where he was graduated with high honors, '71. He is one of the most prominent patent lawyers in the country. The vacancy in the commissionership was caused by the death of the recent appointee, Hon. Benjamin Butterworth (see Necrology).

On the appointment of Hon. J. W. Griggs as attorney-general of the United States, a vacancy occurred in the governorship of New Jersey. There being no lieutenant-governor in that state, the office of governor, in accordance with the constitution, devolved upon the president of the state senate, Foster M. Voorhees, who was inducted into office, February 1, with the title of acting governor.

VOORHEES, FOSTER M., acting governor of New Jersey, was born in Clinton, N. J., November 5, 1856. He was graduated at Rutgers College, '76, and studied law in the office of William J. Magie, now chief justice of the supreme court. His legislative career began in 1888, when he was elected to the assembly from Union county. He was re-elected the two following years. In 1893 he was elected to the senate, and during the session of 1895 he served as chairman of the Special Investigating Committee which exposed the frauds of the Democratic ring and did more than any one other thing to turn New Jersey into the Republican column. In 1896 he was re-elected to the senate by a plurality of 5,515 votes—over 4,000 more than he received three years previously.

Other Personal Notes.—It was announced early in December last, that Monsignor Joseph Schroeder, late professor of dogmatic theology at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., who resigned last fall, had been appointed by the Prussian minister of education and ecclesiastical affairs to the faculty of the Catholic Academy at Muenster, capital of Westphalia.

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In the early part of December, Loo Fook Yueng, King of the "highbinders" in San Francisco, Cal., successor to the late "Little Pete" (Vol. 7, p. 212), was murdered by one of his intended victims.

A most remarkable example of what is often a handicap of life—youthful precocity—was reported from Kansas in December. Byron Gilbert, seven years of age, son of W. D. Gilbert of Atchison, ex-judge of the district court of Atchison county, after passing the required examinations in a manner described as "creditable," was granted a conditional license to practice law before the supreme court of the state, the license to take effect on the boy's attaining his majority.

PROF. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, INVENTOR.

Professor Alexander Graham Bell, the famous telephone inventor, was elected in January president of the National Geographic Society, to succeed the late Gardner G. Hubbard.

On January 2 it was announced that Captain Rich, formerly chief engineer of the Wisconsin Central railroad, and later of the "Soo" Line, had been appointed director-general of railways in China.

Railroad Interests.—On February 4, at a meeting of the directors of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, formal action was taken whereby that road secured control of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. The chief reason for the deal was the desirability of having the route from New York to Chicago absolutely under one control, thereby removing all contingencies through death or otherwise, assuring the operation of the two properties as a single interest, and

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removing certain drawbacks regarding rates and their division, etc. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., gave out the following statement:

"The Messrs. Vanderbilt and others represented by them have sold to the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. their holdings of the capital stock of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and in exchange for every five shares of such stock accepted one gold bond of the New York Central for $1,000 bearing three and one-half per cent annual interest and payable in one hundred years.

"The Messrs. Vanderbilt made this sale upon the express provision that the same terms should be offered to all holders of the stock of the Lake Shore, and that such offer should remain open for acceptance by the Lake Shore stockholders for the period of at least sixty days. All shares of the stock of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. acquired and owned by the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. to be held in trust as collateral security for such gold bonds.

"The New York Central board was of the opinion that inasmuch as the close relations which have existed between the Lake Shore and New York Central for over a quarter of a century were dependent entirely upon the personal holdings of the stocks of the two companies, it was very desirable and necessary, if possible, to make certain a permanent connection between the two lines."

Bonds to be given in exchange for the stock are to be direct obligations of the New York Central, and they are to have the stock of the Lake Shore under them. The matter of a sinking fund was one of many details which have been left for future adjustment.

One incident of the competition for freight and passenger traffic in connection with the rush to the Klondike region, was the inauguration in February of a bitter rate war between the Western roads and the Canadian Pacific. Each side accuses the other of starting the rate cutting. In behalf of the Western roads, a circular was issued, February 18, calling upon their agents and the foreign representatives of the steamship companies to sell no more tickets over the Canadian Pacific railway—in other words, to boycott that road. Efforts were made in early March, by officials of roads in the Joint Traffic, Southern, and New England Associations, to effect a submission of the differences to arbitration.

On February 16, under foreclosure proceedings, the United States government sold the Kansas Pacific railroad to the same reorganization committee which last November bought the government's claim on the Union Pacific (Vol. 7, p. 923). As in the former case, there was only one bidder, the government declining to bid since the reorganization committee raised its guaranty of a

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minimum bid from about $2,500,000 to $6,303,000, the figure at which the road was purchased, and which covers the principal of the government's claim.

A decision by Judge Donovan of the circuit court at Detroit, Mich., in early March, was to the effect that the Michigan Central railroad must obey the state law prescribing rates of fare.

Proceedings were taken against the railroad by Governor Pingree, who had applied for and been refused a 1,000-mile book good for any member of the purchaser's family at the rate of $20. The state law calls for the issuance of such books at the rate of two cents a mile. The railroad company claimed that its special charter granted the privilege of fixing its own rates of fare. The counter-claim was, in substance, that the charter gave an indefinite privilege, that of power to fix fares by by-laws, and that, under police power of the state, only reasonable rates could be fixed. The case will in all probability be carried to the federal supreme court.

National Association of Manufacturers.—This important association held its third annual convention in New York city, January 25-27, closing with a banquet at which President McKinley delivered an address reviewing the leading public questions of the day.

This association, non-political in character, but professedly devoted to the protection of American industries, was formed in January, 1895. Its membership, now over 1,000, embraces the largest manufacturing interests in the United States. Its work naturally falls into groups—that which pertains to the home interests of the manufacturers of the United States, and that which relates to American trade with foreign countries. Among those objects which pertain to home interests are these: The conservation of the home market, the creation of a federal department of commerce and industry, the improvement of patent laws, the unification of railroad freight classification, the enactment of a uniform bankruptcy law, the improvement of internal waterways.

The chief features embraced in the foreign work of the association are: Investigation of foreign markets, establishment of sample warehouses, improvement of the consular service, restoration of the American merchant marine, restoration of treaties of reciprocity. The plans provide for the careful investigation of possible new markets for American products, the study of trade conditions in various countries, and the ascertainment as fully as possible of the classes of American goods salable in different markets, with the conditions of competition which must be met. This work is preliminary and preparatory to larger undertakings in the way of establishing depots in such foreign trade centres as seem to offer the best opportunities for the development of larger trade. These agencies are designed to

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be warerooms for the display of American merchandise of every description under conditions that will secure the most favorable attention of the possible purchaser. This plan of promoting foreign trade has received the hearty approval and support of the foreign governments that have been approached, and the merchants in foreign countries have offered their co-operation in a practical manner.

Another important feature of the work of the association is the publication of a large amount of matter that is of general interest and value to manufacturers. See Volume 6, p. 156.

The Red Cross Society.—Owing to the present possibilities of international conflict, the following account of the origin and purposes of the Red Cross Society, will be of special interest:

The origin of the society is found in the active movement started by M. Henri Durant which led to the signing of the Geneva treaty of 1864, the purpose being to lessen as much as possible the horrors of war. There was no systematic aid at that time, though Florence Nightingale's heroic work in the Crimea had stirred a kindred sentiment in the heart of every woman on the two continents.

M. Henri Durant had been travelling in Italy, and visited the field of Solferino immediately after the battle (June 24, 1859), seeing for himself the awful suffering of the sick and wounded. He organized a campaign at once, using voice and pen against the inhumanity of sending men to be hacked to pieces without any aid being provided for their sufferings, and had his labors rewarded in 1863, when nearly every European country sent representatives to Geneva to confer about some measures of reform.

The treaty, the chief object of which was to lessen carnage by restricting the use of deadly weapons and murderous explosives, was signed in August, 1864, by France, Belgium, Prussia, Spain, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, and Switzerland; and the following year by England, Greece, Turkey, and Austria; and later by thirty governments in Europe, Asia, and South America. The humane treatment of prisoners of war was a part of the treaty, as one of the clauses was that the conquering party was to take care of the enemy's wounded as well as of its own; and all relief parties protected by the Red Cross flag, all places to which the wounded might be removed, and all stores used by them were to be considered absolutely neutral, though, of course, the brave nurses and surgeons who try to rescue the wounded during the progress of a battle risk their lives. Napoleon III. was a warm supporter of the movement from the beginning; and in the Franco-German war of 1870 he saw the German and French Red Cross societies work hand in hand, all enmity being sundered by suffering.

During this war the present American Red Cross president, Miss Clara Barton, saw what the new society was accomplishing. From that moment her desire was that the Red Cross should take the place of the Sanitary Commission in America.

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She had had opportunity in her capacity as a nurse for the commission during the Civil War, to see that its system and workings were lax compared with those of the Red Cross. The United States, largely through her efforts, signed the treaty on March 16, 1882; and two years later an international Red Cross convention, at which Miss Barton was the only woman present representing a government, took place at Geneva. Many new plans were discussed and new surgical appliances and sanitary inventions suggested, that made the society a greater benefactor of mankind than ever; sham battles were fought, and rescue parties were drilled in speed, deftness, and surgical skill.

There is an "Order of the Royal Red Cross" in England, instituted by Queen Victoria, to be conferred upon nurses whose devotion to duty or whose skill and bravery among soldiers and sailors deserves especial credit, and the Empress of Japan is at the head of the women's work in her own country, while the Mikado is the honored president of the society. Japan so faithfully observed the Red Cross principles in the late war with China that it has been said that the Chinese soldiers were never so well cared for as in the Red Cross hospitals. The society is a national one in every country, though not supported by the appropriations of the government.

In the United States Miss Barton is its president, while the president of the United States and the members of his cabinet constitute its executive officers, and the country at large is its sustaining membership. As the Red Cross Society is in the United States to-day, it not only works for the victims of war, but for those suffering from the effects of famine, fire, or flood. This has been called the American amendment and has been adopted by many other countries. Russian women are coming rapidly to the front in the service of the society. Its work appeals to women everywhere, and there is hardly a country that has not its coterie of women volunteers.

The flag of the order is a red cross on a white ground, the reverse of the national flag of Switzerland. The flag is carried beside the national banner of each country, and waves on every relief hospital and ambulance.

Miscellaneous.—Through the liberality of W. H. Sage of Ithaca, N. Y., and Dean Sage of Albany, N. Y., the residence of the late Henry W. Sage (Vol. 7, p. 780) has been presented to Cornell University to be used as a students' hospital. Besides the building, which is worth about $80,000, the gift includes its full equipment and an endowment fund of $100,000.

A shock to financial circles was caused December 23 by the failure of the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia, Penn., whose president was William M. Singerly, proprietor of the Philadelphia "Record." The Chestnut Street Trust & Savings Fund Company, closely affiliated with the bank and practically under the same management, also suspended business. The chief cause

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of the failure was said to be the losses incurred by Mr. Singerly in the operation of his immense paper mill at Elkton, Md.

The trustees of Princeton University, in December, chiefly as the result of efforts on the part of the New Brunswick (N. J.) synod of the Presbyterian Church called forth by the recent revelations in connection with the "Princeton Inn" (Vol. 7, p. 922), passed a resolution enforcing an old rule of the University prohibiting students from frequenting any place where intoxicating liquors are sold.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Girard College, Philadelphia, Penn., was celebrated, January 3, with elaborate exercises including an oration by Speaker T. B. Reed of the house of representatives.

Owing to the breaking of her tail shaft, and other damage to her machinery caused thereby, the French liner "La Champagne," Captain Poirot, from Havre, France, February 12, for New York, was adrift in rough weather on the banks of Newfoundland for six days from February 17. She was picked up February 23, by the Warren Liner "Roman," Captain Roberts, from Liverpool for Boston, and towed into Halifax, N. S. A boat's crew consisting of eight seamen and a second mate, in charge of the third officer, G. Unsworth, was sent out on the 18th to look for a passing steamer. After great suffering from exposure, during which Officer Unsworth faithfully kept a log of their journey and by his example cheered up his men, they were picked up on the 23d by the steamer "Rotterdam" and brought to New York.

The fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold in California was celebrated in San Francisco by an imposing parade and other exercises during the week beginning January 24, and by the opening during the first week in February of a Mining fair to continue one month. The fair is practically a great object-lesson in the processes of gold mining used in California, and in the best practical methods of outfitting for the Klondike.

The largest steam yacht heretofore built in the United States, in tonnage equalled only by three or four yachts in the world, is the "Niagara," built for Howard Gould, and launched February 19 at the yards of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.

The "Niagara" has a displacement of about 1,900 tons.

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Length over all 272 ft., on water line 247 ft.; beam 36 ft.; draught 16 ft. She is bark-rigged, has three decks, a double bottom, twin screws, and will be fitted with bilge keels to prevent rolling. She was christened by Miss Katherine Clemmons.

At the fifth annual debate between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania, March 3—in which Cornell won—one of the speakers on the winning side was Miss Gail Laughlin of Portland, Me., the first woman to speak in an intercollegiate debate. Up to the time of this debate, each institution had scored two victories. The question, of which Pennsylvania had the affirmative side and Cornell the negative, was:

Resolved, That immigration into the United States should be restricted to persons who can read and write the United States constitution in some language, except that satisfactory provisions should be made for admitting those dependent upon qualified immigrants."

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament.—*The Yukon Railroad Bill.*—The third session of the eighth Dominion parliament began February 3. Its chief interest has centred in the bill introduced February 8, by Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways and canals, to confirm the contract made by the government, January 25, with Messrs. William McKenzie and Donald D. Mann for the construction of an all-Canadian railroad to the Klondike region, some features of which have already been outlined in this number (p. 72).

The object of the contract, as intimated in the speech from the throne, was "the completion at the earliest possible moment of a system of rail and river communication through Canadian territory with the Klondike and principal gold fields, which, it is expected, will secure to Canada the larger portion of the lucrative traffic of that country."

There were five routes reported upon: (1) From Skaguay through the White pass to the Hootalinqua river, 123 miles; (2) through the Chilkoot pass to Fort Selkirk, 300 to 350 miles; (3) from the Chilkoot pass to the Hootalinqua river, 110 miles; (4) from Taku inlet to Teslin lake, 145 miles; (5) the Stikeen river route from Glenora or Telegraph Creek to Teslin lake, 150 miles (see map, Vol. 7, p. 555). The last-mentioned route was chosen, the others having the objection that they passed through United States territory. The road was to be built without a dollar of cost or a penny of obligation to the government, the contractors receiving merely a land grant of 25,000 acres per mile of road (total 3,750,000 acres), and depositing $250,000 as

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security for the fulfilment of their contract. The important clauses of the contract are briefly in substance as follows:

1. The road to be in working order by September 1, 1898.

2. A bill confirming the contract and incorporating the Canadian Yukon Railway to be submitted to parliament. Power to be given the company to build and operate an extension and branch lines, the most important being an extension southward into British Columbia to an ocean port, and one northward to Dawson. Power also to be given the company to build a line when, but not before, the governor-in-council may consent, from Lynn Canal to Fort Selkirk. Power also to be given to build wharves and docks, and to operate vessels in connection with the road, telegraph and telephone lines, to carry on mining and smelting operations, and to issue land-grant bonds and bonds to secure the company's undertaking.

HON. A. B. WARBURTON,
PREMIER OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

4. The so-called "monopoly" clause. The route from Lynn Canal through the Chilkoot pass to Fort Selkirk being the most eligible from a business point of view, the government, in order to secure the construction of the Teslin lake route, inserts this clause to relieve the company from competition with any other company building over the Lynn Canal route. For five years from September 1, 1898, no road shall be authorized to be built along that [Lynn Canal] route, or from any point at or near the Canadian-Alaskan boundary, into the Yukon district; nor shall any grant be made during the same period to any other than the present company to help in building such road.

5. For 10 years from September 1, 1898, the company shall have a prior claim to any subsidy authorized in aid of the southern extension of the railway from the Stikeen river to an ocean port in British Columbia, provided the company is willing to undertake and complete the work in reasonable time.

6. Tolls to be fixed by the governor-in-council, and not to be liable to reduction within four years.

7. Lands granted to be free from taxation, except municipal, for ten years

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8. A sleigh road to be built within six weeks from January 25, 1898, from the mouth of the Stikeen to Teslin lake.

9. Facilities for freight and passenger traffic to be provided from the railroad terminus at Teslin lake, to and from Dawson.

10. The company to deposit $250,000 (on which 3 per cent interest is to be allowed) as a pledge for the fulfilment of the contract.

11. The contractors to receive 25,000 acres of land per mile of road completed—the land to be located in the Yukon provisional district in that part of the Northwest Territories lying west of the Mackenzie and Liard rivers and north of the 60th parallel.

12—15. These clauses prescribe the manner in which the land shall be selected. They provide that the government shall own alternate blocks with the company, each block to be not less than three by six miles, and not less than eight blocks to be taken in any one selection, of which eight the even-numbered go to the government. Altogether not more than 80 selections can be made by the company. Important exceptions are made in two directions. First, the government reserves the beds of the principal rivers of the region—the Yukon, Lewis, and Hootalinqua—and the beds of Lakes Teslin, Bennett, Tagish, Labarge, and Marsh; and between 25 feet beyond ordinary highwater mark on each side of these rivers and on all sides of these lakes, the contractors are debarred from making any selection of lands. Another important exception is that miners' claims actually held and recorded up to the time of the selection, are excepted from the grant. The selections shall be allowed to be made as each 10 miles of the road is completed. The contractors are allowed three years from September 1, 1898, to select one-half their lands, and six years from the same date to select the balance.

16. Navigable or floatable streams within lands selected shall remain open to free passage and use.

17. The government reserves a royalty of one per cent on all gold mined by the company upon lands acquired and which are mined by placer, alluvial, or hydraulic mining—so long as any royalty is imposed upon these classes of mining. The same royalty is, however, to be permanently imposed upon quartz-mining.

18. The general effect of this clause is to permit of a reservation of two blocks of the five to which the company would be entitled on their land subsidy, on the completion of each ten miles. The remaining blocks, however, which go to make up the whole acreage for the full line, could not be reserved until the line is accepted as fully completed, and until that event occurs no grant from the Crown will issue.

19—25. These clauses cover details of little general interest.

The debate on the bill in the house was long and exciting, the general criticism of the Conservatives being that the contractors were getting far too large a price for the service rendered. An amendment was agreed upon in the Conservative caucus declaring the deal indefensible, but expressing the willingness of the house to aid a rail-

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way to the Yukon without the monopoly of mining and transportation. This, however, was voted down, March 11, by 119 to 65, five Conservatives joining the Liberals in opposing the amendment. On the same day the bill itself passed the critical stage—the second reading—in the house, by a vote of 111 to 72. Two Conservatives voted for the bill, and several Liberals opposed it. The bill received its third reading in the house on March 16.

On the day previous had been brought down a supplemental contract, signed February 28, but to read as forming a part of the contract of January 25, designed to remove some of the objections raised against the Yukon bill.

The new contract abrogates the power of adding extensions to contractors' blocks. It requires the company to operate the railway, and it excludes members of the commons from all share in the contract or benefits arising therefrom.

The senate made short work of the Yukon Railroad bill. On March 30, a "six months' hoist" for the measure was carried by a majority of 38 on motion of Senator Macdonald of British Columbia. Two Conservative senators, Sir Frank Smith and Mr. Dobson, favored the bill; while one Liberal and one Independent opposed it. The vote stood: Against the bill, 52; for the bill, 14; paired, 8; absent, not paired, 5. The present membership of the senate is 79, besides two vacant seats.

The Drummond County Railway.—It will be remembered that at the last session the government promised to allow at this session full investigation of the alleged "deal" with the Drummond County railway in connection with the proposed extension of the Intercolonial system into Montreal (Vol. 7, pp. 443-4). The testimony of Mr. Blair, minister of railways and canals, and of Mr. J. N. Greenshields, with whom the negotiations for the purchase of the road were carried on, was to the effect that throughout the negotiations not a single suggestion was made by any one of a political subscription from those interested in the railway. Nor had the railway, or any one connected with it, advanced a single dollar for the purchase of M. Tarte's paper, "La Patrie."

On March 15, Mr. Blair produced an order-in-council embodying a new agreement made toward the end of February for the temporary lease and possible ultimate purchase of the Drummond County road. A special

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feature of the new contract is that it does not call for parliamentary ratification.

The government takes power to buy the railway at any time for $1,600,000. In the meantime it leases the road for a year for $70,000, renewable until June 30, 1900. Under the bargain which the senate discarded last session, it was claimed that the price of the road would be between two and three millions. The government has now been able to secure an option on the road for $1,600,000, less the subsidies granted last session. It was shown that the probable cost of the completed road was $1,535,000. The company has received about $837,000 in public subsidies. The road, as taken over by the government, has not been completed up to the standard required, consequently provision is made in the temporary contract that the company must spend $100,000 more upon the railway if required by the department to do so, and if it fails to do so the government may spend the amount and charge it against rental.

HON. E. J. DAVIS,
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

The Conservatives not feeling satisfied with the inquiry conducted under the auspices of the Liberal house, the senate, on March 21, on motion of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, voted to appoint a committee of its own to investigate the alleged Drummond "deal." The committee is given power to make full inquiry into every detail of the financial situation and the dealings of the road.

Proposed Railway Commission.—An important proposal now under consideration of parliament was brought up in the house, March 14, by the following motion from Mr. Jameson, member for Winnipeg, Man.:

"That the public interest demands that the railway companies of Canada should, at the earliest possible moment, be brought under the control of a Board of Railway Commissioners,

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clothed with full power to enforce the provisions of the Railway act, and to prescribe and enforce the observance of such regulations as may be necessary in the public interest."

British Preferential Tariff.—Announcement was made in the senate, February 11, by Senator Scott, secretary of state, that after August 1, 1898, the reciprocal clause of the tariff law would be abolished and the minimum tariff made to apply only to Great Britain and her colonies. Only goods from Great Britain and such of the colonies as are entitled to the concession, will be allowed to come in under the reduced rates. This change will make the Canadian tariff a preferential one within the empire only.

The Franchise Bill.—The question of a change in the franchise for federal elections, for which a bill was introduced last session but later withdrawn (Vol. 7, pp. 176, 440), has again been brought up by Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick. The second reading of the bill was moved March 22. Both parties are agreed that the present franchise law, which dates from 1885, is unfair, cumbersome, and costly.

The new bill proposes to abolish this system and to substitute the provincial franchises for the purposes of federal elections. Under it the list of voters and of polling subdivisions would be the same as in the provinces, and, if the lists were more than one year old, new ones were to be prepared for Dominion elections.

While recognizing the need of change, the Opposition contended for the right of parliament to control its own franchise. Sir Charles Tupper made the suggestion that manhood suffrage being the rule in four out of the seven provinces in Confederation, the remaining three, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, should have no very strong reason for not adopting that principle.

In Ontario manhood suffrage prevails; persons holding judicial and quasi-judicial positions, postoffice and customs house officials, and certain other federal and provincial officers, are disqualified. The Manitoba and British Columbia franchises are virtually the same. Prince Edward Island is very near manhood suffrage, the qualifications being payment of a poll tax, performance of statute labor, or ownership or occupation of real estate of the yearly value of $6. Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick adhere to the system of requiring a certain income or ownership or occupancy of property, except in some specified cases. The maximum property qualification is $400, and the maximum income qualification is $300.

The Manitoba School Question.—Following the recent pronouncement by Pope Leo XIII. on this matter (Vol.

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7, pp.932-9), the Roman Catholics of Manitoba have evidenced a disposition to adapt themselves to the existing legal situation.

It was announced in the latter part of February, that as a result of a conference between Sir Wilfred Laurier and Archbishop Langevin on the school question, an arrangement had been practically reached by which separate school property in Manitoba was to become the property of the Public School Boards and would come under the national school system. In Winnipeg, where there are 500 Catholic pupils, they will attend the national schools and will be taught by Catholic teachers, in order that religious instruction may be imparted to them during half an hour, provided that the law be observed in all respects. In rural schools, instead of bilingual text-books, Archbishop Langevin desires that French books should be used for the first few years till the pupils are sufficiently educated to commence their studies on the bilingual system. He is willing to have all passages in the books which may be objectionable to the Public School Board expunged.

The Ontario Assembly.—The fourth and last session of the seventh Ontario assembly, which began November 30, 1897, ended January 18, 1898. Its record includes little legislation of general interest save in respect of the situation created by the lumber clauses of the Dingley tariff, which admit timber from Canada free, but provide for the imposition of a duty on lumber equivalent to any export duty on logs which Canada may impose. To meet this, the government decided to impose the home manufacturing condition on all timber licenses to be issued hereafter, to insure the manufacture of Canadian logs in Canada by Canadian workmen. A bill to this effect was introduced by Hon. J. M. Gibson, commissioner of crown lands, December 20, 1897; and on January 14, 1898, it passed the third reading by a vote of 60 to 25, the largest majority of the session.

Licenses issued after April 30, 1898, for the cutting of timber on crown lands, shall contain a condition that pine timber shall be manufactured in Canada. This restriction does not affect existing licenses. Should any holder of a timber license violate the condition, the license will be suspended, and shall not be reissued until the lieutenant-governor directs. In order to prevent a breach of the regulation, the commissioner of crown lands is authorized to seize logs illegally cut, and shall hold them until security is given by the owner that they shall be cut in Canada. In the event of the refusal of the owner to give such security within four weeks after the seizure, the commissioner may sell the logs by auction to some person who will undertake to manufacture in Canada. The proceeds of this sale shall, after all expenses and debts are deducted, be paid to the owner of the limit or the holder of the permit.

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Considerable interest was aroused by the charges of extravagance, and of carelessness in allowing diseased meat to be sold as food, brought against the government by Mr. J. W. St. John, member for West York, in connection with what is known as the "Humber piggery scandal." In the campaign that followed, attempt was made by the opposition to turn this "scandal" into political capital. An investigation showed that in July, 1896, 163 of the 261 hogs in the government piggery at the Humber were diseased, there being an epidemic of cholera. All the hogs in the piggery were killed, 97 being dressed and sold, and the rest burned.

HON. J. M. GIBSON,
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS FOR ONTARIO.

Elections for a new assembly were held March 2, the excitement being prolonged by the closeness and uncertainty of the result. The Hardy government (Liberal) was returned to power, but with a greatly reduced majority, the Conservatives, led by Mr. J. P. Whitney, member for Dundas, making great gains. In fact, the exact partisan complexion of the new assembly may not be fully known until a vote is taken on a strictly partisan bill. Two supporters of the government were returned by acclamation—Hon. Alfred Evanturel, in Prescott, speaker of the last assembly, and R. E. Truax, in South Bruce. The election in Russell was postponed till March 18, owing to the inability of the returning officer to make his way through the snow to the county town on the regular nomination day. M. Guibord (Lib.) was

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elected. Including this result, the final figures, as closely as they can be estimated at present, show the standing of parties in the next assembly as follows: Liberals, 51; Conservatives, 42; Patron, 1. In the last assembly they stood: Liberals, 53; Conservatives, 24; Patrons, 14; Independents, 3. These figures show that the gain of the Conservatives was chiefly at the loss of the Patrons and Independents. Two of the ministers failed of election—Hon. J. M. Gibson of Hamilton, commissioner of crown lands, and Hon. John Dryden of South Ontario, minister of agriculture.

HON. J. P. WHITNEY,
LEADER OF THE ONTARIO OPPOSITION.

Hudson Bay Expedition.—Last summer an expedition was sent in the whaler "Diana," Captain Wakeham, to investigate the navigability of Hudson strait.

The captain's report confirms in the main the conclusion of the Gordon expedition (1883-6), which was that navigation was possible for specially adapted vessels from July 1 to 10 till about the first week in October. The report indicates that the fishery resources of Hudson Bay are neither extensive nor valuable. It took the "Diana" twenty days from June 3, sailing from Halifax, N. S., to reach the mouth of the strait; and it took twenty-three days longer to press through the ice in the strait to the bay, the men suffering great hardship and the vessel often being threatened with crushing by the ice.

Commerce and Industry.—According to Bradstreet the number of failures in Canada in 1897 was 1,907, with aggregate liabilities of $13,147,929, as against 2,179 in 1896, with liabilities of $16,208,460. The figures, by provinces, for the two years, are as follows:

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FAILURES IN CANADA.

Province.	1897.		1896.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
Ontario	866	$5,201,159	930	$5,024,476
Quebec	699	5,999,743	870	8,158,426
New Brunswick	62	380,667	81	597,311
Nova Scotia	181	976,729	155	782,520
Prince Edward Island	10	84,292	23	125,737
Manitoba	43	470,397	29	323,589
Northwest Territories	10	78,342	19	104,085
British Columbia	66	356,600	72	1,092,306
Totals, Canada	1,907	$13,147,929	2,179	$16,208,460

The following are some of the leading items shown in the Trade and Navigation reports for 1897:

Total imports, $111,294,021, as against $140,387,480 in 1896. Duty collected, $19,891,997, a decrease of $327,040.

Exports amounted to $123,959,838, an increase of $17,581,086. There were exported to the United States Canadian products to the value of $43,991,485, as against $34,460,428 in 1895-'96. Great Britain took $69,535,852. Yet imports from the old country were but $29,412,188, a decrease of $3,567,554 as compared with the preceding year, while from the United States Canada imported to the value of $61,649,041, an increase of $3,075,023 over the year before. Upon the total imports of British goods there was collected an average duty of 21 per cent; upon total imports from the United States an average rate of but 13 per cent. Even upon the dutiable portion of imports the average duty on American imports was only about 26 per cent, as against 30 per cent on imports from Great Britain. The balance of trade in 1896-'97, as between Canada and Great Britain, is in Canada's favor by $40,121,664 for the year. As between Canada and the United States, it is in favor of the latter by $17,657,556.

Disasters.—On January 4 the east wing of the Ottawa (Ont.) University (Roman Catholic) was destroyed by fire. Loss on building, $50,000; on contents, $20,000. Covered by insurance.

On January 3, in London, Ont., 23 persons were killed and over 100 injured, owing to the collapse of a portion of the floor in the City Hall. The hall was crowded with people listening to addresses by successful candidates in the municipal elections which had just been held.

On December 17, 1897, six members of a family named Leahy—the father and five children—lost their lives in the burning of their home in Ottawa, Ont.

On February 2 fire destroyed the McIntyre block on Main street in Winnipeg, Man., one of the finest business

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structures in the city. Ten stores and over 100 offices and lodge-rooms were destroyed. Loss on building, estimated at $125,000. Total loss, $350,000 to $400,000.

On February 22 an avalanche coming down the cliff at South Quebec destroyed two houses and caused the loss of four lives.

On March 12 much damage was caused by unusually high floods in the Grand river, at Galt, Paris, Brantford, and other places. About the same time the Rideau river, near Ottawa, overflowed its banks, the flood being described as the worst in forty years.

HON. JOHN DRYDEN,
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE FOR ONTARIO.

Miscellaneous.—On June 24 the city council of Toronto, Ont., passed a resolution whereby no aliens, particularly subjects of the United States, shall hereafter be employed on any city work.

It is announced that the proposed reduction in postal rates for letters from Canada to other parts of the British empire (Vol. 7, p. 946) cannot go into effect until after consent of other members of the Postal Union has been secured.

On January 17 the federal government decided to grant to Mrs. Sternaman, convicted of the murder of her husband (Vol. 7, p. 946), a new trial, under an amendment to the criminal code made by the late Sir John Thompson. This is the first instance in Canada of the granting of a new trial. New evidence, it is alleged, was found which had not been produced at the first trial.

The commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary (Vol. 7, p.

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449) discovered a condition of corruption surpassing even that unearthed at Kingston. Their report, submitted late in January, is a sensational story of malfeasance in office, theft, waste of public money, and misappropriation of public property. Almost all the officials, from Warden Ouimet, a brother of the late minister of public works, down to the guards, were implicated in the irregularities; and a thorough reorganization of the staff of the prison has been begun.

HON. WILLIAM HARTY,
ONTARIO COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

On February 4, Thomas Nulty was convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of his sisters and brother at Rawdon, Que., in November last (Vol. 7, p. 946).

On February 4, James Allison, under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Orr at Galt, Ont., in August, 1897 (Vol. 7, pp. 680, 945), was hanged at Berlin.

The Farmers' Loan & Savings Company, of Toronto, Ont., was wrecked in February, as a result of the dishonesty and incapacity of some of its officials and employés.

Liabilities on February 16 were estimated at $1,459,781.05. Assets, according to a statement shown April 30, 1897, were put at $2,201,859.25. It is said, however, that many of the securities are worthless. It is thought that the shareholders will lose fully $1,000,000. It was shown that the former manager of the company had overdrawn his account $6,000, the teller and accountant also overdrawing to the extent of $3,000 each. A report from Mr. Langmuir, representing the Toronto General Trusts Company, shows how the wreck of the institution was due to the system of bookkeeping, which permitted of gross frauds being committed with little fear of discovery, to the culpable negligence

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of the auditors, who appear to have appended their names without inquiry or investigation to anything which was submitted to them by the manager, and to the gross mismanagement under which loans were granted on vacant and unproductive properties, which, owing to shrinkage in values, were not realizable.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Reid Contract.—The agreement made by the Newfoundland government in 1893 with Mr. Reid, contractor, of Montreal, Que., for the construction of the recently completed railroad across the island (Vol. 7, p. 947), under which Mr. Reid was to operate the road for 7 years for a grant of 5,000 acres of land per mile of road, has been replaced by a new contract whose effect, it is hoped, will relieve the government of all embarrassment from the inevitable annual deficits (about $200,000) in the operation of the road for many years to come, and will also secure large and rapid development of the internal resources of the island.

The arrangement passed the house of assembly late in February by a vote of 27 to 8. It was signed by the governor, Sir H. Murray, March 3.

Mr. Reid agrees to operate the railway for a further period of 43 years for an additional land grant of 2,500 acres per mile; to purchase the reversion of the colony's right to the road at the end of that period for $1,000,000 in cash paid now (which at four per cent compound interest would then amount to $7,000,000); to purchase the government telegraph lines of the colony for $125,000, payable in six years' time; to purchase the St. John's dry dock for $325,000, paid now; and to undertake the development of the coal areas of the interior, paying a royalty of ten cents per ton upon all coal raised, he being protected against foreign coal by an import duty of a dollar per ton.

Under the old contract Mr. Reid could pre-empt practically all of the good land on both sides of the track. Now the blocks are to be ten miles deep (instead of eight miles square), thus lessening the frontage on the track, and are to be a mile along it, not more than five such being permitted to him in succession. He and the government have alternate right along the line, each having the right to reject undesirable land, and when Mr. Reid goes elsewhere for it the government takes the section next to him. He is not to have opposite sections on either side of the line; nor is he to take the lands within three miles of the coast all round the island, they being reserved for the fishermen; and the government can also reserve timber areas within fifteen miles of the coast for ship-building purposes. Mr. Reid must make all his land selections within three years, and must pay one-third of the cost of the surveys.

Mr. Reid is conceded the coal areas at Grand Lake, which

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were formerly reserved for the colony, as part of his land grants, on condition that he mines not less than 50,000 tons of coal per year. He agrees to establish his machine-shops on the St. John's dock, which will enable him speedily and satisfactorily to repair disabled shipping, and the dock premises will also give him an admirable deep-water terminal for the railway in St. John's harbor. To reach this dock eight miles of branch railway will be built into the west end of St. John's, for which he is to receive $100,000. He offers to take the telegraph lines over for six years and work them for a subsidy of $10,000 per annum. At the end of that period the monopoly which the Anglo-American Telegraph Company now possesses will have expired, and then he will purchase the government lines for $125,000, extend them to St. John's, run a line to Labrador, and operate the entire system without charge to the colony. To connect all the great bays with the railway, he proposes to maintain eight, fast, modern, well-equipped steamers, forming a complete chain of communication between the remotest points in the island and the outside world. This work is now very imperfectly done by three steamers, but his more satisfactory service will be carried out for $14,000 less than is now paid.

The opponents of the arrangement direct all their fire at the clause which sells the colony's reversionary interest in the railway at the end of fifty years for a present cash payment of one million dollars. This they denounce as a practical handing over of the colony's future to a speculator.

The Bank Trials.—On December 17 a verdict of acquittal was rendered in the trial of the directors of the Commercial Bank, which collapsed at the time of the financial crisis in 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 865; Vol. 5, p. 405). The case against the directors of the Union Bank has been abandoned.

MEXICO.

A single-rail tramway or railway—the only one on the American continent—is being constructed, to run from Caborca, in the Altar district of Mexico, to San Salinas, a distance of twenty-five miles. It is a French invention, owned by the Monorail Portatif a Niveau du Sol, or Single-Rail Portable Tramway Company of Paris, and is said to be most effective on long hauls over irregular grades.

THE WEST INDIES.

A New Cable.—Another link of British imperial connection is the extension (completed in January) of the

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Halifax-Bermuda cable, to Kingston, Jamaica. Heretofore messages to or from the British islands have been transmitted by the West Indian & Panama Cable Company, and have necessarily passed through foreign territory (the United States and Cuba). Several circumstances combine at this critical time in the foreign relations of the United States to render desirable the extension of telegraphic facilities which the new cable affords.

Fire at Port au Prince.—On the night of December 28, 1897, about 800 houses—one-third of the city—mostly built of wood, were destroyed by fire in the Haytian capital. Loss, estimated at $1,500,000; people rendered homeless, about 4,000. For a time panic reigned, which was renewed the following morning by an earthquake shock that, however, did little damage.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Assassination of President Barrios.—By means of rigorous measures, sternly executed, President Barrios of Guatemala succeeded in subduing the rebellion which waged during the autumn (Vol. 7, pp. 683, 952). In order to obtain the necessary means for these operations, the president demanded large loans from the commercial houses and men of wealth, who were very considerably affected by the disturbance of public peace. One of these wealthy gentlemen, Don Juan Aparicio, the largest coffee merchant in the republic, and a leader in Guatemalan financial circles, disapproved of the manner in which President Barrios had managed the bond issues and the financial affairs of the republic. When the rebellion took shape he expressed his sympathy with its avowed objects, and refused to contribute to the government in aid of the operations against the rebels. As a result, he was seized by the military governor, and shot, in accordance with a threat that he should be killed if the rebel generals Morales and Fuentes did not desist from their attack on Quezaltenango, where he was detained.

On February, 8, 1898, President José Maria Reina Barrios was shot while walking near his palace, surrounded by guards. The assassin, Zollinger, had been for many years a trusted employé of Sr. Aparicio, and had sworn to avenge his master's execution. Whether

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other motives for the deed existed, is not certain. For many months, the opponents of Barrios had offered publicly a reward of $100,000 to any one who would kill the president. It is by no means unlikely that Zollinger may have acted in behalf of a powerful secret organization which is apparently striving to destroy the concert among the Central American republics, which has begun to take definite shape in the so-called "Greater Republic." Zollinger was killed by the president's guards, before he could make his escape.

COURTESY OF H. W. FAY, DEKALB, ILL.

THE LATE PRESIDENT BARRIOS OF GUATEMALA.

Vice-president Estrada Cabrera immediately assumed the administration of affairs, and no effort appears to have been made to take advantage of the assassination. A decree of general amnesty was issued, which was taken advantage of to a limited extent. A few of the professional opponents of the government party made some show of opposing Sr. Cabrera, but as yet without success.

The Greater Republic.—Rumor was rife during February, bearing news of serious diplomatic difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, growing out of long-standing boundary difficulties (Vol. 7, pp. 626, 889). Each government is endeavoring to secure the support and alliance of its neighbors, but with indifferent success. Meanwhile the opponents of the Greater Republic, as it is at present constituted, are endeavoring to foment trouble, in the hope that other influences, more easily controlled by themselves, may become dominant in Central American alliances.

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A rebellion broke out in Nicaragua during January, which threatened to become serious. The United States war vessel "Alert," Captain Leutze, was obliged to take measures to protect foreign property at San Juan del Sur, while that place was being besieged and captured by the government troops. Additional complications with Costa Rica arose from the charge made by President Zelaya of Nicaragua that the rebels had received active assistance and support from the Costa Rican government. Hostilities are not improbable, as soon as the spring crops have been harvested.

Honduras.—An important concession is reported to have been granted by the Honduras government to a powerful American syndicate, who have received a monopoly control of the exportation and importation of live stock from and into the republic for twenty-five years. In consideration of 300,000 acres of public land, accompanied by exemption from taxation, the company agrees to introduce improved stock into the country. Blooded boars and bulls have already been shipped to Honduras, and plans are maturing for the transfer or establishment there of important slaughtering, packing, and canning establishments.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

According to a statement vouched for by the correspondent of the New York "Herald," the present commission headed by Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker not only reports the canal to be a feasible project, but asserts that it is practicable for less than three-fourths of the originally estimated cost. Four and a-half to six and a-half years would be required for construction. A company has been organized in Ohio and New York to engage men for the work.

The estimate made by Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal for the company in 1895 for the construction of a canal following the Tola basin line, placed the cost of the work at $66,466,880; and a second estimate, the canal to follow a low level line, fixed the cost at $69,893,660. The Ludlow Commission (Vol. 6, p. 174) estimated that a canal built along the low level line would cost $133,472,893.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Brazil.—The attempted assassination of President Moraes of Brazil, on November 5 (Vol. 7, p. 954), was

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followed by active investigation and the discovery of a plot against the administration in control. Several of the more active leaders of the opposition or Jacobin party were implicated, arrested, and exiled. The others have naturally refrained from vigorous agitation, with the result that the election of a new president, which took place March 1, was unusually quietly conducted. Senhor Campos Salles was elected president.

He is now governor of Sao Paulo, one of the largest and most prosperous states in the republic. In politics he has been what is known as an "Historical Republican," which means one who entertained Republican ideas during the time of the empire. He rendered much valuable service as a member of the provisional government of 1889, when he acted successively as minister of the interior and of justice.

The newly-elected vice-president, Senhor Rosa e Silva, is a citizen of Pernambuco, and became prominent as a member of one of the cabinets of Dom Pedro, in which he represented advanced liberal ideas.

Revolution in Uruguay.—The terms of the agreement under which the Blanco, or revolutionary, party in Uruguay consented to recognize the administration as conducted by Sr. Cuestas, who assumed the presidency of the republic after the assassination of President Borda (Vol. 7, pp. 688, 957), were made public early in January, 1898.

According to this remarkable contract, the leaders of the Blancos agree to cease active operations and to turn the revolutionary army over to the chief of the state, to be disarmed and disbanded as near as practicable to the homes of the soldiers. The president of the senate is placed in control of the executive power, thus securing one of the chief avowed objects of the revolutionary agitation. Another of these objects, the measures for electoral reform, are to be incorporated into the laws presented and advocated by the administration, and put into operation as soon as the details can be arranged by the legislative power. Full pardon is granted to all who have opposed to whatever extent, the nominally constitutional authorities; and a pledge is given that no prosecutions shall be undertaken for any misdemeanors arising out of the revolution. The military chiefs and officers of the line who have been discharged for political motives are to be "restored to their full rank, with an option to the payment of their salaries from the day of their discharge; and this concession shall extend to the widows and orphans" of those who have died in the interim. To complete the reconciliation of the some-time rebels, the government agreed to deposit $200,000 on account of expenses of pacification, in the Bank of the Republic, where it shall be subject to the order of a special committee appointed by Senors Saraiva and Lamas, chiefs of the revolution.

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Although it is well-nigh impossible to understand the exact workings of political events, at this distance, some inferences regarding the significance of these terms of pacification might be drawn from the coup d' état by which, on February 10, Señor Cuestas assumed absolute control of the political fortunes of Uruguay. The election of a president to succeed Sr. Borda was set to take place March 1. As the day for voting approached, it became evident that the adherents of the former régime, under the leadership of Dr. Julio Herrera, would stop at nothing in their efforts to regain control of affairs. The best informed friends of Uruguay were well aware that the election of their candidate, Dr. Tomas Gomensoro, a man 88 years of age, would be the merest cloak for the return to power of Dr. Herrera, who has been styled by the correspondent of the London "Times," "the best hated man in the Republic, and the main source of its political, electoral, and administrative corruption." In these circumstances, as it became probable that the Herreraists would be able to accomplish their designs, by means of their control of the chamber of deputies, Sr. Cuestas determined to seize the administrative power and rule as dictator. It is certain that he took this step by the advice and consent of the leaders of the commercial and financial interests in the republic, and with the co-operation of many of the most respected political leaders. The younger element enthusiastically supported him; and all officers of the army and police upon whom he could not rely were carefully supplanted before the final steps were taken. So successfully was everything accomplished, that his proclamation as "Provisional President" on February 10 appears to have taken his opponents by entire surprise. A decree was immediately issued, dissolving the chambers, and naming in their place a Council of State of 88 citizens, among the most prominent and trustworthy in the republic, and belonging to all the recognized political parties.

This council was invested with the constitutional functions of the legislative power, with authority to elect another provisional president in case of vacancy, and with the decision of the form and time of general elections in order that the country might return to a constitutional régime as soon as possible. The municipality of the capital was declared dissolved, a provisional council of trustworthy citizens being appointed in its place. Simultaneously with the decree, Senor Cuestas issued a mani-

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festo setting forth the labors of his administration. He stated that he had been able to pacify the revolution, promote concord between contending parties, and introduce order, purity, reform, and economy. He had found the revenue sufficient for his needs, and hoped to show a surplus in his accounts. The political problem solved, he hoped to be able to turn his attention to public works, giving preference to renewing negotiations for the Port of Montevideo.

The decree met with no resistance whatever. Public opinion accomplished what force of arms could not, and the most important revolution the republic has yet experienced was accomplished without the semblance of a struggle. A monster public demonstration, on February 17, was held in honor of Sr. Cuestas, at which he received the assurances of confidence and support from the leaders of the three political parties which have been opposed to the preceding régime. More convincing than any such professions, there was a decided and rapid revival of business on the stock exchange, ordinary stocks rising from 6 to 8 per cent, and treasury certificates, which represent the local government obligations, going up 14 to 16 per cent.

SENOR IGNACIO ANDRADE, PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.

The Council of State was formally installed, February 12. Its first important resolution was to reduce all legislative salaries, including those of its own members, from $450 to $250 per month. This reform not only removes one of the principal factors of the past political corruption and legislative subserviency, but produces a direct and much needed saving to the republic of some $250,000 a year.

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As if to emphasize their approval of the change, the spring crops of wheat and wool are reported to be unprecedented in size, and to have been realized at excellent prices. The wheat crop alone is valued at $12,000,000.

Venezuela.—General Ignacio Andrade (Vol. 7, pp. 688, 958) was installed as president of Venezuela at the end of February. His predecessor, General Joaquin Crespo, retired to Maracay, the new capital of the state of Miranda, to the governorship of which he had been elected.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Parliamentary Proceedings.—The fourth session of Victoria's 14th parliament was opened February 8.

The queen's speech dealt with the treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece; the present and prospective condition of Crete; the war on the upper Nile; the economic condition of the British West Indies; the revolt in India and the famine and plague; local government in Ireland; measures for increase of the strength and efficiency of the army; and minor questions of interest to the home population. The speech made no allusion whatever to China.

The government's policy regarding the northwest frontier of India, it was supposed, would come up for sharp criticism by the Opposition in the first speech of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne; but Sir W. V. Harcourt, who was the spokesman for the Opposition, in a speech of an hour and a-half, reviewed the general policy of the ministry, commenting on this and that measure, but carefully abstaining from any strictures on the course of the government with regard to the Indian frontier. It was understood that the tactics of the Opposition required the deferring of the India debate to a later date.

In the house of lords the Liberal leader, Lord Kimberley, criticised mildly the policy of the government in Africa and in Asia. He said he did not mean to embarrass the ministry in any way; yet when one of the cabinet ministers (meaning Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) had spoken of war, he thought it was time that parliament understood clearly just what was meant. In reply Lord Salisbury declared that there was no effort which the country would not make rather than lose treaty rights; but then, there was no evidence that any one was intending to abridge those rights. As for Ta-lien-wan, one of the conditions of the Chinese loan had been the opening of that as a treaty port. That, however, the Council had stated, would embarrass them very much, and they had earnestly requested England not to insist on the proposal. Accordingly it had been agreed that

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the matter might be deferred until the railway reached the port. Furthermore, Russia had given assurance that any port she should acquire, would be a free port for British commerce; and a like assurance had been given by Germany; nay, Germany had come to recognize and admit that the English idea of free ports was better than the German one of restricted ports, and Germany was resolved henceforth to follow the English method.

On February 12 John Redmond moved an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, to the effect that "While the house regards with satisfaction the proposed bill for reform of local government in Ireland, that measure will nowise meet the demand for an independent Irish parliament." Mr. Redmond in his speech asked for an expression of opinion from the Liberal leaders upon the demand for an independent parliament. Sir W. V. Harcourt answered that the Irish Nationalists had accepted Gladstone's bill, which contained a distinct assertion of the supremacy of the imperial parliament, and the Liberals would strenuously oppose any demand inconsistent with that. In the course of the debate Mr. A. J. Balfour said he believed that "Sooner or later the peoples of the two islands will be as closely united as those of any nation in the world;" this called forth loud Irish cries of "Never!" John Dillon warned the Liberal leaders that if they refused to put home rule for Ireland in the forefront of their platform, the Liberal party would be wrecked. The Irish party, he said, controlled the issue of elections in thirty British constituencies, and without the help of the Irish party the Liberals could not return one member from these.

RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR,
FIRST LORD OF THE BRITISH TREASURY.

When the amendment to the address was put to the vote, 233 members voted against, and 65 for it. Immediately after, by a vote of 150 to 100 the house rejected an amendment favoring a reconsideration of the cases of the Irish political prisoners.

During the same debate on the reply to the queen's speech, John Dillon moved an amendment in favor of the founding of a Catholic university in Ireland. He said the Catholics had suffered intolerable grievances in regard of higher education,

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grievances admitted by both Liberal and Conservative statesmen. Mr. Wm. E. H. Lecky, the historian, M. P. for Dublin University, a Liberal-Unionist, said that the existing institutions of higher education in Ireland, Trinity College and the Queen's colleges, possess features that render them obnoxious to the Catholics; and he believed that in accepting the amendment the imperial government would remove one of Ireland's great grievances. Mr. A. J. Balfour, also, favored the amendment. The project has also the warm approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and, as he declares, of a very large majority of the clergy and bishops of the established church. The demand for the Catholic university Dr. Temple declared to be "absolutely just and right."

GERALD BALFOUR,
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

The cry of the British manufacturers for some measure that shall save them from the effects of the deadly competition of Germany with them in their home market, was heard in the house of commons February 10, when Col. Howard Vincent, Conservative, representing a Sheffield district, moved an amendment praying government to turn its attention to the stimulus given to foreign competition with British trade by tariffs and bounties. He held that the only possible remedy for this is the imposition of countervailing duties. Replying to him, Mr. Charles T. Ritchie, president of the Board of Trade, announced that the government was trying to bring about a conference of the powers with a view to end the policy of sugar bounties; also that negotiations were proceeding to obtain more favorable rates for English trade over German railroads. So far from destruction is British trade through foreign competition, that trade was never, he said, healthier than now. In any event, nothing could be gained by abandoning Great Britain's free-trade policy. The amendment was rejected without a division.

Irish Local Government Bill.—On February 21 Mr. Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, introduced the Irish local government bill.

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By this bill the local administration is distributed between county councils, urban and rural district councils, and boards of guardians. The county councils are the sole rate-collecting authority, and control the expenditures. They are responsible for dealing with exceptional distress, and decide when outdoor relief may be afforded. Tenants are liable both to county cess and poor rate, whether in towns or in rural districts: this involves a readjustment of rents. The bill is drawn on broad democratic lines, said Mr. Balfour, and if any extravagances occur those responsible for them must bear the burden.

The bill was welcomed by John Morley as "a genuine democratic effort." John Dillon recognized in the bill an immense advance over former measures, yet declared it was not equal to the English and Scotch measures. He noted in particular that control of the police was withheld from the councils. John Redmond also approved the bill as a whole, though he criticised some of its features. Col. Saunderson, Conservative and Orangeman, also expressed his approval. Timothy Healy praised the bill. Thus it has the endorsement of all parties and factions in Ireland: it passed its first reading on the day of its presentation to parliament.

John Dillon was elected chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party February 8, by a vote of 34 against 14 votes cast for Edmund Vesey Knox, member for the city of Londonderry.

In the Criminal Courts.—The assassination in London on December 16 of the actor William Terriss by Richard Arthur Prince is memorable chiefly on account of the verdict of the jury and the sentence pronounced by the judge when the assassin was tried at the Old Bailey or central criminal court of London, January 13.

Prince, a stage supernumerary, had been often assisted pecuniarily by Terriss, but when his begging became too importunate the actor refused further aid and referred the man to the Actor's Benevolent Fund. Resenting this mode of treatment, Prince, armed with a butcher knife, posted himself at the entrance of the theatre at which Mr. Terriss was engaged; and as the actor stepped across the sidewalk from his cab to the stage-entry, stabbed him just below the heart. At the Old Bailey Prince pleaded "Guilty, with great provocation." Afterward, by advice of counsel, he changed that plea (which the court could not recognize) to "Not guilty." The defense was that in his youth Prince had suffered a sunstroke, and that recently he had been subject to delusions, e. g., he declared himself to be Christ, and that his mother was the Virgin Mary. In his charge the judge favored the belief in the prisoner's insanity. The verdict of the jury was "Guilty." They believed that the man was aware of what he did; but, accepting the medical testimony, they declared him to be irresponsible. Prince was sentenced to detainment in a criminal lunatic asylum during the queen's pleasure.

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In the same court, on February 15, Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergaveny, was found guilty of forgery, and sentenced to five years of penal servitude.

The prisoner had by trick and device induced one of his friends, Spender Clay, to affix his signature to papers which he said related to a suit for divorce, but which were in fact notes of hand for a sum aggregating about $55,000. The notes were passed by Nevill to a noted money lender, who, when they matured, presented them to Clay for payment. When Clay denied liability, suit was brought against him by the money-lender, Sam. Lewis. The jury found that Clay was a victim of misplaced confidence, and the court decided that he was not bound by the signatures, which were equivalent to forgeries. Then followed the criminal charge against Nevill.

The usual pleas were made on behalf of the culprit, to move the court to mercy. The prisoner, said his counsel, was in great financial difficulties, and did not at the time realize that he was committing a breach of the criminal law. Further, the prisoner never intended that Mr. Clay should suffer: he expected to obtain money elsewhere to satisfy Lewis's claim, before the notes fell due. To this pleading the judge, Lawrence, replied:—

"In my opinion the crime is as great as if he had abstracted the sum from Lieutenant Clay's pocket, or had burglarized Mr. Lewis's office and had stolen it. If it had been some wretched clerk, with a wife and seven children, who had incurred a heavy loss and had helped himself at his master's till, I am afraid there would have been no one to speak in extenuation; but the higher position the person holds, the higher his responsibilities."

Then, addressing the prisoner, the judge said:

"I am sorry to say I have looked in vain for extenuating circumstances. It is as bad a case of fraud as it is possible to conceive. You have brought shame and dishonor upon an ancient and noble family, and sorrow and suffering upon your nearest and dearest. You have forfeited the position you hold in the world, and which should have been a guarantee of your honesty, at least, if not of your honor. Your crime is great and your sentence must be severe. It is that you be kept in penal servitude for five years."

Millenary of Alfred the Great.—It is proposed to commemorate in 1901 with extraordinary solemnity the thousandth anniversary of the death of King Alfred the Great. He died October 27, according to the record of the Saxon Chronicle:

"A. D. 901. In this year died Alfred, son of Ethelwulf, six nights before Allhallowmas. He held the government a year and a-half less than thirty winters, and then his son Edward took the government."

This project is in accord with the growing popular

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taste for such commemorations; yet it is an unusual thing to commemorate the death of a great man, except in the case of Church's saints, whose day of death, whether they were martyrs or confessors, is regarded as their day of victory. What makes the proposed millenary of King Alfred the more exceptional is the fact that Alfred's millenary was solemnly commemorated in 1849 at the place of his birth, Wantage, in Berkshire. Twenty thousand persons attended the jubilee, and the English race from all over the world was represented. In the preparations for the millenary of 1901 the city of Winchester, which was Alfred's residence, where he lived, and died, and was buried, was the first to move; and Winchester will have an imposing local celebration, whatever place may be chosen as the scene of the official national jubilee. As there will be a vast concourse of people from all the Anglic lands, it may be necessary to locate the principal and official celebration in London.

Miscellaneous.—The city council of Manchester has decided to adopt electrical traction for all the local street railways, and after 1901 to make such tramways municipal property. In an exhaustive paper on the municipal operation of tramways, Sir Bosdin Leech declares that tramways are now everywhere regarded by reformers in England as of one class with waterworks and gas and electric-light service, and in every way fit to be owned and managed by the public authorities.

LABOR INTERESTS.

British Engineering Strike.—This great strike, begun July 13, 1897, ended in collapse January 28, 1898 (Vol. 7, pp. 694, 965). As a result of the struggle, Great Britain has lost a vast amount of business, which went to Germany, United States, and other countries. In addition, $20,000,000 in wages was lost, and about $2,000,000 contributed to the funds of the strikers disappeared. There were in all about 850 disputes, affecting more than 200,000 workmen. As nearly as can be estimated some 10,000,000 days' labor was lost, which is equivalent to over 33,000 years of individual idleness. The most competent authorities estimate the direct loss to British industry and trade, to workingmen and employers together, of the labor troubles of 1897, at not less than $75,000,000, which

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does not include the future losses resulting from a permanent diversion of trade.

On November 24 a conference between representatives of the employers and the men was held, and after several sessions was adjourned on December 3 until December 14, in order to allow the delegates of the engineers to submit to the various unions the terms of the masters. The returns of the voting upon the conference proposals submitted, show that an immense majority, approximating 95 per cent of the votes recorded, were for the rejection of the masters' proposals.

The broad result of the conference was a new provisional agreement to take the place of that which was rejected by the vote of the trade unions. In substance nothing was changed, but verbal changes were effected to remove the difficulties of honest objectors. The joint committee of the allied unions after deliberate consideration of the terms of the agreement finally sent in an acceptance to the Employers' Federation. A circular was then issued by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to the members of the society advising them to vote an acceptance of the employers' terms with the notes and explanations subsequently added, which they said the employers had agreed to incorporate with the terms themselves. They stated that the acceptance of the terms was most necessary, as the continuance of the dispute involved an increasing drain of the funds of the society without any chance of much betterment. The votes of the men as to whether they would accept the terms of the employers was about two to one in favor of acceptance.

The victory is universally accredited to the employers. They won an absolute victory against the forty-eight hour demand, greater freedom regarding the use of machines, and the introduction of systems of piece-work; the extension of the overtime limit, and a declaration against disputes on mere questions of the demarcation of work. On the other hand the workmen gain a definite recognition of the right of the unions to make collective bargains as to conditions of employment for shops and districts, and the creation of local conciliation boards, the general recognition of a specific overtime limit, the recognition to some extent of the principles of a maximum wage, and extra payment for extra exertion in piece-work.

This great strike, which has ended in such defeat for the trades-unions, was not begun inauspiciously. The employers when the strike began had an abundance of orders to fill; the coffers of the Amalgamated Society were full. Fortune at first seemed to favor the men. More than two hundred employers at once agreed to concede the demand. But these were not the owners of the big

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works, who, being themselves organized, replied to the strike with what was practically a lockout. But the men could not draw back, and a labor war lasting more than six months was the result.

Upon the economic aspect of the strike the "Scientific American" says:

Indirectly the late strike may be traced to the influence of American competition upon the British engineering trades. The wonderful strides which we have made, especially in the past decade, have been closely observed by English manufacturers, and the methods by which we have been enabled to undersell them are better understood upon the other side of the water than is generally supposed. There is every reason to believe in the light of recent events, that the survival of what Americans would term antiquated tools and out-of-date methods in some of the first-class establishments of that country is due to the opposition of the men rather than to any conservatism and lack of enterprise on the part of the employers. The strike, looked at in this light, was a conflict between the old order of things and the new, and luckily for both masters and men it is the new that has triumphed. Had the labor unions prevailed, subsequent history would have shown that the victory was a hollow one and altogether delusive. The right of the unions to determine the output of labor would have proved a drag upon the wheels of British industry which in a very few years would have left it hopelessly behind in the race for commercial supremacy.

GERMANY.

German Progress.—When Mr. Williams' book, "Made in Germany," appeared, it was condemned by English statisticians as fallacious and misleading, but recently the British foreign office has come to his rescue by publishing a cold and colorless report on the development of the commerce and shipping of the German empire during the last twenty-six years.

It shows an increase of 60 per cent in her foreign trade from 1872 to 1897, with a corresponding expansion of her merchant marine and shipping facilities; discloses her great strides in industrial and commercial progress; and explains how the government has reduced emigration by providing employment at home and on the seas for her rapidly increasing population.

The report shows an enormous development of the German merchant marine, which has more than doubled since 1881, and more than trebled since 1871. Hamburg has become the greatest port in Europe. While the tonnage of vessels entering and leaving German ports has run up during twenty-two years from 12,300,000 to 30,500,000, that under the national flag has increased 411 per cent, and that under foreign flags 235 per cent. Her coasting trade alone has more than trebled, while maritime en-

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terprise has created a great merchant fleet and supplied adequate shipbuilding facilities and docking accommodation.

The increase of ocean traffic from German ports has been 124 per cent in twenty-two years. Other percentages of increase taken from "The Daily Telegraph" are 480 for the East and West Indies, 475 for Australia, 128 for North America, 119 for Northern Europe, 60 for Great Britain, and 60 for Southern Europe.

The system of technical and commercial education by which Germany has prepared herself for a career of industrial triumph is worthy of study and imitation. Young men destined for mercantile life are trained in various languages and commercial studies in special schools, and, after apprenticeship as clerks in Hamburg or Bremen, are sent abroad to learn by practical experience the secrets of trade. The commercial schools of Germany are educating men for mercantile life precisely as the technical schools are promoting skill and efficiency among workmen.

The Germans have established wholesale houses of their own in foreign markets; they have shown flexibility in adapting themselves to the requirements of public taste, the detail of customs, law, and the conditions of internal transportation; they have sent out an energetic, well-informed army of commercial travellers, opened German banks in foreign countries, and in fact have employed all of the methods of mercantile England in foreign trade.

In 1871-'73, Germany settled the currency question on a gold basis. After an unsatisfactory experience with free trade, she adopted protection as a method of developing national industries. Reciprocity treaties have been negotiated wherever it was practical to do so. These three great policies, currency reform, protection, and reciprocity, have been allowed to remain in operation with the least possible degree of political and social disturbance. These it is declared are the foundations of the recent prosperity of the Fatherland, and the superstructure has been raised by technical education, mercantile energy, and maritime enterprise.

The Agrarian Question.—In Germany much interest has centred about the foreign policy of the government and the relations to the Agrarians. As to the former the new minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, has given the impression that he favors a vigorous policy patterned after Prince Bismarck's course, and he has received the enthusiastic plaudits of the press. In regard to the latter the severest opposition has been aroused by the deference and favor shown by the government to the Agrarians, by which, as it was claimed, it raised the price of cereals in order to enrich a small number of landowners. Shortly the Agrarian problem will be paramount in all of the legislatures of the country. There is no doubt that the Agrarians are an enormously increasing factor in politics, and they are doing their best to hurry the government into a tariff war with the United States (See "The Tariff and Reciprocity," p. 91).

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FRANCE.

The Panama Canal Scandal.—In consequence of the report of the parliamentary committee, which has been inquiring into the financial dealings of members of parliament, several members and ex-members of the chamber of deputies have been arrested and placed on trial for accepting bribes in the Panama canal intrigue.

M. Arton, having renounced the benefit of the refusal of extradition by the English authorities on the charge of bribing officials, was also placed on trial. He alleges that, meeting M. Charles de Lesseps on board ship bound for Suez, after the withdrawal of the first Roman lottery scheme, he offered to act as intermediary with deputies. He denies having bribed 104 deputies, by saying, "To recompense one's friends is not bribery." He claims that he undertook a parliamentary campaign for the Canal Company and that he disbursed 2,000,000 francs among those in the senate and chamber of deputies who were opposed to certain canal projects. Arton claims credit for having refused offers of large sums of money from the Boulangists for exposing the affair, and he states that if he now speaks out it is because at his trial on another charge, for which he is now undergoing imprisonment, the judge represented him as having pocketed the money given him to distribute. The presiding judge at the present trial acknowledges, indeed, that Arton returned 600,000 francs to Baron Reinach, who had asked him if 2,000,000 francs would be enough to promote the scheme.

As a result of the trial, all of the defendants in the Panama case were acquitted. The evidence in the case pointed to a belief that Arton put in his note-book imaginary payments, and that many of his alleged payments were made to himself.

A New Commander-in-Chief.—On January 16, the entire fighting strength of France, on land as well as sea, was placed under the orders of a new commander-in-chief. General Saussier, who had occupied that position for fourteen years, reached, on January 15, the age-limit of 70 years, and was retired.

During all of these years General Saussier had combined two distinct functions. Besides being "Vice-president of the Superior Council of War," which gave him absolute control of all of the French armies and fleets, he was "Military Governor of Paris," in which capacity he had under his immediate orders the 30,000 troops composing the garrison of that city.

At the general's own suggestion, the government decided to divide this military inheritance between two most eminent generals. General Edouard Fernand Jamont was selected to be commander-in-chief of the naval and military forces of

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France, and General Emile Auguste Zurlinden was appointed Military Governor of Paris.

The Orleanist Abdication.—The Duke of Orleans in a manifesto, written in view of the approaching general elections in France, renounced his claim to the throne, and declared his acceptance of the republic. He still believes in monarchical institutions. He believes that some day France will re-establish the constitutional throne of his ancestors. But he is unwilling to lead an agitation to that end.

"To-day," he says, "the duty of the Monarchists is to work wherever they can for the triumph of ideas of order, of social preservation, and Liberty. They have only conscientiously to consider above all, not the immediate and apparent interest of our party, but the supreme interest of France."

The Paris Exposition.—Plans for the great exposition of 1900 celebrating the closing year of a century of wonderful commercial, industrial, and artistic progress, are now well under way.

The site is the same as that of 1889, though ninety-six acres more of space are available, partly by filled land along the banks of the Seine. The grounds will have an area of 336 acres, which is less than half of that of the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, but the site is in the heart of the city, easily accessible from all directions.

Little is to be saved of the buildings of the former exposition. Two art palaces are already well under way, which are to be permanent structures, and to cost $4,200,000. The larger will contain the art treasures of France, and be the scene of future Salon exhibitions; the smaller is for the display of foreign works. The larger and more important buildings will be on the south side of the Seine, and chiefly on the Champ de Mars.

Miscellaneous.—The exorbitant terms of Prince Albert of Monaco for the renewal of the Monte Carlo Casino lease have been accepted by the stockholders. Among the demands made were the following: An annual increase in personal subsidy until the amount reaches £100,000 annually; the building of a new port to cost £320,000, an opera house at a cost of £80,000, and various other items making a total annual additional charge of £190,000.

From official statements it is shown that in France for the year ending March, 1896, the births exceeded the deaths by 93,700. A gain of 111,513 in births over the preceding year is shown, while the death-rate de-

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creased 80,100. There was also an increase in the number of marriages—7,253 more in 1896 than in 1895.

ITALY.

Bread Riots.—The people in many parts of Italy are suffering keenly because pressed to the utmost by taxation. They are unable to buy bread at the enhanced prices. Recently 200 people assembled in the Piazzo Vittoria Emanuele at Florence crying "Abasso le tasse!" Rome with its streets full of troops was as if it were under martial law. The king from his own private purse sent 8,000 lire to Pisa to be distributed among the poor of that city. It was admitted by even the most conservative Italians that it was necessary for the government to find some means of dealing with the present situation without delay by successive reductions of taxation. When therefore an announcement was made that the king had signed a decree reducing the "dazio" or municipal tax on corn, it was hailed with joy.

Tribute to Pope Leo XIII.—The celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the first mass said by Leo XIII. as priest was attended with peculiar honor. With Gladstone and Bismarck, he is on account of age one of the three venerable great men of Europe, while his noble Christian character and his wisdom have exerted a very deep influence not only upon the world's ecclesiastical history of our day, but upon its political, social, educational, and moral development.

Intelligent men irrespective of sect or religion recognize in the present Supreme Pontiff one who has given to his high office its best fulfillment.

The New York "Independent" expresses this cordiality of feeling in the following:

"His greatest claim to honor, perhaps, apart from his general character and liberal temper, appears in his attitude to popular government. He has discouraged, and to the extent of his power has suppressed, the treasonable movements against the republic of France, which assumed to speak at the same time for the divine right of kings and the Catholic Church. He has told the world that a new French republic has as much right before God to exist as an old monarchy; for government by the people is as legitimate and Christian as government by a king. This position has also brought him into sympathy with the American republic; and we may say that the prosperity and freedom of the Catholic Church under our repub-

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lican government has had much to do with his direction of French Catholics to support the French republic. The same spirit has led him to a much harder decision, that to relax the order forbidding Italian Catholics to vote under a government which has taken possession of the states of the church. The same spirit has led him to sympathize with the laboring class, and to make it more evident than ever that the Christian Church is for the people and not for the rulers only.

"All this is as remarkable as it is admirable in a man who succeeded to the tiara when he was already an old man, and who has in his age continued to look forward rather than backward. On this his diamond jubilee, he was able to celebrate mass and to receive delegations from various nations of the world during a trying session of nearly two hours, showing that the reports of his extreme feebleness are not true."

Constitution Celebrated.—On March 4th King Humbert had a grand review of the Italian troops and made a public address in recognition of the fact that this is the jubilee year of the great revolutions of 1848. The particular event celebrated was the granting of the Constitution by King Charles Albert of Sardinia, which is the only one that has kept a continuous existence, and the one that is looked upon as the real basis of the Italian kingdom of to-day.

Charles Albert, some time after his accession to the throne in 1831, concluded to join forces with the efforts of Mazzini and Garibaldi in demanding reform. Changes were inaugurated, among which was the granting of greater freedom to the press. The change was rapid; and in March, 1848, the Constitution was proclaimed and the king announced himself the champion of Italian freedom against Austrian tyranny. In April, several of the northern Italian states, including Lombardy and Venice, declared their union with Sardinia by popular vote, and the fight with Austria began. After the abdication of the throne by Charles Albert in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel, and after the treaty with Austria had been secured by a shrewd move in the Crimean War, Sardinia assumed a place of honor among the Italian states. Victor Emmanuel entered Naples as King in November, 1860; the first Italian parliament met the following February, and proclaimed the Kingdom of Italy; and in September, 1870, Rome was occupied, and the Constitution now celebrated applied to United Italy.

Miscellaneous.—The anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII., which took place in the Sistine chapel on March 3, 1878, was celebrated in Rome, March 2, which was also the Pope's eighty-eighth birthday.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Ausgleich.—This arrangement, usually for ten years, dividing the expenses of the army, foreign rela-

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tions, and other imperial concerns, between Austria and Hungary, which has assigned to Austria 68.6 per cent, and to Hungary 31.4—whose attempted prolongation provisionally for one year occasioned such disgraceful tumult in the Austrian parliament near the end of last November (Vol. 7, pp. 975-6)—remains a stumbling-block for the government. There is however a transient relief. On January 4, Francis Kossuth withdrew his opposition to provisional prolongation of the compact, and a bill was passed providing that the Austrian government is to decide by May 1 whether it will enter into an arrangement binding for the next decade. In default of such arrangement the Hungarian government is to be free to plan and put into effect financial and commercial independence for its country—including a customs frontier against Austria, and a Hungarian bank for note-issue in Hungary, instead of the Austro-Hungarian bank at Vienna now issuing for the whole empire.

If this should be the ultimate settlement, serious loss to both parties is thought likely to ensue, as the two are peculiarly interdependent. For, though Hungarian manufactures might develop by exclusion of the much cheaper industrial products of Austria, Hungary's agriculture finds in Austria its best market, as well as in Austria's far larger financial resources its capital for development of all enterprises. Vienna is financially and commercially the metropolis of Hungary as really as of Austria.

Agrarian Socialism in Hungary.—The Hungarian government has seen necessary to deal with the growth of an aggressive type of agrarian socialism (Vol. 7, p. 706). Its type may be inferred from the unprecedentedly radical nature of the experiment in agrarian legislation which has been put forth to meet it.

> In recent years the peasant proprietors, long notable as sturdy and independent farmers on their homesteads, have found their support insufficient and their condition insecure. The lower class of agricultural laborers have actually suffered. Various causes have been assigned—enlargement of the great estates, unusual depression in all business, the transition of considerable portions of Hungary from agricultural to manufacturing pursuits. Whatever may have been the facts as to these causes, there have been symptoms of violent agitation due in part, it is said, to professional agitators.
>
> The government at Buda-Pesth has enacted a law dealing on distinct lines with ordinary day laborers and agricultural

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laborers, and applying chiefly to the latter. Every one of these is to have a certificate of registration issued freely to him by the parish authorities if he is entitled to it. Laborers without such certificate are forbidden under heavy penalties from work on any farm. There is requisite also a formal contract signed before a legal official, who records it and holds on deposit the workman's certificate to be returned to him only when the contract has been fulfilled by him, or dissolved by mutual consent, or officially declared invalid. The contract may stipulate for wages in any kind, and may be made by individuals or by workmen collectively in groups. A man breaking his contract forfeits his certificate for the year; and any wages due him are to be paid to an official, who first pays the employer for damages if any, and turns the balance into the parish poor-box.

On the other hand, the employer is bound to provide wholesome food if food be stipulated in the contract; to provide medicines and medical care in a sickness lasting less than eight days; to provide other employment when weather prevents field-work, or else pay his men in idleness, except that when the impediment continues beyond a full week the contract may be legally cancelled.

Penalties are severe. There is a fine of 600 crowns for an employer employing a man who is under contract to another, or without just cause bringing police on the ground and forcing the men to work against their will. For a workman contracting with two masters at once, there is a fine of 100 crowns and fifteen days' imprisonment; and for his refusal to work when able, or wilfully doing bad work, or quitting before expiration of his contract, there is sixty days' imprisonment.

The law has much discouragement for a professional agitator. It imprisons him for sixty days if he persuades men not to take out certificates, or lends them money, or gives credit for food or drink on their certificates, or induces them to break their contracts, or interferes between employer and employed by threats, bribes, persuasions, organized meetings, disseminating false news, etc. As the agitators are numerous in Hungary, the law has caused great excitement, and serious disturbances are expected.

New Austrian Ministry.—The Austrian premier, Baron von Gautsch, tendered the resignation of his ministry on March 5. The formation of a new cabinet was intrusted to Count Franz von Thun-Hohenstein.

The new ministry is composed largely of representatives of Poles, Czechs, and Liberal German landowners—Count Thun holding the offices of premier and minister of the interior. His energetic administration at Prague as governor of Bohemia during the disturbances nine years ago made him very unpopular with the Czechs, but his course last year seems to have reconciled them to him. The count is of the Clerical party and of the feudal aristocracy. His policy toward Bohemia is expected to be a stern repression of riotous proceedings, but pacificatory in regard to provincial autonomy—leaving to the provincial diets all matters that are within their competency.

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The Language Dispute.—This, as appears in the record of the last quarter of 1897, was the real dispute in the whole fierce legislative wrangle on the Ausgleich in the lower house at Vienna. Count Badeni's decree last spring, opening all courts in Bohemia to lawsuits in the Czech tongue, even in districts where Czechs were not one per cent of the population, and requiring all German officials in Bohemia to learn Czech within four years, was naturally regarded by Germans in that province as violative of their natural rights; violative also of the constitution of the empire, under which all laws of such national concern should apply equally in all Austria instead of in only a small northern province. Moreover the decree was merely from the ministry, neither signed by the emperor nor published in the official gazette. The Germans resolved to compel its withdrawal by resort to all orderly or disorderly means for blocking measures proposed by the government. It was only a minor objection to renewing the Ausgleich, that its former demand on Austria was no longer just, since Hungary's proportionate ability had largely increased in the last decade.

The language dispute soon appeared in the higher schools, first in Prague, then so widely through Austria, where it took the form of a German-Austrian students' movement to prevent by noise and tumult the usual lectures, that serious disturbances ensued, with some fighting between German and Czech students. The government found it necessary in February to issue an official order closing for a time all high schools and universities in Austria. It is understood that by forcible measures a degree of order has now been restored. The fire, however, is not quenched, but smouldering.

Political Prospects.—The language dispute in the preceding quarter is itself merely the sign of a general situation which careful observers consider dismally ominous for the dual monarchy. Eleven different languages are spoken, several of them by large elements of the population. The army language is German, but a multitude of soldiers and many officers do not at all understand it: the army has been styled "a loosely jointed set of polyglot brigades." With what unity can such an organization move in the sudden emergencies of battle? Debates in the Austrian house of commons are carried on in half a dozen tongues often understood by less than a majority

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of members. In provinces whose language is mixed, the judicial system is grievously hampered, inasmuch as lawsuits must be tried in two or three tongues spoken by witnesses, lawyers, and jurors. Still worse is it that the common intercourse of the people, the exchange of ideas and feelings, is blocked, to the perpetuation of those old racial, national, and religious prejudices which are relics of barbarism, and to the prevention of the upbuilding of a homogenous state cemented and made firm with sympathetic patriotism. The division between Austrians and Hungarians—though an element of weakness—is recognized and managed in the organic constitution: it presents no such danger as does the throng of incongruous components always ready for sudden and selfish combinations.

There are Austrian and Hungarian patriots; but patriotism generally seems lost in a wilderness of racial hopes, and demands, and plots. In parliament there is neither a united and sincere majority or minority duly balancing and checking each other: there are merely in the present majority of the lower house (as described by a close and experienced observer) six groups, and some of these subdivided—with diverse aims: some are looking to a Polish kingdom to be revived from their northern provinces, others to autonomy for *their* provinces, others for an ultimate transfer to Russia, others for absorption with a portion of the Balkans in a South Slavonic state; others, calling themselves Christian Socialists, are merely Anti-Semites, their "Christian" motto being "Down with the Jews!" The same observer describes the minority, mostly Germans, in three or four groups—German Progressives, reasonable monarchists; German People's party, mostly radicals aiming toward union of their provinces with the German empire; also small groups known as Socialists, Democrats, and Italians. The Hungarian parliament presents similar divisions though less numerous and less definite.

For a few years to come the old emperor, a good man whom all respect and many love, seems the chief bond of a national unity. No heir to the throne is deemed to give any promise of binding, nor even of holding, in unity the discordant forces of the "Austro-Hungarian Monarchy." A few years may bring a new Central European problem.

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RUSSIA.

Owing to the uncertainties of the political situation, especially in the Orient, Russia is bent upon an enormous increase of her navy. An imperial ukase was issued in early March, ordering the disbursement of 90,000,000 rubles (about $69,500,000) as extraordinary expenditure for the construction of warships. The money is to come out of the surplus which has been accumulating in the treasury.

An important incident of the latter days of 1897 was the opening at St. Petersburg of a women's medical institute. Years ago a similar institution was summarily closed by the government, on account of the supposed connection between the higher education of women and the spread of Nihilistic tendencies among them.

Terrible distress has resulted from the failure of last season's harvests, in the interior provinces, especially in central and southeastern Russia. The condition of the peasantry, reduced by starvation and disease, is said to be fully as bad in some places as during the famine of 1891.

SPAIN.

The Princess Elvira, second daughter of Don Carlos, was, early in February, granted a judicial separation by the court at Rome from her husband, Count Folchi, the artist, with whom she eloped in 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 935), the court ordering the latter to pay the countess 300 francs a month alimony.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The "Scandinavian Question" has again loomed up as a cause of political uncertainty in Europe. The Swedish and Norwegian joint commission appointed in 1895 to arrange a modus vivendi satisfactory to both members of the union as a solution of their long-pending differences, has finished its work without reaching any satisfactory conclusion. The crux of the difficulty is the direction of foreign affairs. The Swedish representatives and the Norwegian Conservatives readily agreed to the plan of having a single foreign ministry for both kingdoms, but the Norwegian Radicals dissented, and insisted

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upon a separate foreign ministry, and, of course, separate diplomatic and consular service for each.

There is no reason to suppose that Sweden will ever consent to that arrangement, or that the Norwegian Radicals will be content with anything short of it, and the Radicals are, as a rule, the dominant party in Norway. Both kingdoms are said to be actively putting themselves on a war footing. There are dangers of international complication connected chiefly with the rumor (not well authenticated) that the Norwegian Radicals are treating with Russia, who is said to want as a harbor one of the northern Norwegian fjords. For a history of this question, see Vol. 1, pp. 388, 515; Vol. 2, pp. 60, 162, 257, 378; Vol. 3, pp. 150, 379, 603; Vol. 4, pp. 668, 900; Vol. 5, pp. 194, 445, 709, 947; Vol. 6, p. 690; Vol. 7, p. 205.

SWITZERLAND.

On December 16, 1897, the federal assembly elected Eugene Rueffy as president of the Confederation for the year 1898, to succeed Dr. Adolf Deucher. M. Rueffy was vice-president during 1897, in which office he is succeeded by M. Mueller. Both the new officials are Radicals.

INDIA.

The Northwest Frontier.—Early in December last, General Sir William Lockhart established the army to which had been assigned the task of punishing the rebellious tribes on the northwest frontier, in its winter quarters (Vol. 7, p. 988). Plans were perfected for operations against the natives who still held out against the British demands, should any of these visit the warmer valleys within reach of British troops, during the cold season. The general then went south to Bombay, intending to visit England for personal conference with the home government, as soon as he could complete the official report on the operations in which he had been engaged, with the accompanying suggestions of future policy. It was announced that General Sir Arthur Power Palmer, K. C. B., would succeed to the command on the frontier.

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The frontier force continued to be engaged, with little rest, in destroying the villages and strongholds of the valleys in which the Zakka-Khels, who have continued recalcitrant, had formerly been accustomed to spend the winter. These tribesmen retaliated with their customary guerilla tactics, harrassing the British forces whenever these retired from their incursions. Sufficient success was secured, however, to make possible an official announcement, December 28, as follows:

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

"The British columns have returned from Khyber Pass after punishing, with slight opposition, the Zakka-Khels in the Bazar valley. Military operations on the frontier are now concluded. Every Afridi and Orakzai valley has been visited.

"It now appears that the enemy's loss has been more severe than was at first believed, and out of all proportion of its possible fighting strength. Their trade with our centres for the necessaries of life has been closed and their autumn tillage prevented. The complete submission of the Orakzais is now accomplished.

"Many hitherto unknown strategical frontier routes have been surveyed and mapped out. The vaunted prestige of the Afridis has been lowered, and their punishment has paved the way for the permanent settlement of the country. It is firmly believed that, cut off from India and threatened with a reinvasion of their country in the spring, they will now submit. It is also expected that the internal friction resulting from the operations will prove almost as severe a punishment as the operations themselves."

The truth of this announcement was immediately denied by the opponents in England of the government policy.

Many writers, apparently well acquainted with the facts, pointed out reasons showing that the eventual outcome contin-

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ued to be uncertain. Two points in particular were made especially prominent. Four British regiments had, in the face of the enemy, shown a want of "go" and pluck which rendered them all but useless. The soldiers had refused to bring in their wounded comrades, when under fire, and it had been necessary, on more than one occasion, to throw forward native troops, Sikhs and Ghoorkas, to the "support," which is very apt to mean to the rescue, of white soldiers. Much may be accounted for by the severe strain of the campaign, in a climate and under conditions especially trying to young soldiers doing their first serious campaigning of more than a few weeks' duration. Much more appears to be due to the extent to which the health of the soldiers has been sapped by syphilis and its attendant diseases.

These charges were accompanied by others, of scarcely less serious nature. Incompetence and favoritism in official circles has been openly declared to be a primary reason for the ill-success of the operations thus far. Many officers have been forced upon the general in command, it is said, whom he has been compelled to place in responsible positions, despite their total lack of experience in operations of this nature.

The justice and truth of these charges obviously can not be known at this distance, as yet. Their seriousness was, however, promptly recognized by the home government; and an officer in whom all parties profess confidence was sent to India to report upon the exact state of affairs as he found them.

Additional point was given to these charges on January 28, when a considerable British force was very nearly destroyed by the Zakka-Khels. The natives had grown bold, it seems, and were driving their cattle down to the winter pasturage. A scheme for extensive operations by which these tribesmen might be cut off was devised. Several columns were dispatched, by various routes, with the object of closing all possible lines of retreat. Forced to fight their way out, the Zakka-Khels concentrated and attacked the weakest of the British parties in the Bazar valley. As at Dargai, a commanding height was abandoned by the British, and afterwards recaptured with serious casualties. The details of the successive blunders are unimportant: it is enough that, to the critics, they would seem to have been preventable, especially so as they occurred after six months of practice in exactly this sort of warfare. As usual, the proportional loss of English officers was very large.

Reprisals were of course undertaken, and serious loss inflicted by the enemy, with the recovery of twenty-two bodies and a few of the weapons lost. But the moral effect was that of victory for the Zakka-Khels. Recog-

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nizing the serious position of affairs, General Lockhart cancelled his plans for visiting England, and returned at once to Peshawur, whence he will direct the approaching spring campaign.

Policy of the British Government.—While events were making the situation on the frontier more complicated, Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, was preparing a dispatch to the viceroy, made public February 10, in which he reviews the whole situation, and attempts to outline the future policy of the British government.

BRIG.-GEN. A. G. HAMMOND, V. C., COMMANDING THE PESHAWUR COLUMN.

After outlining the course of tribal politics and of active hostilities since July, 1894, Lord George concludes that fanaticism has been the principal motive for the outbreak, which was stirred up by the Adda Mulla, as the name is herein officially spelled. Dissatisfaction and suspicion growing out of the steps taken to delimit the frontier in accordance with the agreement signed at Cabul in 1893 (Vol. 3, pp. 489, 729), greatly assisted in stirring up the tribesmen. Emphasis is laid upon the increased responsibilities forced upon the British empire in northern India, and upon the increasing difficulties of maintaining the existing status. Not only do the larger areas brought under peaceful cultivation offer new temptations to the raiding natives of the borderland, but the pledges given to the Ameer of Afghanistan, by which Great Britain becomes responsible for the protection of his territory against aggression, require that the roads through the border territory shall be properly guarded, and open to facilitate the easy concentration of troops against any attack from Russia. This broad imperial policy, is, however, to a considerable extent counteracted by the constant necessity of consulting financial considerations. The British government insists that no administrative interference shall be permitted with the affairs of the outlying tribes, where this can be avoided. This consideration prevents the effective imposition of tribute upon the revolting tribes, and equally prevents their disarmament. As Lord George points out:

"Any attempt to keep the tribal country, or even one section

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of it, permanently disarmed, involves serious consequences. In the lawless state of society which prevails across the British administrative frontier, a tribe could not exist without the means of defense. Unless we are prepared to wholly undertake their protection against their neighbors, some limit must necessarily be put on their deprivation of the means of self-defense. At the same time, Her Majesty's government are alive to the importance of the fact disclosed by the recent operations—that the tribes have access to large quantities of arms of precision and ammunition. To control this traffic in arms and munitions of war is an object of the first importance, and I consider that a systematic inquiry as to the sources of supply, whether from your arsenals and factories or by means of illicit importation into India, should be instituted.

The Supply of Arms.—Since the very beginning of the frontier disturbances, the British government has endeavored to discover whence and how their enemies secured the modern arms and ammunition which have done so much to place them on an equality with the British forces. Early in January, the tramp steamer "Baluchistan" was seized by the customs officers on the Thames, because its cargo of rifles and ammunition had been falsely invoiced under other names. A satisfactory explanation was given, however, and the steamer sailed for the Red sea. At the end of January, it was seized by a British gunboat in the gulf of Oman, near Muscat. Sufficient evidence was secured showing that the cargo was destined for the hostile tribes, and it was therefore confiscated. The suspicions which had previously been directed against the Ameer of Afghanistan and the officials of his arsenals, would seem likely to be turned against British exporters, who apparently find the trade in contraband profitable.

The Return of the Plague.—The recrudescence of the plague (Vol. 7, p. 988) was expected on historical grounds, with the cold weather, but its development into a fresh outburst of a malignant character had not been foreseen. Several large parties of physicians and nurses have been sent from England, and all possible measures have been taken to regain control over the disease. For Bombay alone the total returns, up to December 30, were 14,257 cases, and 11,882 deaths. Here and at Poona, drastic measures were introduced, with a resulting disturbance of native opinion, culminating in riots which broke out at frequent intervals in January, February, and March. The chairman of the Bombay Plague Com-

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mittee was murdered January 29, and in the succeeding disturbances some six Europeans and five native policemen were killed.

The National Congress.—The Thirteenth Indian National Congress drew about 700 delegates from various parts of India to Amraoti in central India, the last week in December.

The congress was thoroughly loyal to the English government, but did not hesitate to express its mind strongly on a few points. Among these were the retention under arrest, without trial, of the editors arraigned for seditious utterances in connection with the plague measures last year; the frontier policy, and especially the compelling India to meet all the cost of what is an imperial rather than a national movement; more direct representation of the people of India in the viceregal Legislative Council; a more thorough investigation into the causes of the famine with a view to the prevention of similar disasters in the future; the increasing of the power of magistrates to try and decide charges of sedition; the uniting of judicial and executive functions in the same official, etc. Special emphasis was laid on the arrest of the editors and what was held to be unnecessary and unwise pressure upon the press, which it was claimed had no desire to be seditious or to weaken in any degree the authority of the government, but simply to call attention to abuses which might easily be remedied.

JAPAN.

Cabinet Crisis.—A cabinet crisis occurred in Japan in November, due to the refusal of the Progressionists to vote an increase in the land tax, which is necessary owing to the deficit caused by the late war. After a failure to reconstruct under the premiership of the Marquis Saigo, which followed the resignation of Count Matsukata, premier, and Count Okuma, minister of foreign affairs and leader of the Progressionists, the entire cabinet resigned. An endeavor to form an Ito-Okuma coalition then followed, but was a failure. A new cabinet constructed by Marquis Ito was duly installed on January 12. The military party now in authority strongly approves Japan's asserting herself in the present crisis. The press is constantly discussing an Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"Kasagi" Launched.—The "Kasagi," the most important ship ever built in the United States for a foreign country, was successfully launched at the Cramp ship-

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yards, Philadelphia, Penn., January 20. The name, "Kasagi," comes from a mountain in Japan. The warship was christened by Secretary Long's daughter, who at the proper time released a basket of doves instead of breaking the customary bottle of champagne.

CHINA.

China's American Trade.—Just now when the great powers of Europe are threatening the partition of China, while the United States seeks to play no other rôle than that of spectator, her commercial relations with that country become an important national concern.

During the decade 1885-1895 our trade with China grew steadily until our country had one-sixteenth of China's trade with the world. Among our important exports to China are cotton, flour, sugar, woollen goods, and kerosene oil; while our chief imports are tea, silk, raw cotton, matting, tin, straw braid, and skins. For some time our cotton exports to China, owing to the slow growth of a native textile industry and the importation of a cheaper grade of fabrics from India, have decreased.

In our exportation of kerosene oil we have a strong competitor for the trade in Russia. American flour is finding a secure and growing market, its import value having more than doubled in the last five years. Woollen goods as valued by the depreciated silver currency of China are beyond the reach of the common people, but there is an increasing demand. In 1895 our sugar export to China amounted to $6,000,000.

In the Chinese export trade the United States has a larger share than any other country, the value of which in 1895 was $12,291,500. Tea is probably our leading import, but owing to heavy local taxation and a lack in improved methods of preparation, the traffic is in recent years greatly contracted. On the other hand the Chinese silk importation is on the increase both here and elsewhere.

With the building of the great lines of railroad in China, the development of her textile industry, and the opening up the interior of the country to commerce, a greater field than ever is assured to American trade. It is now proposed, with a novel style of commercial campaign to see if a heavy increase cannot be made in our trade with the empire. The marvels of modern machinery are to be shown them in a permanent exposition to be established at Shanghai by American merchants from New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. The proposed structure is to be 400 feet long, 200 wide, and will cost about $200,000. It will be in sections similar to the World's Fair buildings. It will be American in management and methods, and it is hoped that it will so recommend itself to our celestial cousins, that a larger share of China's trade may be diverted in our direction.

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Railroad System.—The first railroad in China was eighteen miles long and ran between Shanghai and Woosung. It was built without charter, by Englishmen, in 1876, to lighter their cargoes for Shanghai over the Yang-tse bar. It was short-lived, for the natives claimed that it interfered with the movements and freedom of the spirits of their dead, and so the authorities promptly tore up the rails.

At the present time there are but three short railways in operation in the Chinese empire; one eighteen miles in length, one seventy, and the other one hundred and twenty. From this beginning, Sheng, the director-general of Chinese railroads, has undertaken to plan a great system for the kingdom. It is proposed to construct a line from Pekin to Hankow, about 800 miles; and, from the latter point as a centre, a line to Canton, about 1,500 miles; and another due east to Hang-chow and the sea. Another line is projected from Shanghai northwest through Nankin to a junction with the line south from Pekin. These finished, connections are planned with the Bangkok railroad of Siam, at Bhamo on the border of Mandalay. The northern belt of provinces will be awakened by the branch of the Siberian railway through Manchuria, now being constructed. All of the 3,000 miles of railroad, Sheng proposes to have finished in the course of the next two or three years.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Federation Movement.—After two months' discussion, the Federation convention, which resumed its sessions in Melbourne, Victoria, on January 20 (Vol. 7, p. 729), adopted, on March 16, a draft of a federal constitution. This will now be submitted to a plebiscite of the different electorates; and should it be accepted by three of the colonies, it will go into effect as between those three. In spite of the announcement made when the convention adjourned at Sydney, N. S. W., in September last, that Queensland would be represented at the January gathering, that colony was not ready to send delegates, and is therefore excluded from voting on the adoption of the constitution. It is, however, generally understood that in the event of the Commonwealth bill becoming a law, a way for the entrance of Queensland will be

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provided. The other colonies also which reject the bill, if any do, will be free to enter later on as their interests may dictate. Doubts are now entertained in some quarters as to the possibility of securing the requisite minimum vote in even three of the colonies.

The Sydney bill of 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 273) provided that the members of the Upper House or States Council should be elected by the parliaments of the several colonies. The new bill is more democratic, in so far as it provides for the election of both houses by popular suffrage. In colonies where female suffrage has been adopted, women will vote for the federal as well as for the local elections. In the other colonies manhood suffrage will be the basis. In the Upper or States House every colony will have an equal representation independently of the numbers of its population. In the Lower House representation will be in proportion to population. The larger colonies insisted that the Upper House should have no power to amend money bills. As a compromise it has, however, been accepted that the Senate may suggest alterations to the Lower House. The Upper House also retains its power of veto. It is further agreed in protection of the rights of the smaller states, that all powers which are not definitely vested in the Commonwealth shall be retained by the individual states. This is the reverse of the Canadian system of federation, which leaves to the federal government all powers not definitely vested in the provinces.

One of the greatest difficulties of the convention has been to provide for the possibility of deadlock caused by disagreement between the two houses of the legislature. This has, after a long debate, been met by a clause which provides for simultaneous dissolution, to be followed in the event of continued disagreement by a joint sitting of both houses, when a two-thirds majority shall decide the passing of the bill in dispute.

A third great difficulty was that of federal finance. It was a matter of general agreement that the customs revenue of the colonies was to be surrendered for purposes of federal expenditure, and that the surplus not required should be returned to the several colonies. The practical difficulty which arises is as to the proportion in which it shall be returned. In other words, the difficulty is to determine the fair amount which each colony should pay to the general expenditure and the actual amount which it does pay. The question involves the whole financial relations of the colonies, and the discussion of it was committed, on the conclusion of the autumn session held at Sydney, to a special finance committee. The report of this committee has now, with certain amendments, been accepted and its recommendations incorporated in the bill. They are to the effect that a uniform tariff shall be established for the federated colonies within two years; that within the borders of this tariff trade shall be absolutely free; and that a system of careful book-keeping shall be maintained for a period of five years, by means of which it is hoped that the just contribution of each colony to the general trade and the just share in the general expenditure of the Commonwealth will be ascertained. The

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federal parliament will then be in a position to decide on the fair proportion of surplus customs revenue to be returned to each state.

An Unusual Heat Wave.—During the latter part of January and early February, the colonies, especially Victoria, suffered from an unusual heat wave which caused an alarming number of prostrations and numerous fires resulting in great damage to property.

MALAYSIA.

The Philippine Revolt.—There was much rejoicing in Madrid in mid-December over the official announcement that the pacification of the Philippine islands had finally been effected. The report was based on the fact that twenty-four of the insurgent chiefs had submitted to General Primo de Rivera on condition of receiving a free pardon and money with which to emigrate. It appears, however, that some malcontents refused to surrender, and, taking advantage of the critical relations between Spain and the United States, induced a numerous following in the northern provinces to resume active hostilities. Early in March the revolt in those provinces was reported to be as formidable as ever, the rebels capturing several important towns connected by rail with Manila, and the inhabitants refusing to pay taxes and destroying the telegraph lines.

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

Census of Egypt.—A census was taken last June of Egypt proper—that is, Egypt up to Wady Halfa. The main results are as follows:

In 1846, under Mehemet Ali, the population was estimated at only 4,500,000; the census of 1892, which was a most imperfect one, showed over 6,750,000; and last year's, which may be considered as fairly accurate as is practicable, indicates a total population of nearly 9,750,000. Of this total 50.8 per cent are males, and 49.2 per cent females. After deductions for women, children under seven years, and Bedouins, it is calculated that only 12 per cent of the males can read and write. The native Egyptians number 9,008,000, to which must be added 40,000 orig-

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inally from other parts of the Ottoman empire, and 574,000 Bedouins. Of these last only 89,000 are really nomads, the remainder being styled semi-sedentary. Of foreign residents there are 112,500, of whom the Greeks are the most numerous, with 38,000; then come the Italians, 24,500; British (including 6,500 Maltese and 5,000 of the army of occupation), 19,500; French (including 4,000 Algerians and Tunisians), 14,000; Austrians, 7,000; Russians, 1,400; Germans, 1,300. The classification according to religion shows nearly 9,000,000 Moslems, 730,000 Christians, and 25,000 Israelites. The Christians include the Coptic race, numbering about 608,000, of whom only a very small proportion profess the Roman Catholic and Protestant faiths. Among the town populations Cairo contains 570,000; Alexandria, 320,000; Tantah (the largest town in the interior of the delta), 57,000, Zagazig and Mansurah (the next in importance), 35,000 each; Port Said, 42,000; Ismailia nearly 7,000; and Suez 17,000. From these figures it may be gathered that over 50,000 persons derive their living from the Suez canal. Assuit (the largest town of Upper Egypt) contains 42,000, and Keneh ranks next with 24,000. The total number of centres of population, comprising towns, villages, farm settlements, and Bedouin encampments, is given as 18,129.

ABBAS II., KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

Controlling the Nile.—The Anglo-Egyptian Soudan expedition has now advanced far enough to permit the government engineers to begin actual operations looking towards the erection of storage dams which shall enable the administrators of Egypt to regulate the floods of the Nile. With Berba and Kassala in the possession of Egyptian troops, the control of the Blue Nile and the Atbara, from which the richest of the mud-laden floods are received, is assured. Contracts have therefore been drawn, and it is expected that by another season actual work will be in progress towards the erection of a dam

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at Assouan. This is expected to hold a sufficient head of water to provide the Egyptian cultivators with water in case of failure of the Nile floods for one or even two years, and also to check the rush of water whenever the Nile rises above the normal flood.

The Revolt in Uganda.—Not only is England making efforts to establish means of artificially controlling the Nile floods, but the territorial control of the sources of these floods is also engaging her attention. In June last Lord Salisbury issued orders for an expedition, under Major Macdonald (Vol. 7, p. 994), to explore and establish British authority in the regions lying on the eastern and northern frontiers of the East African and Uganda protectorates.

The province of Uganda proper stretches westward around the shores of Lake Victoria from the northern point where the river leaves the lake to the German frontier on the south. On the eastern side of the lake are the provinces of Usoga and Kavirondo. The population is a mixture of heathen natives, Mohammedans, Protestant and Roman Catholic converts. British authority has been maintained by a disciplined force of black Mohammedan soldiers, drawn originally from Emin Pasha's Egyptian garrisons in the Soudan, and increased by Nubians from the Nile valley. Its effective strength was 1,600 men, and it has been known as the Uganda Rifles, commanded by British officers. There appear to be reasons for surmising that causes for discontent had been forcing themselves upon the attention of the British commissioner for this territory, Mr. Berkeley, but that no effective measures for dealing with them had been taken.

During 1897, the Uganda Rifles were called upon for a number of difficult and trying expeditions, to repress native risings in widely separated portions of the territory. The soldiers are of a race which affords very efficient fighting material, under favorable conditions. They are, however, extremely uxorious and childlike as well in their nature, and require considerate handling on the part of their officers. After a long season of marchings and counter-marchings, far away from their families, the men were ordered to join Major Macdonald for an expedition beyond the territorial limits of Uganda, within which, by the terms of their enlistment, their service was limited. As soon as the soldiers learned the extent of the supposed march, they refused to proceed, and on September 23 last broke camp and started for their homes. No violence appears to have been used until they reached Fort Lubwas in Usoga, some 70 miles from Mengo, the capital of Uganda. Here the garrison was induced to join the mutineers, and the two British officers in charge, Major Thurston and Mr. N. Wilson, were seized and tied up. This was October 18. The following day Major Macdonald, who had followed the deserters, caught up with them, and heavy fighting took place about the fort. This aggra-

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vated the Soudanese, and, after some ineffective parleying, they took the final step of shooting the white men in their power. They defended themselves without difficulty in Fort Lubwas, until January 9, when they successfully made their escape across the Nile. They appear to have broken up at this point, a few of the more stubborn malcontents keeping together, and forming a nucleus about which it is feared a general rising of the natives may be organized. The remainder, by far the larger portion, have probably separated, each making for his old home in the Soudan. Besides the two prisoners mentioned above, three or four other white men have been killed during the frequent fights about Fort Lubwas, including Mr. Pilkington, one of the most promising of the missionaries in this region.

The British-Abyssinian Treaty.—A British mission headed by Mr. Rennell Rodd, C. M. G., negotiated a treaty with Menelek II., King of Abyssinia, May 14, 1897, which was made public, after the exchange of the ratifications, about February 15, 1898.

This treaty provides for full commercial liberty for British subjects in Ethiopia, and the enjoyment of the most-favored-nation treatment in respect to import duties and local taxation. The important caravan trade routes are to be kept open to the commerce of both nations. In return, free entry through the port of Zeyla is guaranteed for all material destined for the service of the Ethiopian state, including fire-arms and ammunition, subject to the conditions prescribed by the Brussels Conference of 1890. The King specifically declares the Mahdists to be the enemies of his kingdom, and engages to prevent the passage of munitions of war to them through his dominions.

An annex defines the boundary of the British Somali Protectorate.

The announcement of this treaty was greeted with much satisfaction in England, but further study of its conditions and their possible interpretation has led to serious criticism. It is charged that the appointment of administrators hostile to British interests in the border territories is likely to result in the effectual alienation of considerable territory supposed to be British.

Natal and Zululand.—On Christmas day, 1497, Vasco da Gama sighted the shores to which, in honor of the Feast of the Nativity, he gives the name Natalia. In 1824, the first British settlement in this region was made, and in 1843 a British colony was proclaimed. In 1853 it received a legislature independent of Cape Colony.

The Zulu military power was destroyed in 1879, and in 1887 Zululand was proclaimed a British possession. In 1893 Natal received the grant of responsible government (Vol. 3, pp. 167, 398). In 1895, the native territories

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lying west of Swaziland were annexed to Zululand, and a British protectorate of Amatongaland proclaimed (Vol. 5, p. 338). Amatongaland is now become a part of Zululand; and on Christmas day, 1897, Zululand, with its enlargements, was annexed to Natal. In this way a native population estimated at 600,000 and a European population of 45,000 are brought within a single self-governing community. The problems of native administration and control which are thus turned over to the local legislature are likely to be complicated by the repatriation of the Zulu chiefs, including Dinizulu, heir to Cetewayo, who have been in exile at St. Helena since the rebellion of 1878. Their return has now been permitted, and the experiment is watched with anxious, but hopeful, interest by the government of the colony. It is confidently anticipated that the years of contact with English civilization will result in making the young chief, whose power over the Zulu peoples is very great, a powerful factor in favor of the establishment of order, civilization, and sobriety.

Rhodesia's New Charter.—A "Memorandum on the British South African Company," issued by Mr. Chamberlain on February 24, constitutes what is virtually a new charter for Rhodesia.

The whole of this territory is now to be taken over by the Imperial government and placed under the control of the Crown as exercised by the High Commissioner, now Sir Alfred Milner. Fears lest a less powerful and safe administrator may occupy this post are met by the avowed intention of using the present arrangement merely as a temporary arrangement until actual self-government can be established, perhaps in the form of a federal union with Cape Colony.

The government is now carried on by an administrator appointed and paid by the company, subject to the approval of the secretary of state and removable by him. The administrator is aided both in his legislative and his executive functions by a council of four members, one of whom is ex officio the judge of the high court, while the others are appointed by the company. In future two elected members from Matabeleland and two from Mashonaland shall be added to the council, and so many nominated members as may insure to the company a majority while they are responsible for the expenditure. Thus the new council must consist of at least eleven members, of whom six will be named by the company.

The legislative power, the exercise of which is at present distributed between the Board of Directors of the company, the High Commissioner, and the administrator-in-council, will now be confined to the last, except in cases where abnormal conditions may compel the High Commissioner to legislate by proclamation.

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A "resident commissioner" appointed and paid by the Crown will be an important factor in the new scheme. He will be the eyes and ears, and to a limited extent the voice, of the High Commissioner. He will take no part in the ordinary work of administration, and have no power to overrule the administrator or to give orders to the officers of the company. But he will sit both on the legislative and on the executive council, without a vote, and he will have a right to call for any information he may desire through the administrator. His sanction must be obtained by the commandant to any use of the armed forces of the company for military operations and may be so obtained for other operations. There will be separate administrators for Matabeleland and Mashonaland—an arrangement fully justified by the diverse interests of the two provinces, but there will be but one such council for the whole of Rhodesia, south of the Zambesi. Mr. Chamberlain points out that this scheme offers a solution of two out of the three problems most urgently felt in that region. It establishes effective imperial control over "the border relations of the company," and, in conjunction with the measures for the creation of municipalities at Buluwayo and Salisbury already sanctioned by the High Commissioner, it provides a foundation for local self-government.

The Transvaal Election.—After a somewhat vigorous campaign, waged against the certainty of the result, T. J. Paul Krüger was re-elected president of the Transvaal Republic for his fourth term of five years, on February 3. The polls were open for balloting for an even month, during which 19,423 votes were cast, President Krüger receiving 13,764; Schalk Burger, 3,716; and General Joubert, the vice-president and commandant-general, 1,943.

The questions discussed in the canvass were the extensive powers of the president, his alleged disregard of the constitution, the conditions of the franchise, the monopoly in dynamite used in mining, the subsidizing of newspapers, reforms in mining, etc.

According to the compromise of March, 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 69), the Transvaal High Court agreed not to question the acts and resolutions of the Volksraad, provided that, after the presidential election, the Grondwet of 1858 should be reaffirmed as the fundamental constitution of the state, and the High Court be made entirely independent. The first important public act of President Krüger, after his re-election was to dismiss Chief Justice Kotze, who had stood as the leader of the movement to secure a recognized basis for the existing government of the Transvaal, and to appoint in his place a judge who has given unquestionable evidence of his readiness to act

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in accordance with the wishes of the president. Chief Justice Kotze denied the legality of this act, and adjourned his court sine die, maintaining that he alone represents the judicial power of the republic. It is unlikely, however, that he will be able to make this protest effective. The popularity of President Krüger, the ambitions of the dominant party controlling the Volksraad, and the conservative resistance of the mass of the Dutch voting population, will probably support the president in any action he is likely to take.

SCIENCE.

Liquefied Air.—Air was first liquefied by Prof. James Dewar of Cambridge University (Vol. 3, p. 168). The chief objection to Dewar's method is the excessive cost of the product, it being about $2,500 a quart. The credit of the discovery of a cheap method is due to an American, Mr. Charles E. Tripler, of New York, who has been working on the problem for the last five years.

His method is based on the well-known principle that "if a gas is compressed and allowed to expand suddenly, it absorbs heat from the surrounding medium, thereby producing intense cold." The process in general is as follows:

> Air is subjected to a pressure of about 2,000 pounds to the square inch, and at the same time forced through a copper worm, from which it issues through a needle-point orifice. It expands suddenly and the temperature falls. This cooled air is allowed to circulate around a second worm, into which air is forced under a tremendous pressure, and then allowed to issue from a fine orifice, as in the first coil. The air issuing from this second coil has its temperature lowered partly by its own sudden expansion and partly by the intense cold imparted to the coil by the air circulating around it from the first coil. The cold air from the second coil is similarly used to cool a third coil into which air is pressed as before. The product which issues from this third coil is no longer a gas, but liquid air in a stream as large as the finger. Its temperature is about–320 degrees Fahrenheit. The apparatus is run by a 40 horse-power engine, and the cost is said to be within the commercial limit. The liquid is of a light bluish-green color.

Solar Eclipse of January 22.—A total eclipse of the sun

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occurred about noon January 22, and was visible in Asia, Eastern and Central Europe, and northeast Central Africa.

The belt of the shadow extended from the Pacific Ocean southwesterly through Korea, through the eastern and central provinces of China and India, the Arabian Sea, and Indian Ocean, to a point in Central Africa about half way between the source of the Niger and Nile valley. The most favorable point of observation was India, though official observations were made at many native stations in China. Expeditions, equipped with the most complete modern outfits, were sent from England, France, Germany, and the United States. Our own party went from the Lick Observatory and was stationed at Rutnagari, India. England sent out three parties, which had among them Sir Norman Lockyer, and the astronomer royal of England and of Scotland.

The general results of all expeditions were entirely satisfactory, but it will be some months before the intricate astronomical problems arising from these observations and photographs can be fully worked out and published. The weather was perfect. At the centre of the shadow-path, the sun was totally hidden for two minutes, and during the middle of totality the light was about equal to a full moon. The general shape of the corona was practically the same as in the eclipses of 1886 and 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 712). The corona itself extended over two diameters from the sun, and its greatest extent was along the sun's equator. Photographs of the eclipse were made on a scale of four-fifths of an inch to the sun's diameter, and also on the scale of one-tenth of an inch in order to get the coronal extensions. The spectrum of the chromosphere and its prominences was successfully observed by means of an opera glass, one of whose eye-pieces was provided with a direct vision prism. Several photographs of the corona were made on the scales of seven-tenths and one-tenth of an inch. The Lick party succeeded in obtaining three excellent photographs of the corona by using different instruments, and Professor Campbell at the same time photographed the changes in the solar spectrum at the sun's edge. Sir Norman Lockyer's party was provided with a cinematograph apparatus, which photographed the changes in the corona at the rate of six a second.

A Surgical Triumph.—For the first time in the history of surgery the complete removal of the stomach has been successfully accomplished and the patient is still alive.

This remarkable operation was performed by Dr. Carl Schlatter of the University of Zurich. The patient was a woman, a peasant 56 years old. She had complained of stomach disorder for years. The case was diagnosed, and it was found that the woman was suffering from an exceptionally large oval tumor. Further examination showed that the stomach was really a hard mass, extending from the cardiac to the pyloric extremity. The tumor itself was freely movable. Since the stomach was wholly diseased, Dr. Schlatter decided to remove the entire organ.

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The technical details can be appreciated only by the medical profession. The general operation was as follows:

"When the entire stomach was excised, he (Dr. Schlatter) firmly united a small coil of intestine to the œsophagus, thus making a direct channel for the food. The organs were then allowed to drop back into their natural position, and the abdominal wound was sewed up."

The operation lasted two hours and one-half, and during this time there was only a slight loss of blood.

The patient was fed by enemas directly after the operation, and in two weeks solid food was taken, retained, and digested without discomfort. The doctor said rather humorously that he was handicapped in feeding his patient with solid food by the fact that she had only one tooth. A month after the operation the patient left her bed. Three months after the operation she was walking about. Her weight had increased, and apparently she was in better health than before the operation. An authentic account by Dr. E. C. Wendt says:

"At the present time, over three months after the operation, the woman is to all intents and purposes a well woman, and does her full share of the daily work in the ward. On my several examinations of the patient I was particularly struck by her ruddy complexion, fair general appearance, clean, moist tongue, moderately full and vigorous pulse, and general alacrity. She informed me that her appetite was good, but that she was never allowed to feel really hungry. She relished her meals, and her taste was unimpaired. Her sleep was normal, and she complained of no pain. In a word, save some degree of emaciation and a noticeably dry skin, the woman at present offers no apparent departure from ordinary average health."

Three similar cases have recently been reported in this country, one each in St. Louis, Chicago, and San Francisco. In all but the last instance, the patient died soon after the operation. The patient in the last named city was alive and improving according to the last available reports. The operation was exactly like the one performed in Zurich, and the patient was also a woman.

Alleged Determination of Sex.—Numerous articles, more or less sensational, have appeared in the public press announcing the discovery of an alleged method for the determination of sex. The reports were based upon the supposed statements of Dr. Schenk, a prominent embryologist of Vienna. It appears, however, that this authority has been entirely misrepresented. Dr. Schenk simply asserted in a lecture to his students that it is possible in some cases to modify the course of nature, especially in the predominance of either sex in a large family. This statement was not announced as a discovery, nor did Dr. Schenk give any details. His statement is not even new. Its sole value is its nicety of treatment, and the dignified attitude of Dr. Schenk

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toward sublime facts. It is undoubtedly true that there is a law governing the determination of sex, as everything else in nature; and it is only general ignorance of that law which causes this factor of most important bearing upon the future of the race to be attributed to chance. The alleged discovery of the law is no new announcement. Years ago a pamphlet dealing with this subject was issued by Professor Grady, principal of the Boston (Mass.) Stammerers' Institute and Training School, who claims to have the "secret" in his possession. It yet remains, however, for an authentic statement of particulars to be made, such as will convince the scientific world.

Joly Process of Color Photography.—Valuable contributions have been made to this subject from time to time by Professor J. Joly of Dublin, Ireland (Vol. 5, p. 454). The perfection of his process, however, is due to the ingenuity of American experts, and through the enterprise of a New Jersey firm the process has become commercially practicable.

The essential feature of the process is founded upon the combination of the three so-called primary colors, red, blue, and green; but instead of having three separate pictures merged into one, Joly prepared a single glass plate, covered with a series of triple parallel colored lines (red, blue, and green) only about 1-225th of an inch apart. This is the key to the process. A special plate prepared in this way is called the taking screen. It is used by putting it in a plate holder having a hinged back, with the ruled or film side upward and in close contact with a film of a panchromatic sensitive dry plate, that is, a plate universally sensitive to colors. The plate is used in the following manner:

"The holder with the two plates is inserted in the camera, and what is called an orthochromatic light filter, or intercepter, consisting of a sheet of glass, coated with a delicate yellow film for the purpose of checking the too rapid action of the violet rays, is placed in the camera just back of the lens. The diaphragm aperture is varied according to the subject and intensity of light, exposure being varied from three seconds to one-seventeenth of a second."

The exposed plate is next developed in the usual way; but, on account of the character of the plate, development must be begun in almost total darkness and continued in feeble ruby light. After fixing, the plate is washed for about two hours. It is then a perfect monochromatic negative in which the reduced silver deposit is proportioned to the color value of the object photographed and contains numerous minute lines about 1-225th of an inch apart, as many as were in the original taking screen. A positive is made from this monochromatic negative by contact with an ordinary slow emulsion lantern-slide plate developed not quite so far as the negative. After fixing and washing, this

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positive is slowly dried in a closet; twenty-four hours is recommended for drying in order that the shrinkage of the gelatine film may be uniform and the lines of the transparency coincide precisely with the lines of the taking screen. The final step is to cover this transparency with the ruled red, blue, and green cover glass, film side in contact with the film of the transparency, and adjust it so that the lines of the cover glass correspond or overlap exactly the lines in the transparency. When this adjustment is made, the two glasses are bound together with gummed paper. The result is a beautiful photograph, when viewed by transmitted light, of all the tints and color gradations of the objects.

An Astronomical Blunder.—Professor Waltemath of Hamburg recently announced through a private circular that he had discovered a second moon to our earth. The contents of the circular were the basis of sensational articles in leading newspapers. In his circular the author refers to numerous instances in which the supposed satellite was probably observed while in transit over the sun between the years 1700 and 1879. He also quotes descriptions of strange objects in the sky seen at various times since the sixteenth century, which his calculations show were probably this second moon. According to Professor Waltemath,

"The supposed body moves about the earth at a distance more than twice that of our moon, and if it had the same reflecting power would be seven times as bright as the planet Jupiter. Its disk has a diameter 1-14th that of the moon, and its reflecting power is so small that it can rarely be seen without a telescope, resembling in this respect the dusky ring of Saturn. It revolves about the earth in 119 days."

The prediction is made that it should transit the sun on February 3 and July 30 of this year.

According to Professor Winslow Upton, who is at the head of the Ladd Observatory connected with Brown University:

"The method which is used to calculate the orbit of the supposed moon is not given, but the results stated are unfortunately opposed by strong negative considerations. If the body were opaque, even if of small reflecting power, it would appear as a black body when crossing the sun, and on account of its large size (more than 2') would be a very conspicuous object. It would have been detected many years ago and its existence positively determined. The sun has been observed for many years on every clear day at certain observatories, and in recent years has been regularly photographed, and no object has been seen of this description which was not a sun spot. A satellite would have been detected by its rapid motion, as it would cross

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the sun in a few hours. It is not possible to explain all the strange appearances in the sky which have been noted from time to time, but the suggested explanation of a second moon does not accord with some of the descriptions as well as the supposition of a comet would do."

On February 3 a series of observations were taken under Professor Upton's direction, which confirmed his negative views as to the existence of the alleged satellite.

Composition of Prepared Cereal Foods.—The introduction of prepared cereal foods, popularly known as "breakfast foods," has caused a veritable revolution in the food habits of the nation. Not many years ago the only foods of this character were hominy, rice, and cracked wheat. Oatmeal was almost unknown in this country. Now, however, there is a great variety of cereal foods in common use. The extravagant claims of many, together with an astonishing discrepancy in price has led to the comparative analysis of about twenty different kinds of these foods.

The work was undertaken by the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station, under the supervision of its chemist. The foods were analyzed according to the official methods of the United States Department of Agriculture. Determinations were made to find the percentage of water, fat, protein, carbohydrates (soluble and insoluble), fibre, ash, phosphorus, and fuel value in calorics per gram. The price per pound was appended to each set of determinations. The table of results reveals some astonishing facts. Ordinary oatmeal in the bulk costs two and one-half cents a pound, and yet it has more fuel value than seventeen other cereals all costing more a pound. It actually has 600 more calorics than another cereal costing six times as much a pound. The most widely advertised cereal has almost exactly the same composition as oatmeal, and yet it costs over three times as much a pound; furthermore, the amount of water-soluble carbohydrate (which determines the amount of previous cooking) varies only a few tenths of 1 per cent. It is a well-known fact that oatmeal must be cooked an hour or more, yet this widely advertised food, whose ornate wrapper says "boil 20 minutes," contains almost exactly the same amount of insoluble material which is rendered digestible only by continued cooking.

The chemical analyses were supplemented by a microscopic examination of the starch grains, showing little or no evidence of foreign cereals, so adulterants may be regarded as practically absent. The packages were generally short weight, but in no case was the discrepancy marked enough to indicate intentional fraud. The general result of the chemical analyses shows that the specific statements of composition, food value, etc., are in many instances entirely unreliable and misleading. Also that there is decidedly more variation in price than in composition, there being in fact no discoverable relation between quality and cost.

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Likewise the claims made for quick cooking are fallacious. The analyses show that nearly all such preparations should be cooked at least half an hour, and usually longer, to insure the complete digestibility of the starch.

Value of the Weather Bureau.—In a recent lecture, Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau, stated that many industries are largely controlled by local weather predictions.

He instanced, among others, the raisin interest in California. In some districts the entire business is regulated by the daily reports from the local distributing centre. In fact, nearly all the larger vineyards are in telephonic communication with the nearest forecasting station, so anxious are they to anticipate the predictions which appear only at stated, and often belated, times. He said, further, that on the plains of Colorado and Montana the cattlemen place implicit confidence in the predictions of the weather bureau, and on the first warning of an approaching storm the cattle are herded. This application alone saves thousands of dollars annually. The prediction of storms on the great lakes has been especially accurate and timely, so much so that the loss of life and destruction of property has been reduced to a small percentage of its former amount.

Argon and Nitrogen.—When argon was discovered it was suggested by many speculators that it might be an allotropic modification of nitrogen (Vol. 5, pp. 209-212, 257-271). Recent experiments do not support this hypothesis.

The attempt was made to convert one gas into the other by passing an electric spark for some time through each gas under extreme conditions, and noting any change in the spectrum of the particular gas. Electric sparks were passed through a tube of nitrogen under a pressure of one millimetre and at a temperature of 76° for eight hours, but the spectrum was unchanged. Another tube of nitrogen under a pressure of twenty atmospheres was sparked for twenty hours with no observable change in its spectrum. Furthermore the spectrum of a tube of argon remained unchanged during the passage of sparks for several hours, the gas being under a pressure of three millimetres and at a temperature of 76.°

Uranium Deposit.—A valuable deposit of uranium is now being worked near Mauch Chunk, Penn. It is the only deposit ever found in the form of a vein, and the only uranium known in this country. An assay made at the laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania shows the mineral to be worth $24,000 a ton. It is found in Germany and Wales in the form of loose rock, but the vein at Mauch Chunk has already been uncovered for forty feet, and its total length is still unknown.

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Miscellaneous.—Professor James E. Keeler has accepted the position of director of the Lick Observatory.

Professor Keeler is an Illinois man, and was educated at Johns Hopkins University. Shortly after leaving college he became assistant to Professor S. P. Langley at the Allegheny Observatory, but was later called to the Lick Observatory, where he became famous for his work with the spectroscope. When Professor Langely resigned his chair at the Allegheny Observatory and went to the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Keeler was chosen to fill the vacancy. He has been carefully and systematically studying the planets with a view to accurately determining their motion. His discovery that the rings of Saturn are composed of great masses of small satellites revolving around the planet gave him a world-wide reputation and settled for all time the theories that were continually being advanced to explain the composition of the rings (Vol. 5, pp. 458, 725). He also measured spectroscopically the rotation of the planet Jupiter, which, while not a discovery, was a signal verification of the work of other distinguished astronomers. He has been tendered the use of the new telescope by the Yerkes directors for the advanced astronomical work he has been doing for the past few years. For some time he has been trying to determine the movement of Venus, as to whether it rotates once every day or only once every year. The spectroscopic method is the only way of determining this, as the planet is so covered with clouds and vapor that there are no marks to guide the astronomer in his research.

ART.

The Stewart Sale.—The important event of the winter in American art circles was the sale, in Chickering Hall, New York, February 4 and 5, of the pictures and other art objects collected by the late William Hood Stewart. One hundred and twenty-eight pictures realized $401,335; while the twenty-seven lots of furniture and bronzes brought in addition $8,455. Professional interest centred very largely in the pictures by Fortuny, this being the first occasion on which his work has been disposed of for public competition. His "Court of Justice, Alhambra" brought the top price of the first evening, $13,000, being secured by Mr. Henry Whitney. The "Arab Fantasia," the picture which secured for Fortuny the patronage of Mr. Stewart, brought $12,000; the "Arab's Head," $1,150; "The Arquebusier," $2,850; "The Alberca Court, Alhambra," $7,000; "Arab Butcher,"

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$2,300; The "Antiquary," $15,200; "A Street in Tangiers," $5,000; "Rosa Contadina," $1,100; "Breakfast in Old Convent Yard," $6,900. The prize of the whole collection, however, was Fortuny's superb canvas, "The Choice of a Model." Mr. George Gould started the bidding at $30,000, but, after a most exciting competition, he lost the picture, refusing to bid beyond $42,000, at which price it was sold to Mr. W. A. Clark, the "Copper King" of Montana.

Other interesting prices were: for Paul Baudry's "The Wave and the Pearl," $8,600, a surprisingly low price; Alma-Tadema's "Roman Youth Reading Horace," $3,900; Corot, "Ville d' Avray," $5,000; and "Sunset," $6,200; Daubigny, "Anvers on the Oise," $16,000; Zamacois, "The Infanta," $5,000, and "Checkmated," $10,700; Troyon, "Chickens Feeding," $6,300, and "The Lane," $13,700; Meissonier, "Armor," $1,200, "End of the Game of Chess," $9,000, and "The Stirrup Cup," $12,500; Rousseau, "The Woodcutter, Forest of Fontainebleau," $7,450.

Italian Art Legislation.—The Pacca Decree, which has been enforced since the time of Pope Pius VII., after his imprisonment by Napoleon, and which forbade the sale for exportation from Italy of any painting or other art treasures, was repealed by the Italian government in December, 1897. It is expected that the freedom now enjoyed will result in the gradual dispersion over Europe and to the United States of many of the extensive family galleries belonging to noblemen whose estates have shrunk in value with the fall of real estate and property holdings. Heretofore, these families have been compelled, either to become a party to smuggling their treasures across the frontier, as has frequently happened, or to dispose of them, usually to the Vatican, at prices far below their market value in Paris. One result has been to make the Vatican galleries the finest single collection of paintings, sculpture, and carvings in existence.

Ghirlandajo's Portrait of Vespucius.—Especial interest attaches to the opportune discovery of a wall painting by the mediæval Italian painter, Domenico Ghirlandajo, from the fact that it contains a portrait of the man whose name is borne by the Western continent, Americus Vespucius, the anniversary of whose voyage is being celebrated at Florence in April, 1898.

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Vasari, the great authority on the older Italian painters, states that the chapel of the Vespucci near Florence contained a painting in which the voyager was represented by this artist. It had been supposed, however, that it was destroyed in the seventeenth century by being whitewashed over. A local priest recently became interested in the problem, and by a careful study of the available records convinced himself of the probable location of the painting, and also of the fact that its destruction might not have been complete. An examination was undertaken by Sig. Guido Corocci, the government inspector of monuments, as a result of which it was found that the painting had been boarded over before the whitewashing was applied, and that it had survived in a very good state of preservation. Students of the Vespucius questions are endeavoring to decide which of the figures represents the namesake of America, all agreeing, however, that he is represented in the painting.

Further researches have revealed in the same church of Ognissanti another fresco by Ghirlandajo, representing the "Pieta" or Deposition from the Cross.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

On December 13, 1897, at the Broadway theatre, New York city, the first production was given of Messrs. De Koven and Smith's comic opera, "The Highwayman." It was a decided success.

"The Telephone Girl," a two-act musical comedy by Messrs. Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker, was presented for the first time at the Casino, New York, December 27, 1897.

At the eleventh season concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a new composition entitled "The Death of Tintagiles" was presented. The composer is Charles Marten Loeffler, a Boston musician of recognized ability.

Mme. Melba received a warm reception at the opening of the grand opera season, in the title rôle of Verdi's "Aida" at the Metropolitan opera house, New York city, on January 17.

Josef Hofmann, who at the age of ten set musical circles in America in a whirl of excitement, has reappeared at the age of twenty. His first appearance was in conjunction with Theodore Thomas's orchestra from Chicago, Ill., in the Metropolitan opera house, New York city, on March 1.

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The first-night production of Mr. Laurence Irving's "Peter the Great" occurred at the Lyceum, London, Eng., on January 1. It was a splendid triumph for the two Irvings, playwright and actor. Miss Terry as Catherine had a small but extremely good part.

"The Tree of Knowledge," a drama in five acts, by R. C. Carton, repeated its London success on its first production at the Lyceum theatre, New York city, on January 24.

A new play by Mr. Eugene W. Presbrey entitled "A Virginia Courtship," a comedy in three acts, had its first appearance in the Knickerbocker theatre, New York city, on January 31.

Miss Fanny Davenport was seen for the first time in a new play, "Joan," by Miss Frances Aymar Mathews, in New York city, on January 31.

On February 14, at Wallack's theatre, New York city, Mr. John Drew and company appeared in a new play entitled "One Summer's Day," a comedy in three acts, by Henry V. Esmond.

"The Master," a three-act comedy, by A. Stuart Ogilvie, had its first production in the Garden City theatre, New York city, February 16.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

A New Story of the Deluge.—Pere Scheil, a French Assyriologist working in Constantinople, has found among the cuneiform tablets at the Stamboul museum one containing an account of the Noachian deluge.

The tablet is a small fragment containing only a portion of the original narrative, which was in poetic form, each line being divided into two hemistichs, as in Hebrew poetry. Fortunately, the fragment contains the colophon, or date at the close, which states that this record was written "the twenty-eighth day of the month Sebat, in the year when King Ammizaduga built the fortress of Ammizadugaki, at the mouth of the Euphrates." This king is supposed, from other records, to have reigned about the year 2140 B. C. The importance of this date is especially great, in that it proves that the story of the Deluge was familiar to the people of Babylonia, from Syria to Persia, at the time of Isaac and Jacob, or some seven centuries before the days of Moses. The text of this tablet adds lit-

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tle in the way of fact or detail to what was already known through the poem found by George Smith in the library of King Assurbanipal at Nineveh. It is now shown, however, that there were various versions of this story, agreeing in the main, but differing in that each old and important city had its own version in which the heroes were associated with the local families and their traditional history.

Acts of St. Paul.—A discovery of considerable interest to New Testament students is reported by Carl Schmidt, who has found among the Coptic manuscripts recently brought from Cairo to the library at Heidelberg, Germany, a considerable fragment of the "Acts of St. Paul," which is said by Eusebius to have enjoyed considerable authority among the members of the early Christian church.

The fragment consists of about 900 stichoi or lines, written on loose leaves in an early century hand, the book itself having been composed between 150 and 180 A. D., according to Professor Harnack. The book, which is now known to have been written by a presbyter in Asia Minor, purports to give a report of St. Paul's missionary activities in Antiochia, Iconia, Corinth, Philippi, Ephesus, and Rome, and especially of his experiences with famous female converts. The importance of the text recently discovered lies in the light which it throws upon the credulity of the church in the second century.

RELIGION.

Protestant Missions.—The following statistics under this head are for the year 1897:

The number of stations of the American Board is: Out-stations, 1,126; American laborers, 543; native laborers, 2,956; churches, 470; communicants, 44,606; number added last year, 3,919; schools of all grades, 1,181; total number under instruction, 54,615; native contributions for all purposes, $113,039; cost of missions, $636,299.

The foreign missionary societies of Great Britain and Ireland comprise 3,184 stations, 8,139 out-stations, 5,287 European missionaries, 29,704 native laborers, 371,785 communicants, 16,870 of whom were added last year. The number of pupils under instruction was 494,515, and the income in Great Britain was $6,106,593. The total income of British foreign missionary and kindred societies was $8,054,196.

The thirty-three foreign missionary societies of the evangelical churches of the United States report 1,083 principal stations, 6,247 out-stations, 3,574 American missionaries, 15,504 native laborers, 3,836 churches, with 430,266 communicants, of whom 34,-

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870 were added last year; 232,563 pupils under instruction; and a total income of $4,333,611.

The foreign missionary societies in Canada report 89 principal stations, 227 out-stations, 242 Canadian missionaries, 506 native laborers, 112 churches, with 9,141 communicants, of whom 1,040 were added last year. The native contributions were $32,339, and the contributions in Canada $283,706.

The missionary societies of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Continental Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, number 249, with 4,694 stations, and 15,200 out-stations. There are 11,659 missionaries, 64,290 native laborers, and 1,121,699 communicants. There are 913,478 persons under instruction, and the income in all these countries is $12,988,687.

The estimated number of communicant converts in China is 80,000, with fully 20,000 "probationers" or "applicants for baptism." The rate at which the movement has grown is seen from the following figures running back to 1807, when Robert Morrison began his work at Canton, the first Protestant missionary to China. Communicants in 1807, none; in 1842, 6; in 1853, 350; in 1857, 1,000; in 1865, 2,000; in 1876, 13,515; in 1886, 28,000; in 1889, 37,287; in 1893, 55,093; in 1897, 80,000.

Student Volunteer Convention.—The third quadrennial convention of the International Student Volunteer Movement was held in Cleveland, O., February 23-27.

There were present about 2,300 student delegates, 74 secretaries and representatives of foreign missionary boards, more than 100 presidents and professors of theological seminaries, several fraternal delegates from foreign countries, and more than 100 returned missionaries. Practically all the denominations were represented by the students, and all the foreign missionary boards of the United States and Canada. Some interesting facts are contained in the report presented at the convention by Secretary John R. Mott, of which the following is an extract:

"The purpose of the Student Volunteer Movement for foreign missions is to enlist students for foreign mission service, to help prepare them for their life-work, and to lay an equal burden of responsibility for the world's evangelization on students who are to remain at home. The field of the movement is the thousands of institutions of higher learning of the United States and Canada. It has on its rolls the names of about 4,000 volunteers. Already over 1,000 have sailed to mission-fields under the regular mission-boards. Over 3,000 students are making a thorough study of missions in over 200 colleges and seminaries.

"Students have been led to give $40,000 a year to missions, and are seeking to stir up the churches and millions of members of Christian societies of young people to enlarge their giving, so that all the volunteers may be sent.

"The Volunteer Movement is in no sense a missionary board. It has never sent out a missionary. It is simply a re-

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cruiting agency. It does not usurp or encroach upon the functions of any missionary organization. A somewhat extended investigation on the foreign field shows that a very large proportion of the missionaries now at work were directly influenced to decide for foreign missions by this movement. All but two of the boards bear testimony that it has also improved the average quality of missionary applicants.

"We have the names of 1,173 volunteers who prior to the 1st of January had gone to the mission-field. They have gone out under forty-six missionary societies, and are distributed through fifty-three countries in all parts of the world."

The Baptist Congress.—One of the most interesting of recent religious gatherings was the Baptist Congress held in Chicago, Ill., about the beginning of December, 1897. Its proceedings included an important and memorable discussion of the question, "Is Baptism a Prerequisite to the Lord's Supper?" which emphasized before the world the fact that the Baptist Church, like other great denominations, has two wings, a radical and a conservative one.

SOCIOLOGY.

In connection with the controversy caused by the repeal of the British law prohibiting the official regulation of vice in the army cantonments in India (Vol. 7, pp. 727, 1014), Lady Henry Somerset, president of the British Women's Temperance Association, in April, 1897, addressed a letter to Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, in reply to one received from him, in which she advocated a certain degree of state regulation through medical inspection, limited quarters, quarantine, etc. Her professed object was to make the proposed "regulations" so obnoxious that all attempts at regulation would soon be abandoned. The publication of her proposals caused many to infer that she favored the accepted view of state regulation. To correct this misapprehension and make clear her stand on the question, she wrote again to Lord George Hamilton on January 28 of this year, disavowing the proposals to which she gave assent in April, 1897, saying in part:

"The events of the last year have convinced me of the inadvisability and extreme danger of the system

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that in April last I thought might be instituted. The absence of any serious effort of the government to bring about a higher standard in the army is a final proof to me that as long as regulation of any kind can be resorted to as a remedy it will always be regarded as the one and only panacea. My view was that it would be instituted as an odious but possibly effective auxiliary to moral efforts. I find it will always be accepted as a convenient substitute. I take the liberty of addressing this explicit withdrawal of an indorsement of whatever form of the principle of regulation."

IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

Gold Production in 1897.—The production of gold increased heavily in 1897 in nearly all parts of the world. Over 90 per cent of the total supply is contributed by seven geographical divisions, the United States, the Transvaal, Australia, Russia, British India, Canada, and Mexico; and of these every one showed an increase, and in most cases a large increase. The result is a gold production larger than ever before recorded, and twice that of only ten years ago. It is impossible to attribute the great gain in production in 1897 to any special cause. There was, it is true, the new discovery in the Klondike region, which attracted world-wide attention, and excited a popular interest reminiscent of 1849, but the actual production of the new diggings has not exceeded $2,000,000, and this is only a small part of the world's increase last year. The latter is probably due to the continuation of the conditions favorable to gold production which have been operative during the last five or six years, namely, the cheapening of production by improvements in mining methods and metallurgical practice, the diversion of attention from silver mining to gold mining since the general loss of profit in the former, and the growing tendency of capital to seek investment in gold mining as an industry which aims at the production of a metal that, nominally at least, is not subject to market fluctuations. The following table shows in detail the world's production of gold in 1897, the figures of 1896 being given for comparison:

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GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES.	1896.		1897.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Value.
North America:				
United States	2,558,433	$52,886,209	2,685,000	$55,498,950
Canada	135,956	2,810,206	290,259	6,000,000
Mexico	293,892	6,075,108	328,969	6,800,000
Central American States	24,127	498,450	25,399	525,000
South America:				
Argentine Republic	4,500	93,015	4,838	100,000
Bolivia	3,300	68,211	3,628	75,000
Brazil	120,000	2,480,400	120,950	2,500,000
Chile	33,866	697,830	33,866	700,000
Colombia	174,189	3,100,500	188,682	3,900,000
Ecuador	3,800	78,546	3,870	80,000
Guiana (British)	123,759	2,558,099	125,000	2,583,965
Guiana (Dutch)	26,878	555,568	26,685	551,618
Guiana (French)	101,938	2,107,058	78,700	1,626,941
Peru	5,948	122,945	7,256	150,000
Uruguay	6,880	144,600	7,256	150,000
Venezuela	39,384	814,067	41,123	850,000
Europe:				
Austria-Hungary	88,750	1,834,463	88,750	1,834,463
France	11,285	233,261	11,285	233,261
Germany	79,957	1,652,860	79,957	1,652,860
Italy	8,840	182,765	8,840	182,765
Norway	500	10,335	500	10,335
Russia	1,499,897	31,002,870	1,572,248	32,500,000
Sweden	30,382	627,996	30,382	627,996
Turkey	392	8,000	392	8,000
United Kingdom	6,150	127,125	6,150	127,125
Asia:				
China	321,296	6,641,190	321,296	6,641,190
India (British)	281,643	5,821,600	346,363	7,159,460
Japan	25,000	516,750	25,000	516,750
Korea	10,000	206,700	10,000	206,700
Malay Peninsula	25,000	516,750	25,000	516,750
Africa:				
Transvaal	2,023,337	41,822,376	2,683,548	55,472,300
Other Countries	100,000	2,067,000	29,032	600,000
Australasia	2,114,608	43,696,653	2,462,863	50,910,210
Indian Archipelago	4,500	92,715	4,838	100,000
Totals	10,288,410	$212,152,221	11,677,925	$241,391,639

The increase in the gold production of Canada from $2,810,206 in 1896 to $5,000,000 in 1897, is due chiefly to the Klondike. The amount of gold brought from the latter district in 1897 is estimated to have been $2,000,000, notwithstanding the exaggerated reports that have been published in the daily papers. It is probable that the richness of the district has been largely overrated.

There is no doubt, however, that there is a great deal of gold in the Yukon valley, and the attention which has been directed thither by the Klondike will lead to a great increase in gold production from that direction, not only from the Canadian Yukon, but also from the American side of the line.

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The Michipicoten gold fields in the Rainy Lake region of Ontario, north of Lake Superior (Vol. 7, p. 675), have not yet become important producers.

Iron Production in 1897.—The total production of pig iron in the United States in 1897 was 9,652,680 gross tons, against 8,623,127 tons in 1896, 9,446,308 in 1895, 6,657,388 in 1894, 7,124,502 in 1893, 9,157,000 in 1892, 8,279,870 in 1891, and 9,202,703 in 1890. The increase in 1897 over 1896 was almost wholly in the last half of 1897, as will be seen from the following table of half-yearly production in the last four years:

Periods.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
First half	2,717,983	4,087,558	4,976,236	4,403,476
Second half	3,936,405	5,358,750	3,646,891	5,249,204
Total	6,657,388	9,446,308	8,623,127	9,652,680

The production of Bessemer pig iron in 1897 was 5,795,584 tons, against 4,654,955 tons in 1896, and 5,623,695 in 1895. The production of basic pig iron in 1897 was 556,391 tons, against 336,403 tons in 1896. The production of 1897 was distributed as follows: New York and New Jersey, 79,041 tons; Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, 265,548 tons; other counties in Pennsylvania, 84,520 tons; Maryland, Virginia, and Alabama, 97,562 tons; and Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri, 29,720 tons.

The production of charcoal pig iron in 1897 was 255,211 tons, against 310,244 tons in 1896. The production of spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese in 1897 was 173,695 tons, against 131,940 tons in 1896, and 171,724 tons in 1895.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.

By an opinion of the United States supreme court read March 7 by Justice Harlan, the Nebraska law of 1893 prescribing maximum rates for the transportation of freight by railroads within the state (the law did not touch upon interstate traffic) was declared invalid, being in contravention of the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution in that it authorized the

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taking of property without due process of law. This decision affirmed the opinion of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, which was favorable to the railroads. Under it, railroads cannot be compelled to carry domestic freight at unprofitable rates: they are entitled to fair compensation for their investment and service.

A decision handed down in the United States circuit court at Fort Smith Ark., February 28, by Judge J. P. Rogers, declared unconstitutional the entire system of government meat inspection which has been established in packing houses throughout the United States for the purpose of protecting the consumer from impure or diseased meat. The action of Congress in creating such an office as that of meat inspector was beyond its powers, being an interference in a matter not of the nature of interstate commerce but exclusively under state jurisdiction. It is possible that the decision may necessitate a reorganization of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

DISASTERS.

American.—On December 25, 1897, between thirty and forty people were injured at Asheville, N. C., while firing a Christmas salute, by the explosion of a can of thirty pounds of powder.

On January 8, 1898, the boiler of the Ohio river towboat, "Percy Kelsey," exploded, near Glenfield, Penn. Six of the crew were killed and seven or eight others injured.

On February 7, the Holland-American Line steamer "Veendam" was lost, by striking a submerged wreck near the entrance of the English channel. All of the 212 persons on board were resuced by the American Liner, "St. Louis."

On February 3, a local passenger train on the Boston & Maine railroad was telescoped at Winter Hill station, Somerville, Mass. Several persons were injured, some seriously.

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Fires.—On December 17, the hotel "Dakotah" and several stores of Grand Forks, N. D., were burned. Loss, nearly $1,000,000.

On December 18, "Pardee Hall," Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., was partially destroyed by fire.

On December 23, the "Power Block" on Frankfort street, and the "Welshire Block," both of Cleveland, O., were burned. Loss, $1,000,000.

On December 24, the Chicago Coliseum building was destroyed by fire, the second time within the last three years. Five men and four women were burned to death. The total loss reaches $702,000.

On January 30, Hartsville College, connected with the United Brethren Church, Hartsville, Indiana, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $40,000.

On February 1, the Alvord House of Gloversville, N. Y., burned. Six lives were lost. Loss, $100,000.

On February 5, the building occupied by G. W. Bent & Co., Merrimac street, Boston, Mass., was totally destroyed. The loss is about $75,000. Six firemen lost their lives by the collapse of the roof.

On February 11, the "Nassau Chambers," Nassau street, New York city, owned by ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, were destroyed. Loss, $500,000.

On February 24, fire destroyed the Badger Block of St. Louis, Mo. Loss, $50,000.

Storms.—On January 11, a tornado tore through Fort Smith, Ark., wrecking homes, and burying their inmates in the ruins. Fifty persons were reported dead, and hundreds injured.

On January 31 and February 1, a blizzard raged over the Eastern states country, being especially disastrous in New England. Wires were down, trains stopped, and business paralyzed. Fifty lives were reported as lost, and the damage in Boston alone amounted to $2,000,000. The gales along the New England coast, especially along the shores of Cape Ann, were very disastrous to shipping. Over a dozen vessels were driven ashore and four foundered, with considerable loss of life.

Foreign.—On February 1, the steamer "Channel Queen," running between Plymouth, Eng., and the Isle of Jersey, struck on the rocks off the Isle of Guernsey, and sank. Of the 65 persons on board, 22 were drowned.

On February 16, The Compagnie Générale Transat-

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lantique Line steamer "Flachat" was lost off the island of Teneriffe. Eighty-seven lives were lost.

On February 21, the British ship "Asia," from Manila to Boston, Mass., was wrecked on Great Round Shoal, off Nantucket. Eighteen lives were lost.

On February 13, the British steamer "Legislator," from Liverpool for Colon, was burned in mid-ocean. The survivors were rescued and brought to Boston by the steamer Flowergate. Six lives were lost.

In February, a hurricane in New Caledonia, sank the French gunboat "Loyalty;" the steamer "Clara Nevada," for Alaska, foundered, and crew and passengers were lost; and the Austrian-Lloyd steamer, "Medusa" from Rangoon, was wrecked off the Coco Island, North Andaman.

On December 14, 1897, the famous fortress, Dover Castle, England, caught fire from an overheated chimney. The eastern portion of the building was entirely gutted. Most articles of historic value were saved.

On December 22, 1897, a number of earthquakes, increasing in intensity, occurred around Smyrna, Asia Minor. Later violent shocks occurred at Brusa, near Constantinople. Numerous fatalities resulted in both instances.

On January 12, 1898, the capital of Ambryna, one of the Molucca islands, was completely demolished by an earthquake. Three hundred persons were reported killed.

LITERATURE.

Political Economy:—

"A Short Way to Dispose of the Silver Question." A pamphlet. By James E. Scripps, president of the Evening News Association, Detroit, Mich.

While it is not within the scope or purpose of "Current History" to advocate any particular plan suggested as a solution of any controverted question, we would direct thoughtful attention to the plan of currency reform outlined with admirable clearness in this little brochure. In substance it is a plea for what is known as cometallism—the

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mechanical union of both gold and silver in the same coin, thus providing an enlarged coinage use for the white metal, and establishing a medium of exchange of stable value, not subject to those fluctuations which bring financial panic and industrial depression in their train. For previous references to this subject in "Current History" see Vol. 3, opposite p. 438; Vol. 6, p. 155. We quote from Mr. Scripps's pamphlet as follows:

"A hundred years have wedded the people of the United States to bimetallism. It is a system which has been solemnly promised by both great political parties. . . . And a practicable bimetallism is within easy reach. If every debt of two dollars were discharged by the payment of one dollar in gold and the other in silver, it would matter nothing how much the gold advanced or the silver declined. The average value of the two coins would be invariable. The same end would be attained were half the amount of gold in a gold dollar to be coined in conjunction with half the amount of silver in a silver dollar. In that case we should have a real bimetallism, and at the same time but a single uniform monetary unit. . . . In size the proposed coin would neither be so inconveniently small as the gold dollar nor so inconveniently bulky as the silver dollar. Its intrinsic value would be most uniform and unchanging, for, by how much the one metal in combination decreased in market value, by so much would the other increase. . . . The volume of precious metals available for standard coinage would by this plan be doubled, and this country would be abundantly supplied with real money requiring no effort of government to maintain a parity not inherent in itself. . . .

"With the large volume of convenient coin which this plan would put into circulation, there would be no need for the use of small bills of either bank or government issues.

"Free coinage, which is an essential requisite to any sound, scientific monetary system, in which the coin is not to be given an artificial value by government fiat or government guaranties, would be entirely practicable with the bimetallic standard dollar proposed. . . . "

"The Relation of Postal Savings Banks to Commercial Banks." By Prof. James H. Hamilton of Syracuse (N. Y.) University. Pp. 12. Paper, 8vo. Price, 15 cents. Philadelphia, Penn.: American Academy of Political and Social Science.

National and private banks bitterly oppose the postal savings bank system, maintaining that postal banks take away a large part of the deposits of other banks and injure their business to that extent. Prof. Hamilton sets forth the arguments for and against this theory.

History:—

"Alphabet of First Things in Canada." A reference book of Canadian events. By George Johnson, Dominion Statistician. Pp. 212. Flexible cloth.

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Contains an immense amount of valuable information concerning the beginnings of things Canadian, and, besides, a concise history of many subjects affecting the political, industrial, and social development of the Dominion. It is of special value to writers and journalists. The contents are arranged alphabetically, so that the abundant resources of the work are readily available.

"Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada." Edited by Prof. George M. Wrong, M. A., and H. H. Langton, B. A. Pp. 238. Price, $1.00. Toronto, Ont.: The University of Toronto.

This second volume amply justifies the experiment undertaken in the establishment of an annual review of Canadian historical literature. It gives information in very satisfactory form regarding about 200 books published in 1897 which directly concern the historical development of Canada—indicating their substance, their place in the general bibliography of the subject, and the opinions which the students best acquainted with their subjects hold regarding them.

Education:—

"What a Young Girl Ought to Know." The first book in a Self and Sex series to women. By Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M. D. Cloth. Pp. 190. Price, $1.00. Philadelphia, Penn.: Vir Publishing Co.

Like its predecessor in a series addressed to boys and men, entitled "What a Young Boy Ought to Know (Vol. 7, p. 514), this book performs the difficult and delicate task of imparting important personal truth in a simple, straightforward, yet pure and hallowed way. When the naturally inquisitive minds of growing children begin to inquire into the origin of life, it is well if the revelations which they sooner or later discover can be selected intelligently and presented to them with love aforethought, and can be of such a character as to inspire to purity in conduct. In such cases the aid to be derived from this book is most likely to be found of enduring value.

Literature:—

"American Literature." By Katharine Lee Bates, author of "The English Religious Drama." Illustrated. Pp. 325. 12mo. $1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The author reviews with discrimination and great conciseness the rise and progress of the writing of books in America from the earliest colonial period. A thorough system of classification is followed, and brief biographical and critical notices are added.

The Standard Literature series, issued by the University Publishing Co., 43-47 E. 10th street, New York,

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now includes thirty numbers. "Black Beauty," Sewell, is the April number. "The Yemassee," by William Gilmore Simms, is the May number; and "Westward Ho!" by Charles Kingsley, is the June number.

Miscellaneous:—

"Salva-Webster Spanish-English and English-Spanish Dictionary." Pp. 383. Illustrated. Price, limp cloth, 30 cents; stiff cloth, double index, 60 cents. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Contains 40,000 words and definitions, usual conversation, a practical letter-writer, weights, moneys, and measures, and a geographical and biographical cyclopedia of all Spanish-speaking countries, with maps from official sources, and a list of consulates. The present complications with Spain render the publication of this most accurate volume an event of timely interest.

"Machinists' and Engineers' Pocket Manual." Edited by D. B. Dixon, author of "The Mechanical Arts Simplified." Indexed. Illustrated. Pp. 381. Leather, with rubber band and pocket. Price, $1.00. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

A complete and compact work. It includes a compilation of rules and solved problems pertaining to steam engines, steam boilers, steam pumps, etc., based on plain arithmetic, and free from algebraic difficulties, together with necessary tables, and data of highly practical value in the machine shop, mechanical drawing room, and steam power plant. It embraces a dictionary of terms used in steam engineering and electricity; the construction and operation of dynamos and motors; artificial refrigeration and ice making; treatise on steam-engine indicator, gearing, shafting, lathe-screw cutting, etc., etc.

NECROLOGY.

American:—

BENNETT, EDMUND H., for seventeen years dean of the Law School of Boston University; born in Manchester, Vt., Apr. 3, 1824; died Jan. 2. Was graduated at University of Vermont, '43, and admitted to the bar in 1847. From 1858 to 1883 was judge of probate and insolvency for Bristol Co., Mass.; mayor of Taunton 1865-7; lecturer at Harvard Law School 1865-71.

BETTS, GEORGE FREDERICK, lawyer and soldier; born in Newburg, N. Y., June 14, 1827; died in New York city Jan. 18.

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Was graduated at Williams College, '44; attended Harvard Law School; and was admitted to the bar at 21. For nearly 25 years he was clerk of the United States district court for the southern district of New York, of which his father was judge, until 1878. During the Civil War he was lieut.-col. of the 9th New York Volunteers.

BRAINE, DANIEL LAWRENCE, rear-admiral, U. S. N., (retired); born in New York city May 18, 1829; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30. He was appointed a midshipman in 1846, and saw service in the war with Mexico, taking part in the bombardment of Vera Cruz. During the Civil War he was engaged in blockade duty, and also took an active part in the engagements at Sewell's Point, Rappahannock River, Hatteras Inlet, and Forts Caswell and Fisher. Was promoted lieut.-commander for gallantry in 1863. He was at the fall of Richmond. He became captain in 1875; commodore in 1885; rear-admiral in 1887; retired in 1881 (Vol. 1, p. 289).

BURGESS, A. M., commissioner of Dominion lands, born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, Oct. 21, 1850; died at Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 25. He had been a journalist, connected with the Toronto "Globe," and later with the Ottawa "Times." In 1882 he became secretary of the Interior Department, and in 1883 its deputy head.

BURNS, REV. DR. WILLIAM, secretary of the aged and infirm ministers' fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and for a time secretary of Knox College, Toronto; born in Kingston, Ont.; died suddenly in Galt, Ont., Jan. 2, aged 57.

BUTLER, CHARLES, LL. D., president of the council of N. Y. University; born at Kinderhook Landing (now Stuyvesant), Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1802, his mother being a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell; died in New York city Dec. 13, 1897. Was educated at the Greenville (N. Y.) Academy; studied law in the office of Martin Van Buren; and was called to the bar in 1824. He was interested in the Michigan Southern, Chicago & Rock Island, and Chicago & Northwestern railroads. Went to New York city in 1834; and first entered the council of New York University in 1836. He was one of the founders of the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum and Union Theological Seminary. He gave $100,000 to found the Edward Robinson chair of Biblical theology in Union Seminary, and the same amount to New York University.

BUTTERWORTH, BENJAMIN, commissioner of patents; born in Warren Co., O., Oct. 22, 1822; died in Thomasville, Ga., Jan. 16. For biographical sketch and portrait, see Volume 7, pp. 412-3.

CATTELL, REV. DR. WILLIAM C., from 1863 to 1883 president of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.; born in Salem, N. J., in 1827; died in Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 11. Was graduated at Princeton, '41. For five years he was professor of Latin and Greek at Lafayette, and for three years pastor of the Pine street Presbyterian church in Harrisburg, Penn.

CLARK, LEWIS GEORGE, said to be the original George Harris of Mrs. Stowe's novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" died Dec.

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16, 1897. His body was allowed to lie in state for four hours in the Auditorium in Lexington, Ky., on Dec. 19.

CLEARY, MOST REV. JAMES VINCENT, archbishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Kingston, Ont.; born in Dungarvan, Waterford, Ireland, Sep. 18, 1828; died in Kingston Feb. 24. He came to Canada in 1880 as bishop of Kingston, and was raised to the archbishopric in March, 1889. He was actively opposed to the Liberal "settlement" of the Manitoba school question.

COCHRANE, GEN. JOHN, lawyer, politician, soldier; born in Palatine, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1813; died in New York city Feb. 7. Was graduated at Hamilton, '31, and called to the bar in 1834. Was surveyor of the port of New York 1853-7, and in Congress from the 6th district 1857-61. He commanded the 1st United States Chasseurs in the war, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers in July, 1862, in the Army of the Potomac; but resigned in Feb., 1863, owing to ill-health. Was attorney-general of New York for two years. In 1872 he became president of the Board of Aldermen of New York, and in the same year was one of the members of the Cincinnati Convention, where he was largely instrumental in securing the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency. He was acting mayor of New York during the temporary retirement of Mayor Hall, at the time of the Tweed scandal. In 1883 he represented the 21st District in the Board of Aldermen as a Republican, but the following year he returned to the Democratic party, with which he had been connected before the war, and became a member of Tammany Hall, and was made a sachem of the society.

CRAMER, REV. DR. MICHAEL J., educator and diplomat; born in Schaffhausen, Switzerland, in 1835; died at Carlisle, Penn., Jan. 23. Was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University '59; entered the Methodist ministry; married in 1863, Mary F., sister to Gen. U. S. Grant. Was consul at Leipsic under President Johnson; minister to Denmark under President Grant; and chargé d'affaires to Switzerland under President Garfield. For a year he was professor of systematic theology in Boston University; for a year filled the chair of church history at Drew Seminary; and late in 1897 was elected professor of philosophy at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.

DANIELS, JUDGE CHARLES, born in New York city in 1826; died in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1897. He was called to the bar in 1848; first became a justice of the supreme court in 1863, and was subsequently twice re-elected. In 1873 he became a judge of the general term of the supreme court of the New York district. He was elected to the 53d and 54th congresses, being made chairman of Committee No. 1 on elections.

DOCKERY, GEN. THOMAS, born in Bowling Green, Ky., in 1828; died in New York city Feb. 26. During the Civil War he organized and led a Confederate detachment.

ENO, AMOS R., real estate speculator; born in Simsbury, Conn., Nov. 1, 1810; died in New York city Feb. 21. The foundation of his fortune was laid in the dry goods business, but he

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is best known as a daring and successful speculator in real estate. He built the Fifth Avenue hotel, first opened in 1859, paying $25,000 for the land: it now yields more than that in annual rentals.

FLEISCHMANN, CHARLES, proprietor of the famous yeast bearing his name; born in Jugerndorf, Austria-Hungary, Nov. 3, 1835; died in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 10, 1897. He was extensively interested in distilleries, and latterly in banking and other business enterprises.

GALVIN, OWEN A., ex-United States district attorney, and at one time Democratic candidate for mayor of Boston, Mass.; born in Boston in 1852; died there Dec. 18, 1897. He was a graduate of the Boston University Law School; was admitted to the bar in 1876; was a member of the legislature in 1881; and United States district attorney, 1887-90.

GILBERT, JASPER WILLETT, from 1865 to 1883 justice of the New York state supreme court; born at Rome, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1812; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 10. Was admitted to the bar in 1835; was first corporation counsel of Rochester after its incorporation in 1839.

GREEN, JOSEPH F., rear-admiral (retired), U. S. N.; born in Maine, Nov. 24, 1811; died in Brookline, Mass., Dec. 9, 1897. He became a midshipman in 1827, and lieutenant in 1838. Was in all the important battles along the Pacific coast in the war with Mexico. In 1855 he became commander; in 1862, captain. Did blockading duty in the South Atlantic during the Civil War, and was at the bombardment of Fort Wagner. In 1867 became commodore; in 1870, rear-admiral; was retired in 1871.

HANDY, MAJOR MOSES PURNELL, special commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900; born in Missouri in 1847, son of a Presbyterian missionary; died in Augusta, Ga., Jan. 8. He was brought up and educated in Virginia. He served in the Confederate army as a special courier, with rank of lieutenant, on the staff of General Stevens. His career as a journalist began with a series of articles descriptive of his military experience, in the New York "Watchman." Later he was connected with the New York "Christian Observer" and the Richmond (Va.) "Dispatch." In 1870 he was severely injured in the collapse of the capitol in Richmond. In 1873 he went to Cuba for the New York "Tribune," and wrote up the incidents connected with the "Virginius" affair. On leaving the "Tribune" he became editor-in-chief of the Richmond "Enquirer." He was a commissioner from Virginia to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Penn., in 1876, in which city he remained, being editorial writer on the "Times," managing editor of the "Press," and editor and proprietor of the "Daily News." He was made chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. During the presidential campaign of 1896, he was managing editor of the Chicago "Times-Herald." He was appointed special commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900 on July 27, 1897, (Vol. 7, p. 667).

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HARDEN-HICKEY, BARON, better known as the "Prince of Trinidad;" born in France, Dec. 8, 1854; died by suicide at El Paso, Tex., on the night of Feb. 9. He was an author and journalist of some repute, from 1878 to 1888 conducting the "Triboulet" in Paris, a paper devoted to the cause of the Royalists. In nine years of his editorship he was involved in 42 lawsuits, was subjected to fines aggregating 300,000 francs, and had to fight several duels. Taking a trip around the world, his vessel was driven ashore on the island of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil, recently in dispute between that country and Great Britain. In 1894 he proclaimed himself ruler of the island as "James I." His agents in the United States rallied recruits and colonists for the new kingdom; he issued currency and postage stamps, made laws, and established a navy of one vessel, to carry mails to and from the mainland. His sovereignty was brought to an end, however, in 1895, by the seizure of the island by Great Britain, which act gave rise to a diplomatic dispute between that government and Brazil (Vol. 5. pp. 600, 864; Vol. 6, pp. 113, 353, 415, 613).

HAYWARD, HENRY L., editor of the Longmont (Col.) "Ledger;" born in Portland, N. Y.; died in Longmont Dec. 27, 1897, aged 82. He was said to be the oldest editor in Colorado.

HESING, WASHINGTON, proprietor of the "Illinois Staats Zeitung," and postmaster of Chicago during President Cleveland's second administration; born in Cincinnati, O., May 14, 1849; died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 18.

HITCHCOCK, REV. DR. WILLIAM A., Protestant Episcopal divine; born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 25, 1834; died in New York city Feb. 10. Was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, and at the Berkeley Divinity School; ordained a priest in 1857; was a chaplain in the navy during the Civil War, and prepared for confirmation the first class ever confirmed on a schoolship. He was stationed at various times in Elmira, Binghamton, and Batavia, N. Y., and Pittsburg, Penn.

JOHNSON, JERE, JR., real estate dealer; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1827; died in Thomasville, Ga., Feb. 14. He is said to have originated the idea of conducting free excursions to suburban property offered for sale, and to have sold during his career fully 200,000 suburban lots around New York city.

KIMBALL, ALONZO S., professor of physics at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute; born in Centre Harbor, N. H., in 1843; died in Worcester, Mass., Dec. 2, 1897. Was a graduate of Amherst, '66, and was a lecturer for several years at Mount Holyoke College.

LINTON, WILLIAM JAMES, wood engraver, poet, author, politician; born in London, Eng., in 1812; died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29, 1897. During the forties he was one of the most active leaders of the Chartist movement in England, and also gave aid to Republican movements on the continent. Perhaps his most enduring work was his "Masters of Wood Engraving," an authoritative treatise on the subject. He

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wrote altogether about fifty books, including several volumes of poetry. "The House That Tweed Built" was a scathing satire in verse against the Tweed ring. In 1891 Mr. Linton received the degree of M. A. from Yale.

LUDLOW, GENERAL BENJAMIN C., born at Ludlow Station, O., in 1831; died in Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 10, Was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania as a physician in 1854. Shortly after the Civil War broke out he was made captain of Fremont's Hussars at St. Louis, Mo.; but later was ordered East and served as aide on the staff of General Hooker at Chancellorsville. He served under General Meade as inspector of artillery at Gettysburg, Williamstown, Mine Run, Rappahannock, and many other battles in 1863 and 1864. In Oct., 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major, and in July, 1863, became lieutenant-colonel. In Feb., 1864, Colonel Ludlow was appointed chief of cavalry under General B. F. Butler, and later was placed in charge of the construction of the Dutch Gap canal. In Oct., 1864, Colonel Ludlow was appointed brigadier-general by brevet for gallant conduct at Dutch Gap and at Spring Hill, Va., and was placed in command of the James and York river defense. He resigned from the army in 1865.

M'COLGAN, MGR. EDWARD, vicar-general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Baltimore, Md.; born in Donegal county, Ireland, May 1, 1812; died in Baltimore Feb. 5. He had been called the Father Mathew of Maryland, as he organized the first Catholic temperance society in Baltimore in 1849, and later on the Order of the Sacred Thirst, which now has branches in England and Ireland. "Father" McColgan, as his parishioners knew him, was made vicar-general in 1878 by Cardinal Gibbons, and a monsignor by the Pope as a token of esteem and appreciation. He celebrated his golden jubilee Oct. 23, 1889.

M'KINLEY, MRS. NANCY ALLISON, mother of the president; born near the present city of Lisbon, Columbiana co., O., April 21, 1809; died in Canton, O., Dec. 12, 1897.

OSBORNE, THOMAS A., ex-governor of Kansas, and ex-minister to Peru and to Brazil; born in Meadville, Penn.; died there Feb. 4, aged 61.

PATTON, HON. JOHN, of Curwensville, Penn., ex-congressman; died in Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 23, 1897, aged 74. He was elected to Congress from the 24th district of Pennsylvania in 1860 and again in 1886.

PLAISTED, HON. HARRIS M., ex-governor of Maine; born in Jefferson, N. H., Nov. 2, 1828; died in Bangor, Jan. 31. Was graduated at Colby University; read law at Albany, N. Y.; and was admitted to the bar in 1856. He fought in the Union army in the war, and rose to the rank of major-general by brevet. In 1867 and 1868 he was a member of the legislature. He served as attorney-general of Maine in the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, and was elected to the 44th Congress. He assumed the lead of the fusion movement in Maine, and was elected governor of the state, holding office from 1881 to 1883. Since that time he had edited "The New Age," in Augusta.

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QUINTARD, RT. REV. C. T., Protestant Episcopal bishop of Tennessee; born in Stamford, Conn., Dec. 22, 1824; died in Meridianville, Ga., Feb. 15. He was graduated M. D. at the University of New York, '46.

The next year he was appointed physician of the New York Dispensary, and in 1851 became professor of physiology and anatomy in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn. Soon afterward he began the study of theology. He was ordained deacon, Jan. 1, 1855, and priest in 1856. During the Civil War he was a chaplain in the Confederate army. He was consecrated bishop of Tennessee in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 11, 1865. The University of the South, impoverished by war, received a new lease of life through the efforts of Bishop Quintard, who raised money in England and elsewhere, so that in 1868 the institution was enabled to resume its work.

ROLLINS, MRS. ALICE WELLINGON, authoress; born June 12, 1847, daughter of a Boston lawyer; died in Bronxville, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1897. Her husband being a merchant in the Brazilian trade, she lived for a time in Brazil and travelled extensively. The literary outcome of her travels is seen in her books, "The Story of a Ranch" and "From Palm to Glacier," the latter giving picturesque experiences of South America, Bermuda, and Alaska. Her first book of poems, "The Ring of Amethyst," appeared in 1878, and has been succeeded by others, of which "The Story of Azron" was the most ideal and mature. Of late Mrs. Rollins had developed a notable play of wit, wisdom, and fancy, an example of which is her unique dramatic colloquy, "Dealing in Futures," between a prospective bridegroom, his ancestors, and his far-off descendants. Though bred to town life, she was a born lover of nature, and soon mastered the flora of the wooded region in and about Lawrence Park. This is indicated by her lovely books for children. "Little Page Fern" and "The Finding of the Gentian." Her booklets, "Aphorisms for the Year" and "Unfamiliar Quotations," have had a constant sale. A novel, "Uncle Tom's Tenement," related to the cause of tenement-house reform, came from her pen in 1888. As a literary critic she had long practice and acknowledged insight, and from the first number of "The Critic" was for many years one of its most active and trustworthy reviewers.

SCANLAN, WILLIAM J., the Irish actor; born in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 14, 1856; died in the Bloomingdale Asylum, White Plains, N. Y., Feb. 18. He was the author of many songs, the one which gained for him greatest popularity being "Peek-a-Boo." His strength lay in the romantic Irish drama. His work was taken up where he left it in 1891, by Chauncey Olcott.

SEGUIN, DR. EDWARD CONSTANT, well-known specialist in nervous diseases; born in Paris, France, in 1843; died in New York city Feb. 19. He did valuable service as a surgeon during the war. From 1871 to 1875 he lectured in the College of Physicians and Surgeons on diseases of the spinal cord and upon insanity.

SINGERLY, WILLIAM M., editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia (Penn.) "Record;" born in Philadelphia Dec. 27,

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1832; died there suddenly, Feb. 27. From 1850 to 1860 he was in commercial business, but later became associated with his father in the management of street-car lines.

In 1868 he went to Chicago and built up a business, which was ruined by the great fire of 1871. He returned to Philadelphia, and became manager of the Germantown Passenger Railroad Company. At his father's death, in 1878, he came into possession of 15,000 shares of the stock of that corporation, appraised at $750,000. This he sold for $1,500,000.

In order to take an active part in politics, Mr. Singerly purchased "The Public Record" in 1877. It was a journal with a circulation of about five thousand and little influence. He changed the name to "The Philadelphia Record," introduced new methods, and soon made it one of the best-known newspapers of the country. Within a month after the change in ownership the price of the paper was reduced from two cents to one cent, and the circulation began to grow with great rapidity. The owner put up a fine building for his newspaper at a cost of $200,000. To get paper at the lowest rates he purchased a paper mill at Elkton, Md., and enlarged it at a cost of $125,000, naming it the Singerly Pulp and Paper Mill.. The product more than supplied the demand for "The Record," but the operation of the mill was suspended several months ago.

Mr. Singerly embarked in a number of enterprises. He built hundreds of houses in Philadelphia, and at one time owned the Empire Theatre, until it was burned in 1886 with a loss of $200,000. When Governor Pattison retired from office in 1887, Mr. Singerly took part in the organization of the Chestnut Street National Bank, of which ex-Governor Pattison was the first president. When the latter was re-elected governor, Mr. Singerly succeeded him as president of the bank. He was also president of the Chestnut Street Trust and Savings Fund Company.

In politics Mr. Singerly was always an active Democrat. In 1894 he was candidate for governor, but was defeated by General Hastings. During the national campaign of 1896 Mr. Singerly supported the Palmer and Buckner ticket.

Financial misfortune overtook Mr. Singerly during the last few months of his life, when on December 23 last the Chestnut Street National Bank and the Chestnut Street Trust & Savings Fund Company were compelled to close their doors (p. 159). A receiver has been appointed for the bank, and the affairs of it and the trust company are in process of settlement. Mr. Singerly held for years the honorary position of commissioner of Fairmount Park. He was interested in commercial and manufacturing establishments, including the Brighton Mills, a gleaner and binder factory, a dry goods store, and an engraving company. For many years also he had extensive interests in farming and stock raising.

SMITH, JOSEPH P., director of the Bureau of American Republics; born in West Union, O., Aug. 7, 1856; died in Miami, Fla., Feb. 5. He had considerable journalistic experience, being editor of the Urbana (O.) "Daily Citizen" and the Toledo "Commercial." From 1892 to 1896 he was state librarian.

TENNEY, ASA W., judge of the United States district

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court in New York; born in Dalton, N. H., in 1833; died in New York city Dec. 10, 1897. Was graduated at Dartmouth, '59. For over twelve years he was United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York, and was appointed to the bench in September, 1897.

THOMPSON, HON. THOMAS L., politician and diplomatist; born in Charleston, W. Va., in 1838; died by suicide in Santa Rosa, Cal., Feb. 1. For nearly forty years he was a printer, editor, and publisher in California. Was in Congress from 1887 to 1889; was secretary of state for California for one term; was minister to Brazil under the second Cleveland administration.

WILLARD, FRANCES E., temperance leader and social reformer, president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union; born in Churchville, near Rochester, N. Y., the fourth of five children, Sep. 28, 1839; died in New York city Feb. 18.

Said Timothy Dwight at one time: "My answer to the question how I was educated ends where it began; I had the right mother." In accounting for the phenomenal influence which Miss Willard exerted upon her day and generation one must consider the forces of heredity and early training that shaped her childhood and finally fruited into a womanhood of surpassing richness.

She came of sturdy Vermont stock. Her father's ancestry can be traced to a Kentish yeoman who sought the shores of the New World in 1634. Among his descendants were a president of Harvard College, a founder of the town of Concord, Mass. the architect of Bunker Hill monument, and a pastor of the Old South Church, Boston. Both parents possessed the imperious conscience of the New England Puritan, but the light of a kindly humor sparkled in their eyes, and both were enthusiastic lovers of Nature. Her father has been described as a kind of prairie Thoreau, who taught his children the secrets of woodland life, while the mother familiarized them with the poems of Coleridge, Cooper, Thomson, and Wordsworth. It was her wish that Frances should be called Victoria, in honor of the young queen who had recently ascended the throne of Great Britain, but the father's choice of a name prevailed.

The larger period of her girlhood life, those formative years from seven to nineteen, was spent in a Wisconsin farmhouse, far from urban centres, where the only source of culture was the home. But how genuine that culture was! Its chief elements were reverence for God and His word, a love of literature, and enjoyment of simple pleasures. Her first reading book was a fanatical little periodical called "The Slave's Friend." Before the age of eleven she had shed tears of sympathy over "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Her parents were teetotalers, and a picture on the walls of the home illustrating the evils of intemperance was a familiar sight from babyhood. Thus the sensitive nature was early stirred to moral enthusiasms. The family lived far from any meeting house, and Sunday was a day for learning hymns and passages of Scripture around the mother's knee. One's fancy loves to dwell upon the humble home on the edge of the prairie, with its godly parents, the brother Oliver

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FRANCES E. WILLARD.

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with whom Frances enjoyed frank comradeship in outdoor sports, and the gentle sister Mary whose brief life is tenderly portrayed in "Nineteen Beautiful Years." The conditions involved in that free, wholesome manner of living were the best possible for developing those rare intellectual gifts and that genius for leadership which in later years placed Miss Willard in the vanguard of American women. The details of those idyllic days are charmingly told in her "Glimpses of Fifty Years."

There came a time, however, when the glorious freedom of girlhood was fettered by being obliged to don the regimentals of civilization in the shape of long dresses and "done-up" hair. Of this painful experience she wrote in her journal: "My back hair is twisted up like a corkscrew; I carry eighteen hairpins; my head aches miserably; my feet are entangled in the skirt of my hateful new gown. I can never jump over a fence again as long as I live." Although ever tasteful and womanly in her dress, she always rebelled against the bondage of her sex to clothes. She said at a recent interview, "I enjoy my bicycle suit immensely, and the wheel is destined to emancipate us from the slavery of long dresses, at least for street wear and travelling purposes."

After graduation from the Woman's College, later absorbed by the Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill., whither the family had removed, she entered upon her career as a school teacher. She continued in the profession sixteen years, teaching in eleven separate institutions and six different towns, her pupils in all numbering about 2,000. Had she elected to remain in this field of activity, she could hardly have failed to become one of the most renowned instructors of the day. In the glamour which surrounds her subsequent efforts as philanthropist and reformer we are apt to overlook her peerless gifts as a teacher. Her methods were original, her power to inspire pupils with confidence in their own ability was remarkable. The principle of self-government was a part of her creed, and, while she was president of the Woman's College in Evanston, no rules were adopted except those formulated by the students themselves. This position of president was assumed after an extended tour through Europe and the Orient with her friend, Miss Kate Jackson, who defrayed the expenses of the trip. Shortly afterward the college was merged into a university, and, owing to some clashing of opinions respecting its administration, Miss Willard resigned, thus bringing to a close an important chapter in her life.

She had now reached the age of thirty-five, and was soon launched upon that varied and brilliant career wherein, as lecturer, author, editor, traveller, and organizer, she won glowing tributes of praise from men and women on both hemispheres. In the closing days of 1873 came that unparalleled uprising among the Ohio women whose zeal for temperance swept over the state like wildfire. The woman who lighted the torch of reform was Mrs. Judge Thompson, a delicate little body of singular beauty and heroic spirit. She and her brave sisters fared forth two by two and besieged the rum shops with prayers and singing of hymns. But the women could not camp permanently at the doors of the saloons, and then it was that Miss Willard marshalled the hosts of White Ribboners into an efficient and well-drilled corps of

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workers. She threw herself with tireless energy into the fray, and drew multitudes after her with enthusiastic loyalty by reason of her matchless eloquence, her social graces, sunny disposition, nimble wit, burning patriotism, and genius for organization. She was in constant demand for public addresses. Mr. Moody secured her help for his series of evangelistic meetings in Boston and elsewhere; but her greater catholicity of spirit, which would not exclude Romanists from a share in temperance reform, soon led to a separation, although they continued the best of friends as long as she lived.

The story of Miss Willard's life from this time onward is the history of the W. C. T. U. throughout the world. First as secretary and later as president of both the national and the world organizations, she became the heart and brain of the movement. As we consider those busy ten years from 1878 to 1888, when she visited, during a single twelvemonth, forty-four states and five territories, travelling 30,000 miles by rail, river, and stage, with her faithful secretary, Anna Gordon, organizing societies, editing newspapers, holding prayer meetings, addressing crowded assemblies, we do not wonder that such intense propagandist zeal consumed her vital forces at the age of fifty-eight. The scope of the Union was widened to embrace woman suffrage, a White Cross department, temperance text books in the public schools, and multitudinous other plans. In the verdict of posterity perhaps the wise legislation which Miss Willard secured along these lines, and also the tremendous uplift which she gave thousands of women by enlarging their horizon of thought and leading them into nobler fields of action, will constitute her most enduring fame.

Although she never married it is doubtful if any other American woman has directly influenced a greater number of homes by imbuing them with lovely ideals. For she lived in the midst of family life, and was sensitive to its sweet relationships. She knew how to love with a strong, true, tender affection, as her friendship with Lady Henry Somerset and others abundantly testifies. The essence of motherhood was in her nature, but she walked the high, lonely levels of self-renunciation in the footsteps of her Master. The world-wide sorrow awakened by her death is an index of her sway over the hearts of her followers while guiding their judgment and reason. Other women have been equally gifted in one or more directions, and their names "On Fame's eternal bederole" are "worthy to be fyled." But it is the unusual combination of so many distinguishing qualities that places Miss Willard upon her pinnacle of greatness.

Among her girlhood utterances were these prophetic words: "I am fully purposed to be one whom multitudes will love, lean on, and bless." Almost with her dying breath she asked to have inscribed over Hoffman's picture of the head of our Lord: "Only the golden rule of Christ can bring the golden age of man." In these significant sentiments are revealed the guiding principles of a life singularly devoted to the will of God and service for humanity.

No other one of our countrywomen has ever received such honors at burial. Along the route of the journey from New York, where the soul left its frail tabernacle, whispering "How beautiful

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to be with God," to the cemetery in Evanston, where the precious dust rests with its kindred, bells were tolled and flags were at half-mast. A special service in St. John's, Westminster, conducted by Canon Wilberforce, was a rare tribute of respect from her many English admirers. With a slight adaptation of Tennyson's words it might be said of her as truly as of Great Britain's gracious sovereign:

> Her heart was pure; her life serene;
> God gave her peace; she wrong exposed;
> A thousand claims to reverence closed
> Round her as daughter, leader, queen.

WILLIAMS, GENERAL NELSON GROSVENOR, born in Bainbridge, N. Y., May 4, 1823; died in Brooklyn Dec. 1, 1897. He was a classmate of General Grant at West Point. He served gallantly in Missouri the first year of the war, until March, 1862; commanded a brigade in the Army of the Tennessee at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, being temporarily paralyzed from shock caused by a cannon ball which killed his horse. He was made brigadier-general in 1869, but soon resigned owing to the injuries received at Shiloh.

WILSON, DR. HENRY P. C., specialist in gynecology; died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27, 1897, aged 70. Was one of the founders of the Hospital for Women of Maryland, and had been president of the medical and chirurgical faculty of Maryland and the Baltimore Academy of Medicine, and vice-president of the American Gynecological Society. He was also a member of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, and consulting physician in nearly all the hospitals and charitable institutions in Baltimore.

Foreign:—

BAZIN, ERNEST, inventor of the roller boat named after him, which was launched in August, 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 717; Vol. 7, p. 494); died in Paris, France, Jan. 21.

BOND, SIR EDWARD AUGUSTUS, principal librarian of the British Museum, 1878-88; born Dec. 31, 1815; died Jan. 4.

CARLINGFORD, BARON (C. S. Parkinson-Fortescue), from 1871 to 1874 president of the British Board of Trade; born in 1823; died Jan. 31. He was chief secretary for Ireland, with a seat in the cabinet, 1865-6 and 1868-71.

"CARROLL, LEWIS," see DODGSON, REV. DR. CHARLES LUTWIDGE.

CARSON, REV. DR. JOSEPH, vice-president of the University of Dublin since 1890; died Feb. 1.

CARVALHO, LEON, director of the Paris Opéra Comique; born in 1825; died in Paris, France, Dec. 29, 1897.

CLARKE, MRS MARY COWDEN, author of "The Complete Concordance to Shakespeare;" born in June, 1809, daughter of an English musician and publisher; died in Genoa, Italy, Jan. 12. The "Concordance" was published in 1845 after sixteen years' work. Mrs. Clarke wrote also several other books, including several on Shakespearean subjects.

DAUDET, ALPHONSE, French novelist; see pp. 1-9.

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DETROYAT, PIERRE LEONCE, head of the military household of Maximilian, emperor of Mexico; and later, editor of "La Liberté" and other papers; born in Bayonne, France, Sept. 7, 1829; died in Paris Jan. 19.

DODGSON, REV. DR. CHARLES LUTWIDGE ("Lewis Carroll"), author of "Alice in Wonderland" and other works of exquisitely whimsical humor, and also famous as a mathematician; born in 1832; died in Guildford, Eng., Jan. 14.

He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and distinguished himself in the Schools, taking a first class in Mathematical and a second in Classical Moderations, and a first in the Final Mathematical School, and a third in Literæ Humaniores. He became a Senior Student of Christ Church in 1861 and in the same year mathematical lecturer, a post which he continued to fill for twenty years. In 1861 he was also ordained. He began his literary career in 1860 by the publication of "A Syllabus of Plane Algebraical Geometry," which was followed the next year by "The Formulæ of Plane Trigonometry." "A Guide to the Mathematical Student in Reading, Reviewing, and Writing Examples" appeared in 1864, and in 1865 "The Adventures of Alice in Wonderland" burst upon an astonished world. Few would have imagined that the quiet, reserved mathematician, a bachelor, who all his life was remarkable for his shyness and dislike of publicity, possessed the qualities necessary to produce a work which has stood the test of more than thirty years, and still captivates young and old alike by its quaint and original genius. This was the first, or one of the first, of those entertaining books, since become numerous, which afford almost equal enjoyment to boys and girls and to those children of a larger growth who, although years have rubbed off the bloom of their youthful illusions, yet preserve their love of innocent laughter and nonsense. "Alice in Wonderland" was originally written to amuse one of Dean Liddell's daughters. The success of the book was never in doubt, and the story is current that the queen herself, on reading it, was so much delighted that she commanded the author to send his next work to Windsor. He did so, and Her Majesty was almost as bewildered as Alice on finding that it consisted of "An Elementary Treatise on Determinants."

In 1869 Lewis Carroll published "Phantasmagoria and other poems;" in 1870 "Songs from 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland;'" in 1871 "Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There,"—a continuation which obtained almost the success of the original work—and in the same year "Facts, Figures, and Fancies relating to the Elections to the Hebdomadal Council." "Euclid, Book V., Proved Algebraically," made its appearance in 1874, to be followed two years later by another example of the author's versatility in "The Hunting of the Snark, an Agony in Eight Fits." His subsequent works include "Doublets: a Word Puzzle" (1879); "Rhyme? and Reason?" (1883); "A Tangled Tale" (1885); "Alice's Adventures Underground" (1886); "The Game of Logic" (1887); "Curiosa Mathematicia, Part I.—A New Theory of Parallels" (1888); and "Symbolic Logic" (1896).

FABRE FERDINAND, novelist; born at Bédarieux

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(Hérault), France, in 1830; died Feb. 11. Among his best known works are "Scènes de la Vie Cléricale"; "Les Courbezon" and "Julian Savignac," two romances; "Chevrier;" "Mon Oncle Célestin;" "L'Abbé Roitelet;" and "Un Illuminé."

FOURTON, M. F. O. B. de, French ex-minister of the interior; born at Ribérac, France, Jan. 3, 1836; died Dec. 7, 1897. He was minister of the interior in 1874 for a brief period, and again in 1876.

HARNEY, GEORGE JULIAN, last survivor of the leaders of the Chartist revolutionary movement in England who sat in the famous Chartist convention in London in Feb., 1839. The Chartists were reformers of the working classes who came into prominence in England shortly after the passing of the Reform bill in 1832. They were known by that name from their demanding the "People's Charter," of which William Lovett, who died in 1877, was the alleged author. The principal points of the Charter demanded were universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, payment of members of parliament, the abolition of the property qualification, and equal electoral districts.

They assembled in various parts of the country, armed with guns, pikes and other weapons, and carrying torches and flags. There was serious rioting at Birmingham and at Newport, and for some time they held a National Convention, the leading spirits of which were Feargus O'Connor, Henry Vincent, and Stephens. On April 10, 1848, the Chartists proposed to hold a meeting of 200,000 men on Kensington Common, London, and to march from there to Westminster and present a petition to parliament. The Bank of England and other establishments were fortified and garrisoned by troops, and not less than 150,000 persons of all ranks, including the late Emperor Napoleon III., then simply Louis Napoleon, were voluntarily sworn in to act as special constables. But only about 30,000 Chartists assembled, and they were dispersed after slight encounters with the police. Their petition, in detached rolls, was sent in cabs to the house of commons. Chartism soon afterward died out, and legislative changes to a great degree removed the causes of the discontent of the Chartists.

HAVELOCK-ALLAN, SIR HENRY, V. C., K. C. B., major-general of the British army, son of the famous Sir Henry Havelock of the Indian Mutiny; born at Chinsurah, India, Aug. 6, 1830; killed by the insurgent Afridis in the neighborhood of the Khyber pass, Jan. 6.

The reason for the addition of the name of Allan was that a relative left him a legacy with that condition attached to it. His title he inherited from his father, who died before the honors that his country intended for him could be conferred upon him. The son received the title of baronet and a pension in his father's stead. He obtained his commission as an ensign March 31, 1846. When General Havelock started for the relief of Cawnpore and Lucknow young Havelock went with him as A. D. C. At Cawnpore he won the Victoria Cross, and was made a captain of the 10th Regiment. He was wounded on this day, and again on November 19. After his

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er's death he applied to be appointed D. A. A. G. to his old nel, and he was in the thick of the fight at the fall of Luck-. Captain Havelock, now Major Havelock, went under ard to quell the disturbance in the Azimgurh district. The edition ended on October 18 or 20, and on November 25 he off again for more fighting in the Trans-Gogra campaign, time in command of the 1st Regiment of Hodson's Horse d the young lieutenant of September, 1857, was, at the end his little war, in April, 1859, a brevet lieutenant-colonel, had a medal and two ps, and had been times mentioned in atches. He had a f period of rest in land after this; but as off again to fight he first opportunity 863, when he went to the Maori war. ntered parliament in His honorary rank eutenant-general was n him in the Jubilee , when he was cre- K. C. B.

COUNT KALNOKY,
FORMERLY AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

KALNOKY, UNT, formerly im- al minister of for- affairs for Austria- gary (full name, av Siegmund Kal- y de Koros-Patak); at Lettowitz, Mora- Dec. 29, 1832; died rünn, Moravia, Feb. His career was fully ned in "Current ory" at the time of retirement from the gn office in 1895 . 5, p. 441). He was known as the Viennese Bismarck, and a firm supporter of the Triple Alliance.

LAIRD, JOHN, head of the shipbuilding firm, the Messrs. d, of Birkenhead, Eng., who built the blockade-runner bama;" died Jan. 25.

LAZARD, SIMON, founder of the Paris banking house of rd Frères; died Feb. 23.

LIDDELL, VERY REV. HENRY GEORGE, former of Christ Church, Oxford; born in 1811; died Jan. 19. graduated at Christ Church with a double first, '33. He became tutor and later censor of Christ Church, public ex- ner in classics, select preacher and proctor of the Univer- headmaster of Westminster School, member of the Oxford versity Commission (in 1850), domestic chaplain to Prince

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Albert and Chaplain Extraordinary to the Queen. Dr. Liddell succeeded Dr. Gaisford as dean of Christ Church in 1855, and became Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford in 1870. He retired in 1891. His chief work was his Greek lexicon, in collaboration with Dr. Scott, of Balliol. This was first published in 1843. He also wrote a "History of Rome" (1855).

LOCKWOOD, SIR FRANK, Q. C., Liberal M. P. for York City, Eng., since 1885; born in Doncaster, Eng., in 1846; died Dec. 19, 1897. Was educated at Manchester Grammar School, and graduated B. A. at Caius College, Cambridge, '68. Was called to the bar in 1872; became a Q. C. in 1882, and a Bencher in 1887. He was for a time recorder of Sheffield. Was elected member for York in 1885 after two unsuccessful previous candidatures, at King's Lynn in 1880, and York in 1883. Was knighted in 1894. He accompanied Lord Chief Justice Russell to America in 1896, when the latter addressed the American Bar Association at Saratoga, N. Y. (Vol. 6, p. 597).

THE LATE SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD, Q. C., M. P.

MARKS, HENRY STACY, painter; born in London, Eng., Sep. 13, 1829; died Jan. 10. His forte was genre and quaint mediævalism. He became an associate of the Royal Academy in 1871, and an Academician in 1878. Among his principal pictures are "Toothache in the Middle Ages," "Dogberry's Charge to the Watch," "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds," "The Bookworm," "The Spider and the Fly," "A Good Story," "The Old Tortoise," "A Delicate Question," and "Dominicans in Feathers."

MAXWELL, SIR WILLIAM EDWARD, governor of the Gold Coast colony since 1895; born in 1846; died at sea on his way home to England about Dec. 14, 1897.

MEADE, SIR ROBERT HENRY, G. C. B., from 1892 to 1896 permanent under-secretary of state for the colonies (British); born in 1835; died in Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 8.

MIDDLETON, SIR FREDERICK DOBSON, K. C. M. G., C. B., lieut.-general of the British army, formerly commander of the forces in Canada; born in 1825; died in London, Eng., Jan. 24. Was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; became lieutenant in 1848 and captain in 1852. He saw much service in various parts of the world—in New Zealand in the forties, and in the Indian Mutiny, being several times mentioned in dispatches. He was commandant of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, 1874-84; became lieutenant-colonel in 1869, colonel in 1875, major-general in 1885, and lieutenant-general in 1887, when he was retired. He was created a C. B.

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ary) in 1881. He commanded the forces engaged in ng the rebellion in the Northwest Territories of Canada 85. For these services he was mentioned in dispatches, ved the thanks of the senate and house of commons of the inion of Canada, and a Knight Commandership of St. ael and St. George. In 1896 he was appointed to the posi- of Keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London.

ILLAIS, LADY, widow of the late Sir John Millais, presi- of the Royal Acad- and formerly the wife hn Ruskin; died Dec. 97.

THE LATE SIGNOR NICOLINI.

I O R F I T, D R. PBELL, known as "American Chemist;" in Herculaneum, Mo., 19, 1820; died in Lon- Eng., Dec. 8, 1897. educated at Columbian ersity, Georgetown, C.; originated the ical department of the land Institute; and professor of applied istry in the Univer- of Maryland, 1854-8. three years in prac- of his profession in York, he went, in to London, Eng. work while in the ed States included researches in guanos, salts, sugar, the ses of coals, gum, glycerine, etc. Since his residence abroad d devoted more attention to the improvement of technical sses. He was co-editor with Dr. James C. Booth, of the yclopedia of Chemistry."

NICOLINI, SIGNOR ERNEST, husband of Adelina Patti, prima donna; born in Feb., 1834, in Breton; died at Pau, ce, Jan. 18. He was in his time an operatic performer of note. Shortly after Mme. Patti's marriage in 1868 to the uis de Caux, she began to be associated with Signor Nicolini rious professional engagements—notably in Vienna and St. sburg. They carried out many "starring" contracts together, inally in 1886 they were married at Craig-y-Nos, Mme. Pat- state in Wales, each having obtained legal dissolution of a ous marriage.

PALMER, ARTHUR, LL. D., D. C. L., since 1880 profes- of Latin at Trinity College, Dublin; born in Guelph, Ont., 14, 1841; died Dec. 14, 1897. He edited works of Horace, tus, Catullus, Ovid, and other Latin writers, and was recog- as an authority on classical literature.

PEARSON, JOHN LOUGHBOROUGH, architect, since death of Sir John Gilbert, for Westminster Abbey; died 10, 1897. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Acad-

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emy in 1874, and an Academician in 1880. He was the architect for St. George's chapel, Windsor; Lincoln, Bristol, Exeter, Truro, and Peterboro cathedrals.

TAI-WON-KUN, Prince, father of the king of Korea, and for many years a prominent factor in the troubled affairs of the Hermit Kingdom (see Vol. 5, p. 826; Vol. 6, p. 104); reported to have died on Feb. 22. The death of the Princess Tai-Won-Kun, mother of the king, was reported Jan. 10.

THE LATE FREDERICK TENNYSON.

TENNYSON, FREDERICK, poet, eldest brother of the late poet laureate of England, Lord Alfred Tennyson; died Feb. 26. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He early developed a gift for verse, and in 1828 won a medal for a Greek ode in the Sapphic metre. Among is best-known publications are "Days and Hours," "Daphne and Other Poems," "The Isles of Greece (Sappho and Alcæus)," and "Poems of the Day and Year."

TISZA, COUNT LUDWIG, formerly vice-president of the Hungarian Council of Agriculture, and minister of public works. He superintended the rebuilding of the town of Szegedin after the inundation of 1879, which left only 331 houses standing, out of 6,566. He was a brother of Koloman von Tisza, ex-prime minister of Hungary.

VILLIERS, RT. HON. CHARLES PELHAM, Liberal-Unionist M. P. for South Wolverhampton, and known as the "Father of the House of Commons," having been a member continuously since 1835; born Jan. 3, 1802; died in London, Eng., Jan. 16. He was graduated at Cambridge University, B. A., in 1824, M. A. in 1827. In 1827 he was called to the bar. His parliamentary career began in 1835 with his election as member for Wolverhampton. He promptly attacked the Corn Laws, which had already attracted the attention of fiscal reformers. In 1839, the Anti-Corn Law League was founded, numbering among its supporters Cobden, John Bright, Sir William Molesworth, Daniel O'Connell, and others. The agitation grew in importance, and though in 1840, and again in 1842, Mr. Villiers' motions in the House of Commons were rejected, the cause ultimately triumphed in 1846. The success of the movement was as much due to the parliamentary tact of Mr. Villiers as it was to Cobden's economic knowledge and Bright's eloquence. In 1852 he joined Lord Aberdeen's coalition ministry as judge advocate-general, and in 1859 became president of the Poor Law Board in the Palmerston-Russell cabinet. He resigned office in 1866, but continued to represent Wolverhampton to the end.

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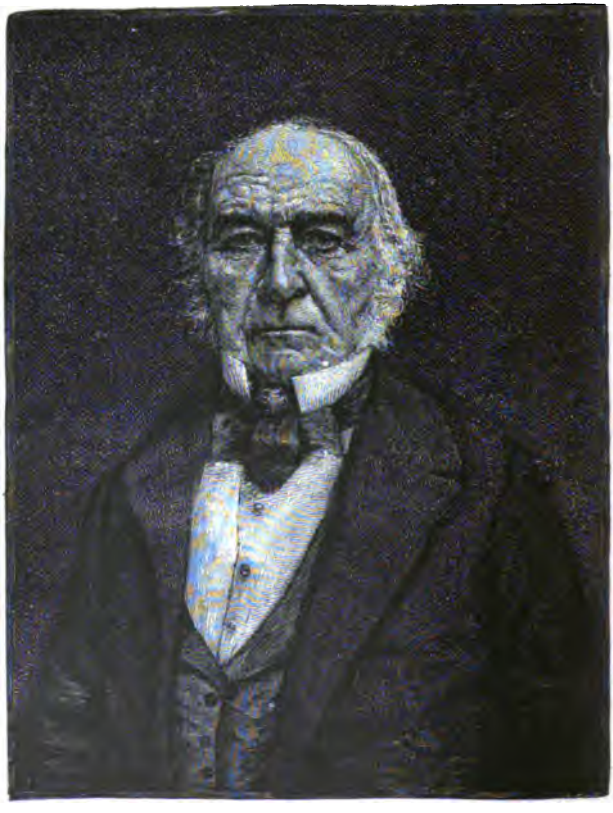

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW

OF

CURRENT HISTORY

VOL. 8. SECOND QUARTER, 1898. NO. 2.

WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.

The "foremost Englishman of his time" is no more with us. It is significant that the words "with us" express not only the British but also the American sentiment at the tidings of the death of Mr. Gladstone on May 19, 1898, at Hawarden Castle, his rural home in Wales. His age was eighty-eight years. Of his eight children seven survive.

Mr. Gladstone's home presented a type of the purest and sweetest domestic life—the life whose air is love. The tender care and watchful sympathy of Mrs. Gladstone have long been known as contributing to her husband an immense equipment of strength for his momentous work on the broad field of national affairs; moreover, the home was suffused with his own personal charm, which was such as to be reckoned by his political foes a dangerous fascination.

Mr. Gladstone, except for the place of his birth, was wholly Scotch. The Gledstane family (Lowland Scottish for Hawkstone) is traced back more than six centuries. Later the name became Gladstones, which was changed to the present form by the premier's father, John Gladstones, who, in 1784, came to Liverpool at the age of twenty. John came only on a business errand for his father, but made so good an impression on an important grain firm that they offered him a clerkship. He accepted, and in after years rose to be a partner, became one of the great merchants of Liverpool, amassed a large fortune, and in 1846 was knighted. John's wife, mother of the premier, was of Highland stock, Anne Robertson, whose descent the genealogists trace from Henry III. of England and Robert Bruce, king of Scotland. She is spoken of as a woman of commanding presence, and of

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an intellectual brilliancy often seen in association with Celtic blood. In her distinguished son—four times governing an empire a hundredfold grander than the England of Henry III.—may have reappeared something of the regal fibre of his mother's personality, joined with his father's sagacity and daring in dealing with large affairs.

For a biographical sketch of Mr. Gladstone, giving the leading incidents in his political and literary career up to his retirement early in 1894, see "Current History," Vol. 3, pp. 655-664.

Mr. Gladstone's retirement from his office as prime minister, announced toward the close of the session on March 3, 1894 (Vol. 4, pp. 73, 187), was the end of his parliamentary career of sixty-three years—an ending not then expected by the public. So long had been his service, and for two-thirds of the period so commanding a figure had he been in all debate, men had unconsciously accepted him as a parliamentary essential, a sort of elemental force inevitably to be taken into account by political friends and foes. Moreover, what may now be termed the audacity of his appeal for justice to Ireland on ethical grounds, that were so far outside of all domains of precedent in British politics that they seemed a menace to the social framework itself, had compelled admiration for his courage, with a new appreciation of his ingenuity and versatility in debate. The agitation which he had led, he was expected to continue. He had begun the session with a small and precarious party majority, whose elements were such that it was liable on any day to disintegrate; while the opposition was a steady and solid force. His Irish Home Rule bill (the second) was known to be impossible of enactment into law against the enormous Conservative majority in the house of lords: this stubborn fact was met by his suggestion, or at least implication, that the will of the people, as expressed by vote in the elective house, would either find or make its way over all obstacles of ancient privilege or precedent, overriding even so venerable a precedent as the prerogative of the peers to share in legislative acts.

Mr. Gladstone's age at this time was eighty-four. At a much earlier stage in life, statesmen, even the few who are ethically radical, begin to grow apt in compromises which seek ways of gradual approach toward that ideal

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tice whose vision had been the inspiration of their mer years. Left out of account here may be the multi- e of statesmen who view statesmanship as scarcely ght else than a science of compromises for either per- al advancement or partisan advantage. Among even ethically radical, the British prime minister of 1894 a marvel. Also his success in that session of the er house was a marvel: he delivered the whole of his e majority solidly for his quite impracticable ideal for ling the Irish problem. His party has had no majority e. In ascribing motives, our words should be cau- s; but the voters seem to have felt that there had been ewhere an overstrain or an unbalance in the form or line of the appeal which had been made to their ideal ustice. The appeal had by various influences been vn into the line of Irish nationalism, instead of keep- to the line of Irish rights under the great nationalism ressed by the British flag. Mr. Gladstone's uncom- nising demand, however, was not in vain. No appeal moral ideal ever is in vain in politics or elsewhere re man is. It freshens and vitalizes the air so that and better things become possible. The party that ely antagonized Mr. Gladstone awaked at his trumpet and, being awakened, is in rapid process of righting ful wrongs under which Ireland has groaned for erations.

We have tarried at this point at the close of the great esman's long career, not to give the story of it, but use his action here illustrates the man. In our use of illustration, however, we are to remember that it btless exaggerated some lines in his mental and polit- portraiture. It is a very old man that we are viewing —a man at an age when, usually, the action fails, as certainly did not; and when courage falters, as his cer- ly did not; and when the vision of lofty and unwaver- ideals grows less positive, as his certainly did not; when the moral enthusiasm, often disappointed, flags, his certainly did not; and when the judgment loses ething of its even poise for the due adjustment of ving interests and measurement of diverse forces, as seems indeed to have done*.

Mr. Gladstone as a statesman stands almost alone when

* For Mr. Gladstone's utterances on Armenia subsequent to his retirement, see , p. 578; Vol. 6, pp. 575, 823; Vol. 7, p. 35.

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his character and career are viewed together. He is himself a class. Others, not very many, stand with him in unfailing conscientiousness, always insisting on the moral issue as finally decisive in governmental action. But these mostly have not stood with him also in his peculiar personal endowments of dignity and cordiality, of oratorical power and intellectual ingenuity, and above all in the combination of courage with tenacity and persistency in crowding forward the specific measure in hand, fearing not anything, never faltering at any menace, with a grand scorn of possible damage to self, to party, or even to national interests—clearing the whole ground of usual debate by simply saying, This is righteousness, this is humanity; therefore this must be done: if it bring down the very heavens, then let them fall and give place for a sky that can hold itself up. He was not unyielding or self-sufficient on minor issues, or issues that at the time were seen by him as minor; but he was apt to trace a moral clue slighted by others in any juncture involving large affairs, and forthwith to rise—some have said, to fall—into a "passion for humanity," which, with whatever other effects, certainly freshened practical politics in the British Isles.

Naturally from this characteristic attitude of his mind the result on his public repute was twofold. The immediate result was often seriously damaging. Not only did men of his own party say repeatedly, He has noble ideals, doubtless, and admirable aims; but he flies too loftily for us to follow: we cannot keep wing with him in such thin air; give us now one who can lead us in returning our men to parliament. His political opponents—politics being usually little concerned with deep moral culture, or with exercise of such Christian virtues as charity in judging the neighbor—said, as for instance when he brought to pass the British surrender of the Transvaal, This man is masquerading for effect; claiming to act for justice, he is moved really by cowardice or by low expediency, fearing lest we may have to fight if we claim our rights in South Africa. Or, for another instance, when he brought forward his Home Rule bills, some said, This man is seeking merely to gain for his falling party the Irish vote in parliament to keep himself in his high office; while others saw in the bills measures to deprive landlords of their proprietary rights, and said,

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ees that his hold on the leading and the thoughtful
h classes is gone, and now he turns to curry favor
the rapidly rising socialist elements that threaten to
erge in lawlessness the ancient institutions of the
h realm.

he other part of the two-fold result on Mr. Glad-
's public repute came more slowly and is more last-
an the part of it above referred to. It was this. The
, even that portion of it that disapproved his prin-
measures and distrusted his political sagacity, dis-
ed as the years went by that the man had a singular
of looking at political situations and questions in a
light, that he was apt to be insistent on national
eousness and on the interests of humanity as he
d them, and that, though his views of these might
far from their view, he had a claim differing from
f the ordinary politician on the public regard. So,
and again, they came back to him, as to a man of
ching moral earnestness and dauntless courage, and
m in the highest place of governmental power. His
appeal, bringing the whole people before the court
t resort known to the soul of man, rallied to him
than once an enthusiasm of support as a hero and
t, and summoned against him an enthusiasm of ha-
and distrust as both a hypocrite and a blunderer.

is far from our province to decide grave questions in
h policy such as those on which Mr. Gladstone's
n has been most severely criticised. It is, however,
each of propriety or of modesty for us to say that it
bable that thoughtful and unbiassed Americans gen-
consider that he might have held the Transvaal
r British control, not so much for Britain's sake as
e sake of South Africa; also that they were and are
unable to see the practicability of some leading pro-
ns in his Irish policy, even had their enactment been
ble. As to his decided and open stand in favor of
rson Davis and secession, since he manfully acknowl-
l his mistake, it is ungenerous for us to say much
than that we quite agree with his acknowledgment,
do with that of nearly a third of our own statesmen
ountrymen who were with him in the mistake. Was
theory of home rule as the only just rule that was
early foreshadowed? Some of his acts were ascribed
any of his opponents at the time to low and selfish

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motives; and some of his admirers have found it not easy to see how a man of his singularly forceful intellect could be so at fault as they deemed him to be. Some considerations which follow bear on this point. Also, it has been suggested that the extraordinary subtlety of his intellect may sometimes have been used, by the intenseness of his moral conviction, in an unconscious ingenuity of reasoning for upholding the course or the cause that had enlisted his sympathies. Ingenious reasoning may mislead the conscience when there is much heat.

This brings us to consider the charge of inconsistency so often made against Mr. Gladstone. Not staying at the commonplace answer that any man who learns much must necessarily show inconsistency—which, by the way, is not a whole truth—we may remember that this man's inconsistency has peculiar features due at once to his extraordinary mental and moral organization, to his inheritance and environment, and to the wonderful period in which his long life was cast, a period of transformation and development unprecedented in all previous history. His intellect had depth and power, yet appears even more notable for quickness of perception and acuteness of action; it sprang promptly to decisions. In the region of the emotions, and the more mysterious region of the ideal, poetic, æsthetic, and ethical sentiments, he had a surpassing sensitiveness. His moral nature was grand, and deep, and controlling. His will was imperial in its administration of all that was in him. All his mental and moral movement tended to intenseness. It has been said of him—and for a rough sketch it may pass—that he had the conscience of a Puritan, the traditionalism of a Roman Catholic in his sentiments of veneration for ancient usages in church and state, and the intrusive sympathy of a Radical for any whom he deemed oppressed by the privileged classes. With such a nature as his, and called to leadership in such a time of universal transition of social power, he could not have been consistent with his own deepest self if he had held himself for a half-century to such consistency as befits the masses of men whom no ideals ever stir to quit the beaten track of social and political conventionalism. His inconsistency is readily seen: is it not, at least a great part of it, to be seen also as infolded in a larger consistency? He moved with the vast tide of British thought. Speaking now not of his

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affiliations so much as of his personal views and
ctions, we may say that entering the field of politics
he opinions of a high Tory, and as a High Church-
not only ecclesiastically, but then also politically,
ews developed first into a moderate Conservatism;
ame his one comprehensive change into a general
ng of the old Whig doctrines, whence the transition
mind was easy, though startling to the public, to a
ceptance of Liberalism, which, in his last years,
veloped along one special line of Radicalism not
nized as the doctrine of any great British political
He has not changed alone: the old Tory party of
uth is dealing to-day with the Irish problem on
ples so liberal as to be in effect radical.
scarcely needs be added that for the work of a polit-
ctician and party leader, Mr. Gladstone was not
lly fitted. Such work offered no fitting field for his
ualities.
uring the last quarter-century the "Puritan con-
e" has been recognized as a troublesome element in
sh politics. Recently the reaction in the Anglican
h toward Rome in worship and as concerns the
ecclesiastical ideal, seems likely to intrude itself
s a question of conscience into political discussion.
wo questions—it is at least conceivable—may com-
o bring into discussion disestablishment. For such
ue Mr. Gladstone has opened the way, though it is
nown that he at all approved disestablishment in
nd. This is instanced only to illustrate how ele-
inconsistent, even antagonistic, found in him a deep
Beginning political life as an extreme Anglican,
ever to his dying hour abating by one jot his delight
e stately ritual and his reverence for the historic
dor of his ancestral church, he became in his later
the great political leader of the Non-conformists.
believed in him; they trusted their interests to his
; they voted for whatever he proposed. It was be-
they saw in him a man who kept in an age of doubt
ld Christian faith which is a consciousness of God
vision of the realm of spiritual facts and force. They
im as an upholder of justice and a believer in lib-

r. Gladstone's personal character was most pure, in
d with his devoutness in Christian observance. His

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manner in society was charming in its unfailing courtesy of the old-fashioned type. He had a personal dignity, not lessened but heightened by his almost deferential manner toward his intellectual inferiors. He had a tenderness almost feminine; but the lion in him was instantly roused by meanness, trickery, or falsehood. To honest opponents he was magnanimous. His splendid gifts of intellect, his wide scholarship, his wonderful memory, his quickness of appreciation and response, made him a fascinating conversationist. Though not easily angered by criticism, yet to take advice was not easy for him with his ardent nature and his forceful will. His literary attainments were in their range and scope amazing, in view of his multifarious social and public duties: he seemed to have read almost everything. He certainly combined a surpassing power of mental concentration with a surpassing capacity of prolonged application. He was master of several languages, ancient and modern; versed in poetic and artistic criticism, at home in history, a strong theological disputant. He is not known to have interested himself deeply in natural science.

Among British parliamentary orators of the closing half-century, Mr. Gladstone holds the highest rank. As a popular orator, if he is excelled by any one it is Mr. Bright. Mr. Gladstone's oratory was specially characterized on its surface by three qualities—a lucidity of exposition of his subject, laying clearly open all its wealth of facts with their elements and bearings; a rhetorical fluency of well-chosen words, which came like an unwasting tide; a dramatic intenseness of feeling and force of delivery, in which the speaker seemed to be delivering not a speech but himself as a whole in heart and mind. These three elements alone would not of themselves have given oratory of the highest rank had they not been inspired by the man's moral enthusiasms and spiritual ideals. The verbal fluency referred to is considered by some critics too redundant, lowering the literary form. This may be agreed to; but the man was not concerning himself with literature; he was moving men. His lucidity of exposition more than forty years ago made his speeches as chancellor of the exchequer interesting as a story when he presented the financial budget, whose discussion had usually been dismally tedious. Lucidity was a quality of his ordinary mental operations: it early gave him repute as an unrivalled financier.

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For several months Mr. Gladstone had not been in his ual superb health. No serious illness, however, was tected; the pain from which he suffered was deemed uralgic, and he sought rest and change of air in the viera and at Bournemouth. At Bournemouth the dis- se took a local development in the face and the nasal gion, which showed its fatal character; and at the end of arch, 1898, he returned to Hawarden to die. The suf- ring, which continued severe till the last fortnight of s life, he bore with utmost patience. In the calm victory Christian faith he received the announcement of the al character of his malady as a message of comfort. n April 18 he came down stairs for the last time. After ay 12 he was confined to his bed; and at the end of a eek of growing feebleness and unconsciousness he ssed peacefully away in the dawn of May 19.

The manifestations of public feeling which his death stantly called forth make it probable that Britain would ot have been so profoundly impressed by the death of y other person except the Queen. Europe and the nited States shared in the feeling. The next day, in oth houses of parliament, the leaders of both parties id earnest tribute to the memory of the great commoner no had refused an earldom. His own party associates oke in eloquent panegyric; but specially noticeable were e words of the Conservative premier, the Marquis of lisbury—"He was ever guided in all his efforts by a fty moral ideal:" "he will be remembered not so much r his political work as for the great example, hardly ralleled in history, of the great Christian statesman." ne Czar of Russia wrote: "The whole civilized world ill mourn the loss of the great statesman whose political ews were so widely human and peaceful."

In accordance with a universal desire, parliament re- uested the Queen to order a public funeral, with inter- ent in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Gladstone had ex- essed no wish except that the funeral should be without owers and "very simple," which was thought not to for- d the interment in the Abbey. The family preferred awarden, but yielded to the national desire. The body y in state two days in Westminster Hall, and was viewed about 300,000 persons. On May 28, the great "tribune the people" was laid to rest near the graves of Chat- m and of Pitt. In such a scene, with such an assem-

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blage, the funeral could scarcely be "very simple," yet the ceremonial was reduced in its pomp of form and in color as far as possible. The whole effect was of grand simplicity. The feeling expressed was a "reverent sympathy," which seemed to fill the Abbey like an atmosphere. The musical service is spoken of as grandly appropriate, and in parts sublime: one of its simple parts was "Rock of Ages," one of Mr. Gladstone's favorite hymns. Among the pall-bearers were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Kimberley, and the Marquis of Salisbury. His body rests in the "temple of silence and reconciliation."

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

When hostilities began, the centre of interest was Havana, which is in west longitude 82°, and "at our doors;" the first great engagement of the war was in Manila bay, distant from Havana 200 degrees, and situate in east longitude 120°. It is not improbable that before the issues of the war are all settled the traditional governmental policies of the United States with regard to "entangling alliances" with foreign countries may undergo a great change; and that the twentieth century may see on this hemisphere a power second to no European power in respect, if not of standing armies, then of naval establishments. Whatever the end may be, the war owes its beginning to the stirring of the deepest and noblest sympathies of the American people by the vision of intolerable misgovernment in Cuba.

Starvation in Cuba.—Perhaps the most noteworthy speech made in the United States senate during the debates upon the situation in Cuba was that of Senator J. M. Thurston (Rep., Neb.), on March 24, who, from his personal observations in the island, described the condition of the "reconcentrados," and made an impassioned plea for armed intervention by the United States.

The reports of certain American newspaper correspondents upon the sufferings of the reconcentrados, had been denied by the Spanish authorities; but Senator Thurston had visited the camps of the unfortunates, and seen with his own eyes the proofs of their truth.

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"The pictures in the American newspapers," he said, "are
ie. They can all be duplicated by the thousands. I never saw,
d, please God I may never again see, so deplorable a sight as
e reconcentrados in the suburbs of Matanzas. I can never for-
t to my dying day the hopeless anguish in their despairing eyes.
uddled about their little bark huts, they raised no voice of ap-
al to us for alms as we went among them. Men, women, and
ldren stand silent, famishing. Their only appeal comes from
ir sad eyes, through which one looks as through an open
ndow into their agonizing souls.

"In Matanzas the people had done all they possibly could do
the reconcentrados, but it was too true that many Matanzas
ople who resided in fine houses scarcely knew where their own
xt meal was to come from. The governor was willing that the
oncentrados should repass the trocha to their homes, but the
eat majority were physically unable to go. Their fate was a
w death by starvation. The governor of Matanzas could see
end to this condition of affairs and could suggest no relief
cept through the United States.

"The government of Spain has not and will not appropriate
e dollar to save these people. They are now being attended,
d nursed, and administered to by the charity of the United
tes. Think of the spectacle! We are feeding these citizens
Spain; we are nursing their sick; we are saving such as can
saved; and yet there are those who still say it is right for us
send food, but we must keep hands off. I say that the time
s come when muskets ought to go with the food.

"I shall refer to these horrible things no further. They are
re. God pity me, I have seen them! They will remain in
mind forever—and this is almost the twentieth century.
rist died nineteen hundred years ago, and Spain is a Christian
ion; she has set up more crosses in more lands, beneath more
es, and under them has butchered more people than all the
ions on earth combined.

"Europe may tolerate her existence as long as the people of
Old World wish. God grant that before another Christmas
rning the last vestige of Spanish tyranny and oppression will
ve vanished from the Western Hemisphere.

* * * * * *

"I do not read my duty from the ticker; I do not accept my
sons in patriotism from Wall Street; I deprecate war. I hope
l pray for the speedy coming of the time when the sword of
soldier will no longer leap from its scabbard to settle dis-
es between civilized nations. But, Mr. President, it is evi-
nt, looking at the cold facts, that war with Spain would not
rmanently depreciate the value of a single American stock or
nd.

* * * * * *

"There are some who lift their voices in the land, and in the
en light of day insist that the Republican party will not act,
they say it sold out to the capitalists and the money-changers
the last national election. It is not so! God forbid! The
en million free men who voted for the Republican party and
William McKinley did not mortgage the honor of this nation
a campaign fund; and if the time ever comes when the Re-

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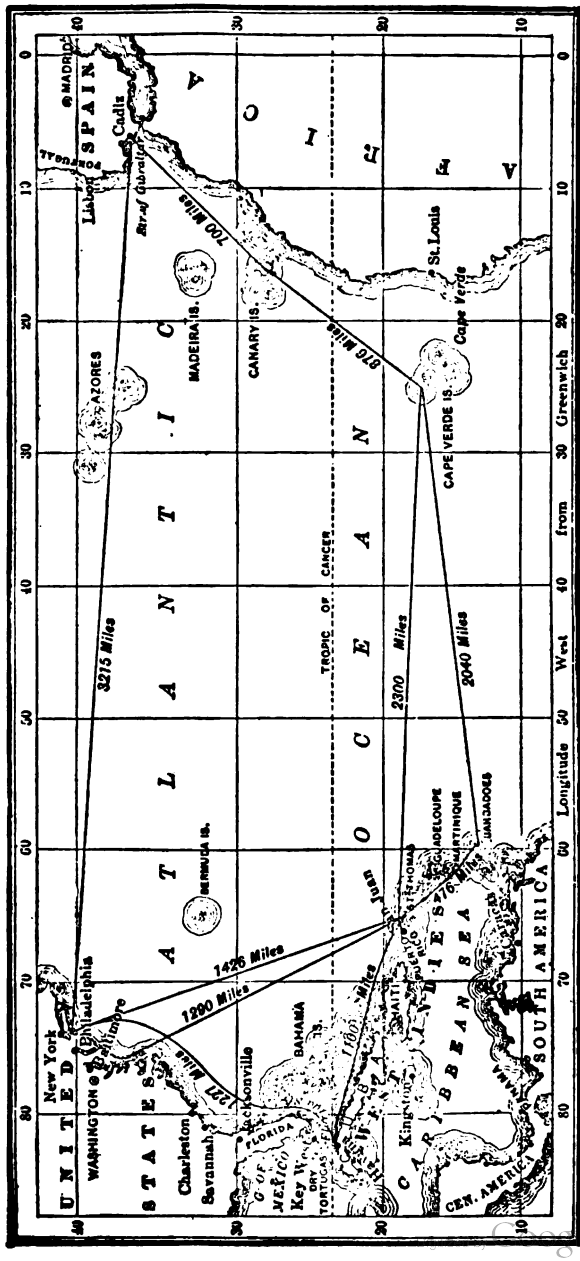

DISTANCE MAP OF ATLANTIC OCEAN, SHOWING STRATEGIC POINTS IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

ican party hesitates in its course of duty because of any un-
anxiety for the welfare of the accumulated wealth of the
on, then let the Republican party be swept from the face
ie earth and be succeeded by some other party, by whatever
e it may be called, which will represent the patriotism, the
esty, the loyalty, and the devotion that the Republican party
bited under Abraham Lincoln in 1861."

A Plea for Peace.—The representatives of six European
ers — Great Bri-
, France, Ger-
y, Austria, Rus-
and Italy—
ed President Mc-
ley, April 7, and
ugh the dean of
corps diplomati-
Sir Julian
ncefote, British
assador, pre-
ed a joint note
uesting that op-
unity might be
rded for further
otiations on be-
of peace. Sir Ju-
Pauncefote, ad-
ssing the presi-
t, said:

ALPHONSO XIII., KING OF SPAIN.

"Mr. President: We
been commis-
ed by the great
ers of Europe,
m we represent here to-day, to approach Your
ellency with a message of friendship and peace at the
ent critical juncture in the relations between the United
es and Spain, and to convey to you the sentiments expressed
he collective note which I have the honor to place in your
ds."

The text of the note is as follows:

"The undersigned, representatives of Germany, Austria-
ngary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, duly author-
in that behalf, address, in the name of their respective gov-
nents, a pressing appeal to the feelings of humanity and mod-
ion of the president and of the American people, in their
ting differences with Spain. They earnestly hope that fur-
negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while securing
maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guarantees for
re-establishment of order in Cuba.

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"The powers do not doubt that the humanitarian and purely disinterested character of this representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American nation."

President McKinley replied as follows:

"The government of the United States recognizes the good-will which has prompted the friendly communication of the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, as set forth in the address of Your Excellencies, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain by affording the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in the island, so terminating the chronic condition of disturbance there which so deeply injures the interests and menaces the tranquillity of the American nation by the character and consequences of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, besides shocking its sentiment of humanity.

"The government of the United States appreciates the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the powers named, and for its part is confident that equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfil a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

The President's War Message.—Congress had for weeks been restive under the check which the president, in the hope of a peaceful settlement, had held over the national legislative bodies, and it was plain that they could not be held back from radical measures much longer. While it was still humanly possible, he had used, in behalf of peace, the full measure of his official and personal influence and power. But at last, on April 11, he addressed to congress a message, in which he asked for authority to intervene for the purpose of stopping the war and securing the establishment of a stable government in the island by use of the military and naval forces of the United States.

The message recounts briefly the history of Cuban insurrections for half a century, the enormous losses thence resulting to American trade, and the expense caused to the United States government in enforcing the neutrality laws. These oft repeated rebellions in Cuba caused irritation, annoyance, and disturbance to our citizens; and the cruel, barbarous, and uncivilized practices of warfare shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of the American people. In the present insurrection the Spanish government had spurned every effort made by President Cleveland and by Mr. McKinley to mediate between Spain and her revolted colonists.

"The war continued unabated. The resistance of the insur-

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WILLIAM McKINLEY,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES,
COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

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s was in no wise diminished. The efforts of Spain were
ased, both by the dispatch of fresh levies to Cuba and by
ddition to the horrors of the strife of a new aid in human
e happily unprecedented in the modern history of civilized
stian peoples. The policy of devastation and concen-
on, inaugurated by the captain-general's 'bando' of Oc-
21, 1896 (Vol. 7, p. 342), in the province of Pinar del
was thence extended to embrace all of the island to
h the power of
ish arms was able
reach by occupa-
or by military
ations. The peas-
, including all
ing in the open
ultural interior,
driven into the
son towns or iso-
places held by
troops. The rais-
and movement of
sions of all kinds
interdicted. The
were laid waste,
ings unroofed and
mills destroyed,
in short, every-
that could deso-
he land and render
unfit for human
ation or support,
commanded by one
e other of the con-
g parties and ex-
d by all the
rs at their dis-
. . . . .

RAYMON BLANCO, CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA

'Long trial has
ed that the object for which Spain has waged
cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may
or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not
and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present
ods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition
n can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of
. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in
f of endangered American interests which give us the right
he duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop.
In view of these facts and of these considerations, I ask the
ress to authorize and empower the president to take meas-
to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between
overnment of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure
e island the establishment of a stable government capable
intaining order and observing its international obligations,
ing peace and tranquillity, and the security of its citizens as
as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the
ed States as may be necessary for these purposes.

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"And, in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued, and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

"The issue is now with congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action.

"Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree of the queen regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

Consular Reports from Cuba.—The president's message was accompanied by a voluminous collection of reports of United States consuls in Cuba—reports withheld for months, though repeatedly called for by congress. It was known that the publication of these reports at an earlier date would have so aroused the indignation of the American people that nothing could delay a declaration of war. Even the collection of the consular reports submitted at last to congress by Mr. McKinley was edited with great care, so as not to shut the door absolutely against a possible appeal for a peaceful settlement. In one of General Lee's reports were contained some statistics of the mortality among the reconcentrados of Santa Clara.

It was there shown that while there were 5,489 deaths in that town in the seven years previous to 1897, which included 1,417 in one year from an epidemic of yellow fever, there were in 1897, owing to the concentration order, 6,981 deaths out of a total population of 14,000. The death rate increased monthly from 78 in January, the month before the concentration order went into effect, until December, when there were 1,011 deaths.

In another report General Lee describes the misery reigning in four towns near Havana.

At Melena del Sur it was impossible for the mayor, owing to the unhealthful conditions prevailing and the want of resources, to relieve the miserable people "who die in great num-

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MAJOR-GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE,
FORMERLY UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL AT HAVANA.

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bers from starvation, fever, and smallpox. There are other towns in the same condition—for example, Guines, Catalina, and Nadruga, whose situation could be in some degree relieved if the country people were allowed to leave the town freely in search of food. In some towns this is entirely prohibited, in others they are obliged to pay a tax. Not having anything to eat, how can they pay a tax? In every town the first thing noticed is the unhealthy condition of the men and their total lack of physical strength."

Consul Barker reports, January 15, on the condition of the people in Santa Clara province:

"In this consulate district a reign of terror and anarchy prevails, which the authorities, if so disposed, are utterly powerless to control or in any measure subdue. Aside from the suffering and desperation caused by the unparalleled destitution, I regard the situation as rapidly assuming a critical stage. As stated heretofore, in no way have the authorities departed from the policy pursued by the late but not lamented General Weyler. Spanish troops, as well as the guerillas, under the cruel chiefs Carreraz, Clavarrietta, and Lazo, continue to despoil the country and drench it with the blood of non-combatants. Although the 'bando' of the captain-general provides that laborers may return to estates, it restricts their operations to those having a garrison."

A telegram from Madrid, April 3, reported an effort at mediation by the Pope between Spain and the United States.

As a preliminary measure, Spain was asked to proclaim a truce or armistice in the war with the insurgents in Cuba: meanwhile the representatives of Spain and the United States could arrange such terms of compromise as would be honorable and satisfactory to both and to the insurgent Cubans.

There were current sundry versions of the story of Papal mediation: the one which was confirmed by subsequent events was telegraphed from Madrid by a correspondent of the Associated Press, who had had an interview with "a high personage of great authority." This high official said:

"There is no Papal telegram whatever. What happened was that the Spanish ambassador at the Vatican was approached by Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal secretary of state, who told him the president of the United States had allowed it to be understood that Papal intervention would be acceptable. The Spanish ambassador telegraphed here to that effect; and thereupon we indicated that, though we had sent a categorical reply to President McKinley, the terms having previously been conceded to the last point consistent with Spain's honor, we were certain the Pope would respect the rights and honor of Spain, and agreed to his intervention. It was impossible for our regular

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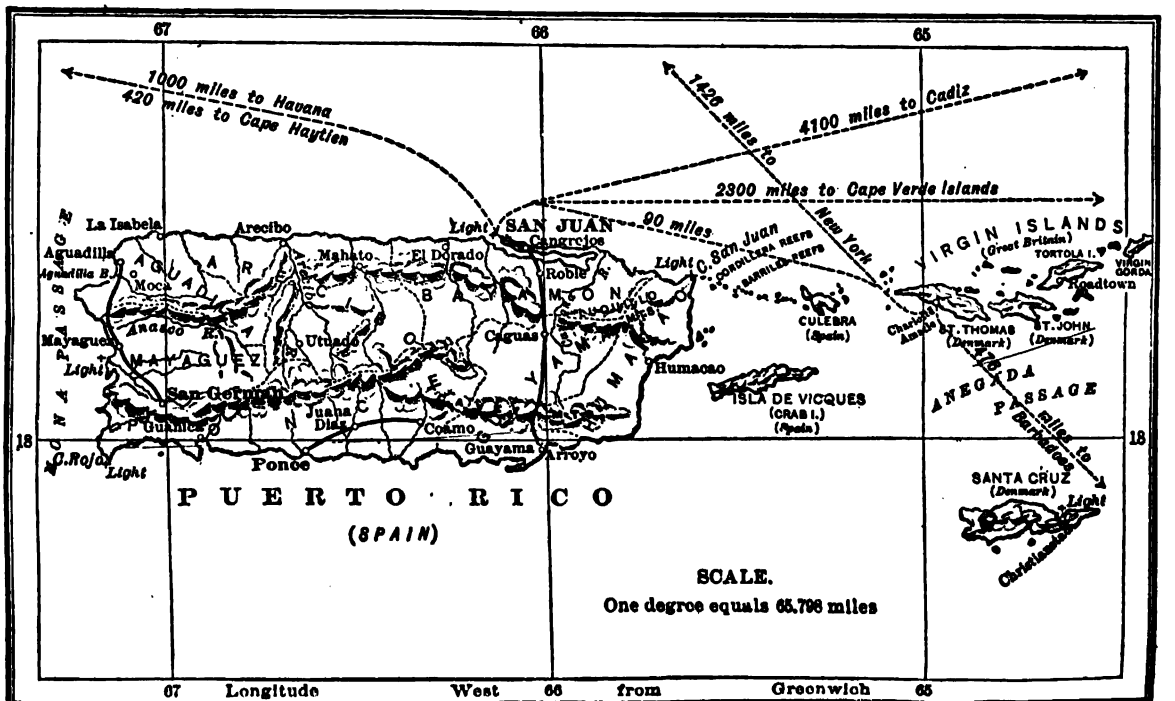

MAP OF PORTO RICO, SHOWING DISTANCES TO OTHER STRATEGIC POINTS.

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army, fighting rebels, to agree to offer an armistice at the suggestion of a certain foreign power; but when the Father of Christendom, without material force, but with vast moral power, offered intervention, we could not refuse accepting, knowing well that reliance might be placed upon his independent judgment. So, not an armistice, but a truce—a truce of God—has been agreed upon.

"This, however, requires action upon the part of the United States consequent to our concession. The rebels have been, not designedly, we believe, assisted and encouraged by the presence of American warships in the neighborhood of the island. A continuance of this would militate against the Pope's good offices and against the hopes of peace. We know President McKinley has worked for peace; but an adverse influence has been growing like a rising tide, and it is now a question whether any barrier or embankment he would set across its progress would be strong enough to withstand its force. Spain has shown her willingness to secure peace by concessions to the last point consistent with her national honor. The future depends upon the power of the American government in controlling hostile public opinion."

CLARA BARTON, LEADER OF THE RED CROSS.

Information of this measure was officially conveyed to the United States minister, General Woodford; and at the same time the Spanish government telegraphed to the Pope that "In view of his urgent request, fortified by a visit of the representatives in Madrid of the six great European powers," instructions had been telegraphed to Captain-General Blanco to issue an armistice proclamation the next day, the duration of the armistice to be as he might decide. It was believed at the Spanish capital that the granting of the armistice could hardly fail of insuring peace. But the confidence of the Spanish government rested on a very weak foundation, namely, the expectation that the American naval forces would be

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thdrawn from Cuban and Philippine waters, and that United States government would counsel the insurnts to refrain from offensive military operations in the antime.

As the armistice was granted at the instance of the wers, as well as of the Pope, the Spanish cabinet count- with much confidence on the support of the powers in e the United States should refuse to recall its squadns or countenance any longer the pretensions of the ban insurgents. The United States ignored the prodings of the Spanish government, and Spain's hopes of ervention by the powers were quickly disappointed.

President Authorized to Make War.—The two houses congress, after protracted and exciting debates in each, ncurred April 19 in the following resolutions, which re sent to the president and the next day approved:

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and the House of Representatives the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

"1.—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ght to be, free and independent.

"2.—That it is the duty of the United States to demand and e government of the United States does hereby demand, that e government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and vernment in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and al forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"3.—That the president of the United States be, and he hereis, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval ces of the United States, and to call into the actual service the United States the militia of the several states, to such ent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

"4.—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition ntention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over l island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its rmination when that is accomplished to leave the governnt and control of the island to its people."

The same day the State Department issued a declaran regarding the international relations of the United tes in the event of war: it is a verbatim copy of the tructions of Secretary Seward in 1861 to the American resentative at Vienna:

"In the event of hostilities between the United States and in, it will be the policy of this government not to resort to vateering. The government will adhere to the following s:

"1.—The neutral flag covers enemies' goods with the exceps of contraband of war.

"2.—Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to fiscation under enemies' flag.

"3.—Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective."

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War Begun.—The Spanish minister at Washington, Sr. Polo y Bernabé, demanded his passports immediately after the signing of the declaration of congress by the president. The next day (April 21) the Spanish government declared diplomatic relations with the United States at an end, and the American minister left Madrid, having missed the opportunity of presenting the American ultimatum before his passports were handed to him. A state of war now existed, and Commodore Sampson's fleet was ordered into Cuban waters.

A blockade of the principal ports of Cuba was proclaimed by the president April 22. The blockade was to involve "the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast."

"An efficient force," said the president's proclamation, "will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid. Any neutral vessel approaching any of said ports or attempting to leave the same, without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade, will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will indorse on her register the fact, and the date of such warning, where such indorsement was made; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter any blockaded port she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize as may be deemed advisable.

"Neutral vessels lying in any of said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed thirty days to issue therefrom."

Many vessels, steam and sail, mostly Spanish, were seized by the blockading fleet during the first weeks of the blockade.

On April 23 the president issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteer soldiers to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. A second call for volunteers was issued May 25 for 75,000 men additional.

Spanish Report on the "Maine."—The report of the Spanish naval commission which investigated the destruction of the "Maine" in Havana harbor is, as was to be expected, directly contradictory of the report of the United States naval court of inquiry (p. 28). A synopsis of the Spanish report was published by the United States government, March 28, as follows:

"The report contains declarations made by ocular witnesses and experts. From these statements it clearly deduces and proves the absence of all those attendant circumstances which are invariably present on the occasion of the explosion of a torpedo.

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COMMODORE WILLIAM T SAMPSON, U. S. N.
ACTING REAR-ADMIRAL IN COMMAND OF NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

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"The evidence of witnesses comparatively close to the 'Maine' at the moment is to the effect that only one explosion occurred; that no column of water was thrown in the air; that no shock to the side of the nearest vessel was felt, nor on land was any vibration noticed, and that no dead fish were found.

"The evidence of the senior pilot of the harbor is that there is abundance of fish in the harbor, and this is corroborated by other witnesses. The assistant engineer of works states that after explosions made during the execution of works in the harbor he has always found dead fish.

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CAPTAIN C. D. SIGSBEE, U. S. N.,
COMMANDING THE AUXILIARY CRUISER "ST. PAUL,"
FORMERLY IN COMMAND OF THE "MAINE."

"The divers were unable to examine the bottom of the 'Maine,' which was buried in the mud, but a careful examination of the sides of the vessel, the rents and breaks in which all point outward, shows, without a doubt, that the explosion was from the inside.

"A minute examination of the bottom of the harbor around the vessel shows absolutely no sign of the action of a torpedo, and the Fiscal (Judge-Advocate) of the commission can find no precedent for the explosion of the storage magazine of a vessel by a torpedo.

"The report makes clear that, owing to the special nature of the proceedings following and the absolute respect shown for the extra-territoriality of the 'Maine,' the commission has been prevented from making such an examination of the inside of the vessel as would determine even the hypothesis of the internal origin of the accident. This is to be attributed to the regrettable refusal to permit the necessary co-operation of the Spanish commission, both with the commander and crew of the 'Maine' and the different American officers commissioned to investigate the causes of the accident, and later on with those employed in salvage work.

"The report finishes by stating that an examination of the inside and outside of the 'Maine' as soon as such examination may be possible, as also of the bottom where the vessel rests, will prove that, supposing the remains (of the wreck) not to be totally or partially altered, in the process of extraction, the explosion was undoubtedly due to some interior cause."

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nd of Reconcentration.—A decree of Captain-Gen- Blanco, dated March 30, ordered a cessation of the y of reconcentration in the four provinces of Pinar Rio, Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara.

he reason assigned for the issuance of the decree was that, e combined action of arms and conciliation through the ishment of autonomy, there now existed a good measure urity and peace. The people were therefore to be restored eir homes—or at least to be permitted to go whither they d and to engage in such labor as they might choose. the preamble, which recites these reasons for putting an o the reconcentration camps, follow these five articles:

—After the publication of this order the reconcentrados and families will be allowed to return home in the four prov- given above.

—This article orders all relief committees and civil and mil- authorities to facilitate the workings of the decree, and o aid the reconcentrados in selecting and securing new s.

—Directs the colonial government, through its secretaries inor officers, to prepare to execute all necessary orders, to e for the country people work on public improvements, and o give food, by economical kitchens, to all the suffering, ion being called to those on the small country estates.

—All the expenses over and above the funds now in the s of the committees are to be provided for under the head extraordinary war credit.

—All former orders of reconcentration are abrogated.

Whether and how far the decree produced any better- t in the lot of the reconcentrados cannot be deter- d from the information at hand.

pain's War Policy.—The Spanish government pub- d a decree, April 24, announcing a state of war exist- between Spain and the United States. Concerning right and practice of privateering, the Spanish gov- ment says:

'There is an opinion that the fact that we have not adhered e Declaration of Paris does not exempt us from the duty of ecting the principles therein enunciated. The principle n unquestionably refused to admit then was the abolition of teering. The government now considers it most indispen- to make absolute reserve on this point, in order to main- our liberty of action and uncontested right to have recourse rivateering when we consider it expedient, first, by organ- immediately a force of cruisers, auxiliary to the navy, h will be composed of vessels of our mercantile marine and equal distinction in the work of our navy. . . .

'The Spanish government, upholding its right to grant let- of marque, will at present confine itself to organizing, with essels of the mercantile marine, a force of auxiliary cruisers, h will co-operate with the navy, according to the needs of ampaign, and will be under naval control.

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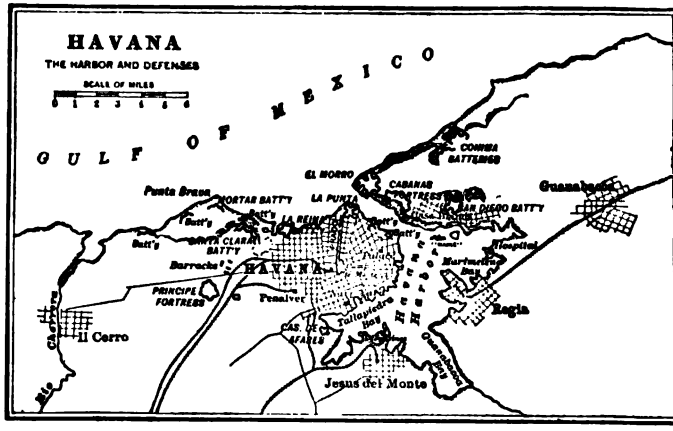
"In order to capture the enemy's ships and confiscate the enemy's merchandise and contraband of war under whatever form, the auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction, in accordance with international law and the regulations which will be published."

Warlike Operations.—The first attack of the American fleet upon any Spanish hold in Cuba was made at Matanzas, April 27, when Admiral Sampson ordered a bombardment of some earthworks, in the construction of which the Spanish garrison was engaged. For about a quarter of an hour the guns of the "New York," "Puritan," and "Cincinnati" played upon the new earthworks



and the other defenses of the harbor, silencing the Spanish batteries. No one was hurt on the ships. There were similar bombardments of coast defenses, notably those of Havana; but apparently without serious injury to the Spanish forces or works.

The first fatal casualty on the American side since the opening of the war occurred in the harbor of Cardenas, May 11. The torpedo boat "Winslow," the converted revenue cutter "Hudson," and the gunboat "Wilmington" entered the harbor, intending to destroy or capture three Spanish gunboats. While the "Winslow" was within 1,500 yards of the shore, preparing an attack on one of the gunboats, a masked battery opened fire on her. A ten-inch shell struck the "Winslow," wrecking her steering gear and rendering her helpless; yet with her three

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REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N.,
COMMANDING ASIATIC STATION.

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guns she replied vigorously to the fort, till another ten-inch shell struck the little vessel, wrecking her forward boiler. Seeing the disabled condition of the "Winslow," the "Hudson" steamed to her to tow her out of the range of the battery. But as the hawser from the "Hudson" drew taut, another shell fell and exploded among the group of men who had been working at it on the "Winslow." Of these, five were killed on the spot, among them Ensign Worth Bagley; the commander of the "Winslow" and four men were wounded.

Naval Victory at Manila.—The American squadron in Chinese waters, under command of Commodore George Dewey, sailed from Hong-Kong for Manila, April 28. The vessels in the squadron were:

"Olympia," flagship, first-class protected cruiser; 5,800 tons; launched 1892; speed 21 knots; battery, four 8-inch rifles, ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns, fourteen 6-pounder, six 1-pounder, four machine guns, and six torpedo tubes.

"Baltimore," second rate; 4,600 tons; speed, 20.6; battery, four 8-inch, six 6-inch rifles, four 6-pounder rapid-fire, two 3-pounder, two 1-pounder, two 1.8-inch, two 1.4-inch, six machine guns, and five torpedo tubes.

"Boston," second rate; 3,189 tons; speed 15 knots; battery, two 8-inch, six 6-inch rifles, two 6-pounder rapid-fire, two 3-pounder, two 1-pounder, two 1.8-inch, two 1.4-inch, and two machine guns.

"Raleigh," second rate; 3,182 tons; speed 19 knots; battery, one 6-inch and ten 5-inch rapid-fire rifles, eight 6-pounder, four 1-pounder, two machine guns, and one torpedo tube.

"Concord," third rate; 1,700 tons; speed 17 knots; battery, six 6-inch rifles, two 6-pounder rapid-fire, two 3-pounder, one 1-pounder, four machine guns, and two torpedo tubes.

"Petrel," fourth rate; 890 tons; speed, 13.7 knots; battery, four 6-inch guns, two 3-pounder rapid-fire, one 1-pounder, and four machine guns.

"McCulloch," revenue cutter; "Nanshan," collier; "Zafiro," supply vessel.

Total personnel, officers and men, 1,694.

The Spanish naval force in the harbor of Manila comprised the following ships:

"Reina Cristina," flagship, 3,520 tons; built 1886; speed 17 1-2 knots; battery, six 6.2-inch Hontoria guns, two 2.7-inch and three 2.2-inch rapid-fire rifles; two 1.5-inch, six 3-pounder, two machine guns, and five torpedo tubes.

"Castilla," 3,342 tons; built 1881; 14 knots; battery, four 5.9-inch Krupp rifles, two 4.7-inch, two 3.3-inch, four 2.9-inch rapid fires, eight rapid-fire guns, two machine guns, and two torpedo tubes.

"Velasco," 1,152 tons; 14.3 knots; battery, three 5.9-inch Armstrong rifles, two 2.7-inch Hontorias, and two machine guns.

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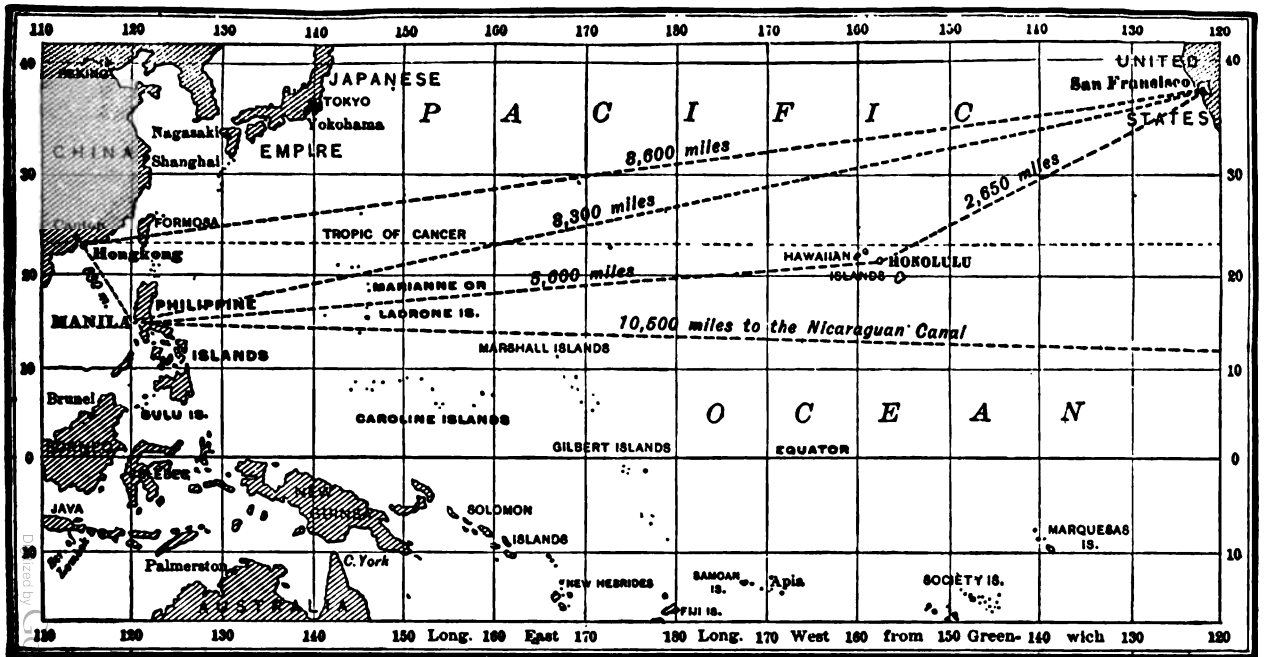

DISTANCE MAP OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN, SHOWING STRATEGIC POINTS.

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"Don Antonia de Ulloa," 1,130 tons; speed, 14 knots; battery, four 4.7-inch Hontorias, two 2.7-inch rapid-fire, five machine guns, and two torpedo tubes.

"Don Juan De Austria," 1,130 tons; speed, 14 knots; battery, four 4.7-inch Hontorias, three 2.2-inch rapid-fire, two 1.5-inch, five machine guns, and three torpedo tubes.

"General Lezo" and "El Cano," gun vessels, 524 tons; built 1885; speed, 11 knots. The "General Lezo" has two Hontoria rifles of 4.7-inch calibre, one 3.5-inch, two small rapid-fire, and one machine gun, and two torpedo tubes. The "El Cano," three 4.7-inch guns, two small rapid-fire, two machine guns, and one torpedo tube.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO,
COMMANDING SPANISH FLEET AT MANILA.

"Marques del Duero," dispatch-boat; 500 tons; speed, 10 knots; one smooth-bore 6.2-inch calibre, two 4.7-inch, and one machine gun.

"Isle de Cuba" and the "Isla de Luzon," small gunboats. They are of 1,030 tons displacement, 16 knots; four 4.7-inch Hontorias, four 6-pounder rapid-fire, two 3-pounder, two machine guns, and three torpedo tubes.

"Isla De Mindanao," mailboat.

Total personnel, 1,734 officers and men.

Intelligence of the naval battle at Manila was first received from Madrid, and claimed the advantage for the Spanish, while admitting the loss of two of the Spanish ships. On receipt of the report of a "victory," the minister of marine telegraphed congratulations to the Spanish admiral, Montojo, and "the valorous crews of the Spanish squadron under fire of superior warships." But before the day (May 1) was out, further particulars of the fight reached the Spanish capital, and at midnight the city was in great excitement, for between the lines of the bulletins reporting victory was read disastrous defeat. Meanwhile the American commander had severed the telegraph cable from Manila to Hong-Kong. Commodore Dewey's first dispatch to the secretary of the navy was written on the day of the victory, but had to be taken to

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ong-Kong for transmission by cable. It was received Washington May 7, and was as follows:

"Manila, May 1.—Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak is morning. Immediately engaged the enemy, and destroyed e following Spanish vessels: 'Reina Cristina,' 'Castilla,' 'Don ntonio de Ulloa,' 'Isla de Luzon,' 'Isla de Cuba,' 'General Lezo,' Iarques del Duera,' 'Cano,' 'Velasco,' 'Isla de Mindanao,' a nsport, and water battery at Cavité. The squadron is unin-red, and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means telegraphing is to American consul at Hong-Kong. I shall mmunicate with him. DEWEY."

THE PHILLIPINE ISLANDS A D MANILA BAY.

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A second dispatch was received on the same day:

"Cavité, May 4.—I have taken possession of naval station at Cavité, on Philippine islands. Have destroyed the fortifications at bay entrance, paroling the garrison. I control bay completely, and can take city at any time. The squadron is in excellent health and spirits. Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy. One hundred and fifty killed, including captain of 'Reina Cristina.' I am assisting in protecting Spanish sick and wounded; 250 sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents.
"DEWEY."

The secretary of the navy then expressed to Commodore Dewey, his officers and men, the president's thanks, on behalf of the American people, for the "splendid achievement and overwhelming victory," and added: "In recognition, he has appointed you acting admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress."

Admiral Dewey's official report of the battle is dated Cavité, May 4. The history of the memorable victory is best told in his own words. After enumerating the precautions taken against all kinds of surprises, he says:

"Entered the south channel at 11.30 p. m. of April 30, steaming in column at eight knots. After half the squadron had passed, a battery on the south side of the channel opened fire, none of the shots taking effect. The 'Boston' and the 'McCulloch' returned the fire. The squadron proceeded across the bay at slow speed and arrived off Manila at daybreak, and was fired upon at 5:15 A. M. by three batteries at Manila and two near Cavité, and by the Spanish fleet anchored in an approximately east and west line across the mouth of Baker bay, with their left in shoal water in Canacao bay.

"The squadron then proceeded to the attack. The flagship 'Olympia,' under my personal direction, leading, followed at distance by the 'Baltimore,' the 'Raleigh,' the 'Petrel,' the 'Concord,' and the 'Boston,' in the order named, which formation was maintained throughout the action. The squadron opened fire at 5:41 A. M. While advancing to the attack, two mines were exploded ahead of the flagship, too far to be effective. The squadron maintained a continuous and precise fire at ranges varying from 5,000 to 2,000 yards, countermarching in a line approximately parallel to that of the Spanish fleet. The enemy's fire was vigorous, but generally ineffective. Early in the engagement two launches put out toward the 'Olympia' with the apparent intention of using torpedoes. One was sunk and the other disabled by our fire, and beached before an opportunity occurred to fire torpedoes.

"At 7 A. M. the Spanish flagship 'Reina Cristina' made a desperate attempt to leave the line and come out to engage at short range, but was received with such galling fire, the entire battery of the 'Olympia' being concentrated upon her, that she was barely able to return to the shelter of the point. The fires

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ted in her by our shells at this time were not extinguished
l she sank. . . . The three batteries at Manila had kept up
ontinuous report from the beginning of the engagement,
ch fire was not returned by this squadron. The first of these
eries was situated on the south mole head, at the entrance
he Pasig river. The second on the south bastion of the
ed city of Manila, and the third at Malate, about one-half
further south.

"At this point I sent a message to the governor-general to
effect that if the batteries did not cease firing the city would
helled. This had the effect of silencing them. At 7:35 A.
I ceased firing and withdrew the squadron for breakfast.

"At 11:16 A. M. returned to the attack. By this time the
nish flagship and almost the entire Spanish fleet were in
es. At 12:30 P. M. the squadron ceased firing, the batteries
g silenced and the ships sunk, burned, and deserted. At
P. M. the squadron returned and anchored off Manila, the
rel' being left behind to complete the destruction of the
ler gunboats, which were behind the point of Cavité. This
was performed by Commander E. P. Wood in the most
ditious and complete manner possible. The Spanish lost
following vessels:

"Sunk—'Reina Christina,' 'Castilla,' 'Don Antonio de
a.'

"Burned—'Don Juan de Austria,' 'Isla de Luzon,' 'Isla de
a,' 'General Lezo,' 'Marques del Ducro,' 'El Correo' [pos-
'El Cano'], 'Velasco,' and 'Isla de Mindanao' (transport).

"Captured—'Rapido' and 'Hercules' (tugs), and several
l launches.

"I am unable to obtain complete accounts of the enemy's
d and wounded, but believe their losses to be very heavy.
'Reina Cristina' alone had 150 killed, including the cap-
and ninety wounded. I am happy to report that the dam-
done to the squadron under my command was inconsider-
There were none killed and only seven men in the squad-
very slightly wounded. . . . Several of the vessels were
ck and even penetrated, but the damage was of the slightest
the squadron is in as good condition now as before the
le.

"I beg to state to the department that I doubt if any com-
der-in-chief was ever served by more loyal, efficient, and
nt captains than those of the squadron now under my com-
d. Captain Frank Wildes, commanding the 'Boston,' vol-
ered to remain in command of his vessel, although his re-
rrived before leaving Hong-Kong. Assistant Surgeon Kin-
erger, of the 'Olympia,' and Gunner J. C. Evans, of the
ston,' also volunteered to remain after orders detaching them
arrived. The conduct of my personal staff was excellent.
mmander B. P. Lamberton, chief of staff, was a volunteer for
position and gave me most efficient aid. Lieutenant Brum-
flag lieutenant, and Ensign W. P. Scott, aid, performed their
es as signal officers in a highly creditable manner. The 'Olym-
being short of officers for the battery, Ensign H. H. Cald-
, flag secretary, volunteered for and was assigned to a sub-
sion of the 5-inch battery. J. L. Stickney, formerly an offi-

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cer in the United States navy, and now correspondent for the New York 'Herald,' volunteered for duty as my aid, and rendered valuable services. I desire specially to mention the coolness of Lieutenant C. G. Calkins, the navigator of the 'Olympia,' who came under my personal observation, being on the bridge with me throughout the entire action and giving the ranges to the guns with an accuracy that was proven by the excellency of the firing. On May 2, the day following the engagement, the squadron again went to Cavité, where it remains.

"On the 3d the military forces evacuated the Cavité arsenal, which was taken possession of by a landing party. On the same day the 'Raleigh' and the 'Baltimore' secured the surrender of the batteries on Corregidor island, paroling the garrison and destroying the guns. On the morning of May 4 the transport 'Manila,' which had been aground in Baker bay, was towed off and made a prize."

On May 9 President McKinley sent to congress a message, in which, after reciting the chief incidents of the battle of Manila harbor, he recommended that congress shall make official recognition of Admiral Dewey's most distinguished services:

"The magnitude of this victory can hardly be measured by the ordinary standards of naval warfare. Outweighing any material advantage is the moral effect of this initial success. At this unsurpassed achievement the great heart of our nation throbs, not with boasting or with greed of conquest, but with deep gratitude that this triumph has come in a just cause, and that by the grace of God an effective step has thus been taken toward the attainment of the wished-for peace. To those whose skill, courage, and devotion have won the fight, to the gallant commander and the brave officers and men who aided him, our country owes an incalculable debt.

"Feeling as our people feel and speaking in their name, I at once sent a message to Commodore Dewey, thanking him and his officers and men for their splendid achievement and overwhelming victory, and informing him that I had appointed him an acting rear-admiral.

"I now recommend that, following our national precedents and expressing the fervent gratitude of every patriotic heart, the thanks of congress be given Acting Rear-Admiral George Dewey, of the United States navy, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, and to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry in the destruction of the enemy's fleet and the capture of the enemy's fortifications in the bay of Manila."

The same day congress passed a joint resolution, "tendering thanks to Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., and to the officers and men under his command." And a bill was passed increasing the number of rear-admirals from six to seven, to provide for Commodore Dewey's promotion. Congress furthermore, by joint resolution,

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d to Admiral Dewey a sword of honor and to his rades medals commemorative of the victory.

DEWEY, GEORGE, rear-admiral, U. S. N., was born in tpelier, Vt., Dec. 26, 1837. He belongs to the ninth genera- the first Dewey from England having come to Dorchester ne Massachusetts Bay colony in 1633. His father was a to-do country doctor, and of him "the hero of Manila" has n said, that of all of the great and public men that he has his father stands first in character. To this father the great ral, Farragut, said in New York: "Your son George is a hy and a brave officer. He has an honorable record and e day will make his mark."

When a youth, Admiral Dewey lived in the country, know- but little of the sea until after his appointment to a naval tship, in 1854. He graduated from the Naval Academy at apolis, '58, in a class which included a great number of g men who have since distinguished themselves in the naval ce. As a midshipman, he was sent to the European sta- cruising for two years in the Mediterranean on the "Wa- ." In 1860 he returned to Annapolis to be examined for a mission; and his standing, combined with that of his gradu- n, gave him a final rating of third in his class.

One week after the firing on Fort Sumter, Dewey received commission as a lieutenant, and joined the Gulf squadron, which Farragut raised his flag in 1862. He particularly nguished himself on board the "Mississippi" at the passage ne batteries of St. Philip and Jackson in April, 1862, in Far- t's advance on New Orleans. After the war Lieutenant- mander Dewey served for two years on the European squad- In 1870 he received his first command, that of the "Nar- nsett." We next find him in command of the "Juanita" of Asiatic squadron. Attaining his captaincy in 1884, he was ored by receiving the "Dolphin," which was among the vessels in our new navy. From the "Dolphin," in 1885, tain Dewey went to the "Pensacola," then flagship of the opean squadron. Since 1888, he has occupied various re- nsible position on shore, such as member of the Light- se Board and chief of the Bureau of Equipment. On Feb. 896, he was commissioned as commodore, and at about the e time was made president of the Board of Inspection and vey. This place he held until given command of the Asiatic on at the beginning of the present year.

Altogether, Admiral Dewey has seen sixteen years of ser- at sea, while he has done duty on shore for more than nty-three years. He is regarded as one of the strictest dis- narians of the navy; and those who have served under him that he is a born strategist and fighter, a clear-headed and ul commanding officer. Socially he is much liked; is one ne finest looking men in the navy; is a great huntsman and man; a daring horseman; and an all-round athlete.

In 1867, while on duty at Portsmouth, Dewey became en- ed to Miss Susy Goodwin, daughter of Ichabod Goodwin, wn as the "fighting governor" of New Hampshire. They e married, but in 1872, Mrs. Dewey died, leaving a son,

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George Goodwin Dewey. This son has not followed the father's career, but, after graduating at Princeton, embarked in business in New York city.

The first expedition to carry reinforcements of men and war material to Admiral Dewey—the first American army to sail across the sea—sailed from San Francisco, Cal., May 25. The expedition consisted of three steamships, having on board 2,500 soldiers, under command of Brigadier-General Anderson. The transports carried supplies to last for a year, and a great quantity of ammunition and naval stores. On May 21 the cruiser "Charleston" had sailed from San Francisco to join Admiral Dewey's fleet.

The Philippine Islands.—The Philippines constitute one of the greatest archipelagoes of the globe.

They are situate in the north tropic zone, and have on the west the China sea and on the east the Pacific ocean. The principal ports are Manila, in the island of Luzon, and Ilo-ilo and Cebu, each on islands bearing those names. The native inhabitants are chiefly of the Malay race. An important element of the population is the Chinese. There is hardly a commune in the islands but has a number of Chinese, mostly of mixed blood (mestizos): petty trade and banking is almost entirely in their hands.

The archipelago was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Magalhaens (Magellan) in 1521; it became a Spanish possession in 1565, and then the islands got the name of Philippine islands from the name of the reigning Spanish king, Philip II. Revolts of the natives against the Spanish government have been frequent; the latest insurrection was in 1896-7 (Vol. 6, pp. 695, 942; Vol. 7, pp. 215, 479, 731, 990), and was officially declared ended in December, 1897 (p. 208); but the embers of the rebellion still glowed; and, when Admiral Dewey's squadron entered Manila harbor, the insurgents on a wide scale took up arms again. In the remote mountainous parts even of the principal island are tribes that never acknowledged Spanish authority—unsubdued savages, reputed to number more than 600,000. The population of all the islands is estimated at 8,000,000.

Before the days of Spanish rule there was considerable commercial intercourse between the Philippines and China and Japan; but this, which would naturally have developed enormously if the Spanish trade between Manila and America had been left free, was interrupted, and at times almost completely stopped by absurd restrictions devised to secure to Spain a monopoly of the American trade. For a long period, only a single galleon, and that under government supervision, was allowed to proceed yearly from Manila to Acapulco, the value of the cargo each way being restricted within a prescribed sum. Direct trade with Europe, via the Cape of Good Hope, began in 1764; but, as if the exclusion from it of all except Spanish ships

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MAJOR-GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT,
COMMANDING UNITED STATES LAND FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES

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was not sufficient, in 1785 a monopoly of this commerce was bestowed on the Royal Company of the Philippines.

With the close of the eighteenth century a certain amount of liberty began to be conceded to foreign vessels. The first English commercial house was established in Manila in 1809, and in 1834 the monopoly of the Royal Company expired. Manila remained the only port for foreign trade till 1842, when Cebu was also opened. Jamboanga (Mindanao), Ilo-ilo (Panaya), Sual (Luzon), Legazpi or Albany (Luzon), and Tacloban (Leyte), are now in the same category; but only Manila, Ilo-ilo, and Cebu have proved of real importance, as they are the only ports where foreign-bound vessels have hitherto loaded.

CAPT. ROBLEY D. EVANS ("FIGHTING BOB"), OF THE U. S. S. "IOWA."

The exports from the United States to the Philippines have been very insignificant, although our imports from the islands have often reached large proportions. The principal articles exported from this country to the Philippines are flour, petroleum, leather goods, iron and steel, etc. Imports from the Philippines are chiefly sugar and hemp. The following table shows the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Philippines during the period of ten years, 1888 to 1897:

COMMERCE OF UNITED STATES AND PHILIPPINES.

	U. S. Imports from Islands.	Exports to Islands.
1888	$10,268,278	$165,903
1889	10,583,172	179,647
1890	11,592,627	122,276
1891	5,167,209	124,572
1892	6,308,653	60,914
1893	9,159,857	154,378
1894	7,008,342	145,466
1895	4,731,366	119,215
1896	4,962,857	162,446
1897	4,383,740	94,597

The principal articles of import into the Philippines, which come almost entirely from Spain, Great Britain, Germany, and France, are chemicals and drugs, $800,000; cotton yarns, $2,500,000; cotton piece goods, $8,250,000; cotton knitted goods, $1,10[illegible]

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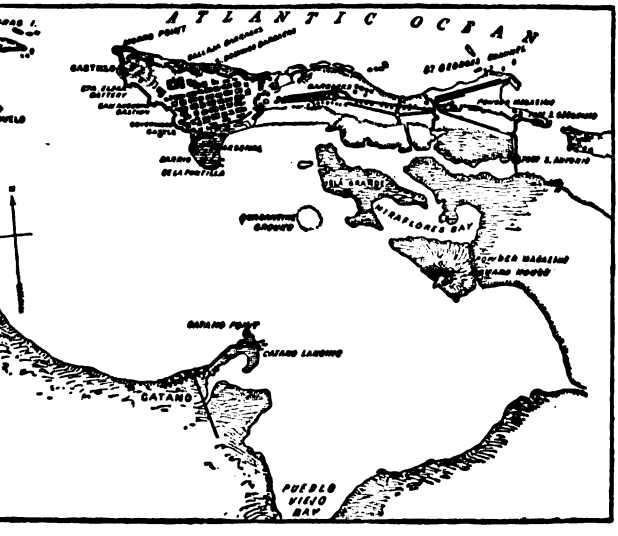
silk goods, $500,000; printing and writing paper, $475,000; s and shoes, $100,000; spirits and liquors, $340,000; pre- ed fruits and confectionery, $600,000; umbrellas, $310,000; $545,000, etc.

Bombardment of San Juan Forts.—The forts in the har- of San Juan de Porto Rico were visited with a three rs' bombardment, May 12, by a part of Admiral Samp- s fleet, comprising the "Iowa," "Indiana," "New k," "Terror," "Amphitrite," "Detroit," "Mont- ery," "Wampatuck," and "Porter." The engagement



THE HARBOR OF SAN JUAN.

an at 5:15 A. M., and ended at 8:15. The injury to defenses of the harbor were considered serious by niral Sampson, but no definite particulars were ob- able.

The purpose of the attack was, as stated by Admiral Samp- "to administer punishment." "I could have taken San ," he added, "but I have no force to hold it. I came for Spanish fleet"—that from Cape Verde,—"and not for San ." Two men were killed and seven wounded. Some of the ls from the fleet reached the city of San Juan, but no great age seems to have been done.

Cervera's Squadron Trapped.—On May 19 Admiral vera's squadron, which had lain for weeks at the Cape

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de Verde islands entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. On receipt of this intelligence at Madrid there was universal rejoicing, and Captain Aunon, minister of marine, declared the feat to be "an immense triumph for the Spanish navy; and that the sailors who executed the movement and those who planned it are worthy of all praise." The squadron comprised the following ships: "Vizcaya," "Almirante Oquendo," "Infanta Maria Teresa," "Cristobal Colon," "Furor," "Pluton" (the last two torpedo gunboats). The squadron had eluded the squadrons of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, which had been waiting and watching for its coming into Cuban or Porto Rican waters; and Cervera was in Santiago harbor for several days before Commodore Schley (who had spent three days before Cienfuegos, believing the Spaniard was there) got sure intelligence of the arrival of the Spanish fleet. Schley, with his "flying squadron," now made all haste to Santiago, to cut off Cervera from the possibility of escape. Soon Admiral Sampson arrived with his main squadron; and the entire fleet kept watch and ward continually before the entrance to the harbor, with frequent bombardment of the forts on the east and west side. The mouth of the harbor being strongly protected by torpedoes, no attempt was made to enter; the arrival of a land force for an attack upon the enemy's rear was expected.

ADMIRAL CERVERA, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SPANISH NAVY.

A most gallant but ineffectual attempt to block the narrow entrance to the harbor and prevent the possibility of Cervera's sudden exit, was made before daylight on the morning of June 3, by Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson and a volunteer crew of seven men, who, in spite of a raking fire from the forts on both sides, ran the collier "Merrimac" in, and, turning her broadside across the channel, near its narrowest point, sank her. Hobson and his men escaped serious injury, two being slightly wounded, but were captured by the Spaniards. They have re-

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COMMODORE WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, U. S. N,
IN COMMAND OF "FLYING SQUADRON"

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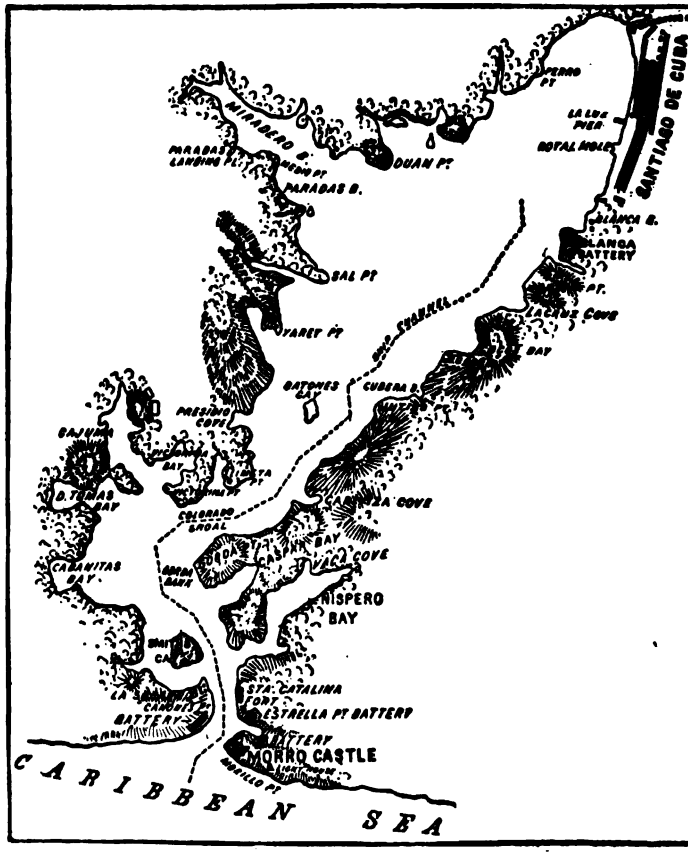
ceived the thanks of the nation for their gallantry, besides substantial reward in the shape of promotion and other honors.

The detailed account of the result of the investment of Santiago, which is in progress as we write, will be found in our next issue.

About three weeks later (June 20) a fleet of troopships convoyed by warships arrived from Tampa, Fla., and in a few days a force of 18,000 men, under command of Major-General Shafter, with supplies of all kinds, was success-



THE HARBOR OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

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y landed at Baiquiri, about fifteen miles east of Santiago harbor.

Voyage of the "Oregon."—The battleship "Oregon," her voyage from San Francisco to Key West, made a ord unexampled in the history of naval achievement.

The ship left the Mare Island navy yard March 14; reached ao, Peru, 4,000 miles, April 4. Having reason to fear from machinations of nish sympathizers at ao, Captain Clark, mander of the "Ore-," made no stop hat port, but took supply of coal, and, il 17, entered the its of Magellan and le Punta Arenas, the lean convict settle-t, on the 18th, stay-there three days and ling. The United es gunboat "Mari-" was picked up Punta Arenas; and two vessels made Rio de Janeiro, zil, which was ched April 30; in portion of the voy-the "Oregon" was ayed five days in ting for her slower sort. At Rio the ctheroy," newly pur-sed from Brazil, be-ne a member of the e squadron; but the smaller vessels were pped after two days of slow sailing, and the "Oregon" pro-ded alone for Bahia, Brazil, which was reached May 8; on the y to Bahia the "Oregon" made 375 miles in 24 hours, the atest speed ever attained by any warship for so great a dis-ce. The run from Bahia to Barbadoes, West Indies, 2,578 es, was made in nine days, another unmatched record. Jupi-light, near Key West, was sighted May 24, and the "Oregon" orted ready for orders to the secretary of the navy at Wash-ton. The patriotic spirit of the crew during this voyage was rthy of all praise; their share in the splendid achievement is ingly recognized in the N. Y. "Tribune's" account of the yage:—

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR R. P. HOBSON, WHO SANK THE "MERRIMAC" IN SANTIAGO HARBOR, JUNE 3.

"The real heroes of the voyage were Chief Engineer Robert Milligen and the seventy men in his division. Despite the ense tropical heat, these brave fellows worked like demons,

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MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM R. SHAFTER,
COMMANDING UNITED STATES LAND FORCES INVADING CUBA.

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heir labors have added lustre to the name of the American and a page to naval history. During the voyage the terms listment of many of the seamen expired, but the majority em re-enlisted on board ship, and most of those who failed so protested that they intended to re-enter the service as as they obtained a few days' rest. The fact that the 'Ore- is the first United States battleship to cross the equator is ny of note."

Anglo-American Sympathies.—While the question of or peace was still cided, public ion in England nd unequivocal ession in favor he United States; after the out- k of hostilities good-will of the le of Great Brit- was ever more more plainly ifested. In all there was, espe- y at first, a very did confession the impelling ve was no senti- tal one of "kin- " and "common tions," but the interest of the sh people for the ility of their em- and the security heir commerce. Such is the tone of an editorial in the James's Gazette" of March 12, entitled "Together America":

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH WHEELER, COMMANDING THE CAVALRY FORCES IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO.

"The Cuban situation cannot be allowed to go on much er. If the 'Maine's' destruction is proved to have been due external explosion, it will then be shown that Spain cannot uch as keep order in the harbor of the Cuban capital, and Jnited States will be justified in refusing to tolerate such a ition of things any longer and in asking our moral support ring it to an end. In China, no doubt, it is we who are ly concerned, but the United States has genuine interests , and they are identical with ours. We both asked for the door and nothing else. Here, then, moral support may be

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given for the moral support of the American government. It has every claim to insist upon making its voice heard; it must needs have a seat at any conference on the Chinese question, and we can calculate it will be found in agreement with ours.

"It has hitherto been the ruling principle in American politics to abstain from alliances with European powers. But the time for alliances has come for the United States. They can no longer afford to view the conflicts of the European powers as something remote and of no concern of theirs. It may be a fortunate thing for both that this should be the case, just when it is so very possible for England and the United States to act together. On our side there is every disposition, and we can claim to have shown it in our acts. It is for them to take the next step. They can now, by speaking a word in regard to China, make clear to the world that the two Anglo-Saxon communities are prepared to act together."

SIR CHARLES DILKE,
MEMBER OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

British interests are thus the predominant consideration; but self-interest is not inconsistent with regard for the interest of others, especially if the two interests stand or fall together, as the interests of the English-speaking peoples stand or fall together, as against the policies of Germany, Russia, and France in the crumbling empire of the Sick Man of the Far East. If the European continental powers win the control of the Chinese ports, China will be closed against American commerce as effectually as against British; and, in asserting her self-interest in China, Great Britain keeps markets open for Americans. An alliance or an understanding between Great Britain and the United States for the promotion of such ends has a basis far more stable than an alliance resting on any merely sentimental grounds. This idea is well expressed

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r Charles Dilke, who wrote thus to an American in the middle of March:

am not at all given to the utterance of what are called ents, but I am a strong sympathizer with the feeling which eral in the United States with regard to the condition of and the proceedings by which it has been brought to its t state. I also gladly recognize the recent general ad- n in the United States of the identity of interest between United Kingdom e States in regard ade facilities in and many other ns of the world. t be a hope in all minds that this unity of opinion arious important ts will bring closer and closer ns between our ies."

RT. HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY.

ost significant g all the public ssions of Brit- amity toward ica was the h delivered by Joseph Cham- n, colonial sec- , at a meet- f the Birming- Liberal-Unionist iation, May 13. the report of ddress appeared e newspapers, its audacious frankness shocked all matically-minded persons as in the last degree indis- and it was confidently believed that Lord Salisbury l instantly repudiate, on behalf of the government, art or share in Mr. Chamberlain's sentiments. But remier uttered no word of disapproval, and Mr. Cham- n's speech stands as a semi-official statement of the de of the British people and government toward the d States in the present contest with Spain and the ble sequels of that contest.

fter a statement of the reasons of Great Britain's isolation rope and her liability to be at any moment confronted by

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a combination of the continental powers he asked: "What is the first duty of a government under these circumstances?" Then he went on, rapturously cheered by the audience, to forecast the outcome of an alliance of all the Anglic peoples of the world:

"I say, without hesitation, that the first duty is to draw all parts of the Empire closer together—to infuse into them a spirit of united and of imperial patriotism. We have not neglected that primary duty. We have pursued it steadfastly and with results that are patent to all the world. Never before in the history of the British Empire have the ties with our great colonies and dependencies been stronger. What is our next duty? It is to establish and to maintain bonds of permanent amity with our kinsmen across the Atlantic. There is a powerful and a generous nation. They speak our language. They are bred of our race. Their laws, their literature, their standpoint upon every question, are the same as ours. Their feeling, their interests in the cause of humanity and the peaceful developments of the world are identical with ours. I don't know what the future has in store for us; I don't know what arrangements may be possible with us; but this I do know and feel, that the closer, the more cordial, the fuller, and the more definite these arrangements are, with the consent of both peoples, the better it will be for both and for the world—and I even go so far as to say that, terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased if, in a great and noble cause, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over an Anglo-Saxon alliance. Now, it is one of the most satisfactory results of Lord Salisbury's policy that at the present time these two great nations understand each other better than they have ever done since more than a century ago they were separated by the blunder of the British government."

Canadian opinion is fairly well represented by the Toronto "Globe," which, in a long article on "The Anglo-Saxon Opportunity," says:

"Anglo-Saxon unity would be a momentous development in the world's history. It would be a compelling influence towards universal peace, and its effect would only begin with the furling of the battle flag. In the realm of immediate politics it would assure the success of the policy of the open door to the vast Chinese market, which in the next quarter century will revolutionize the trade of the world. It means much to Britain now in her splendid isolation; it will mean more and more to the United States as the years go by. The present is big with a development which may bless ourselves, bless our mother country, bless the world. Now, while Britain's practical sympathy is known to all Americans, the British soil nearest to them is Canada. The portion of the British Empire they know most about is Canada. The Britons with whose sentiments they will be in closest touch are Canadians. Let us, as Canadians, earnestly set ourselves to do our part in achieving this great result. Our independence, our neutrality, has already proved a great potential advantage to them, and in the event of any untoward developments might prove of immense service. Let us not allow resentments at

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ngs done us in the past, largely in consequence of a state of ng which we hope is passing away, to deter us from helping mother country to achieve an end so vastly beneficial to all."

In the early days of the war the organs of American lic opinion looked with little favor on, or even scouted, dea of alliance with Great Britain; the march of events ed steadily to bring the two nations nearer together; after the great naval victory at Manila, there was e so blind as not to see the strongest reasons for a d understanding with Great Britain. It was found the self-interest of England might well accord with self-interest of the United States. But in the latter of March, when it was believed that the war would ought out in the Caribbean sea, American newspapers ed the project of alliance askance. Thus the New k "Mail and Express" said:

"In the event of hostilities, no European power outside of n would participate. We need no assistance, and when we e will ask for it. And Spain can not secure assistance. As Great Britain, it has already been demonstrated that the only for the stories floated is something approaching a common est, in the methods which are to rule in the rapidly develop- commercial Orient. There is in this a reason for, if not a anty of, mutual moral support. So far as anything further ncerned, it may be said that alliances of the sort hinted at ot called into being by the mere 'say so' of a few politi- or the selfish purposes of one of the two powers discussed. pe is sufficiently busy at home to wish to avoid entangle- over Cuba, and sufficiently wise to believe that the United s will not enter into alliances which would be certain in the e to embroil the country in two-thirds of the disputes be- n foreign powers, thus necessitating the costly maintenance nilitary and naval strength equaling the greatest in Europe."

The New York "Herald," of about the same date, is lly outspoken against the idea of Anglo-American nce:

"The ties of race and of language operated not a particle us to modify resentment toward Great Britain in her en- chments upon Venezuela. She would probably have gov- d the country which she might have acquired there better any other European power, but there was no European er that we would have less desired to possess it. The old usy existed; it still exists. We doubt if it has been essen- modified, or that it will be, except by the slow process of We are treating of facts, not of what might have been more forbearance on the part of both nations, and especially that of Great Britain. For ourselves, we doubt the utility liance with any foreign nation on the part of the United s to settle European or Asiatic questions, and we do not

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contemplate any cordial response to Great Britain to come to her aid in such an appeal on her part."

"Harper's Weekly" warmly approves the project of an alliance:

"The governments of the Czar and of the Kaiser, of the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Italy, are against England and the English and American theory of government, and are endeavoring to destroy some of its richest fruitage, or at least to prevent the establishment of other governments based on it, by the laws and institutions of an old world, an old time, and of old theories of government that ought not to live, if England and America have not made a mistake in the establishment of democracy. . . . Their enmity is directed in reality against the danger to them and their thrones foreseen in the expansion of English and American influences. But they will not attack our united race. They will not risk a conflict with all the forces at the command of the highest civilization of the century. On our part, we do not desire expansion. If we are wise we will decline to enter into a movement which has planted European frontiers in every part of the globe. But if we make a preventive alliance with Great Britain, we join her in saying that Anglo-American institutions shall be defended by all who live under them wherever they are attacked; such an alliance will do a thousand times more for the peace of the world than all the guns and navies that the Kaiser and the Czar can heap upon one another. Certainly the drawing together of the kindred peoples is the happiest incident amid the present almost universal ominous growlings of war, and it is clearly time to consider seriously and sympathetically the proposal to take advantage of the opportunity, with the object of still more closely knitting together all the peoples whose tongue is English."

THE FAR-EASTERN SITUATION.

Recent developments in the Orient have altered the map of Asia, disturbed the political equilibrium of two continents, and brought more or less of peril to the commercial advantages which Great Britain during two generations has secured in the Celestial Empire, and which as long as she remains the dominant power in that quarter of the globe, will be freely shared with every other nation. It is probably a far cry yet to the collapse of the Chinese empire, in spite of its multiplied evidences of internal decay and external subservience; but the recent encroachments of Russia, Germany, and France upon its littoral, which have necessitated counterbalancing acquisi-

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ons on the part of Great Britain, have practically elim-
ated the Chinese government from the political prob-
m, and made it plain that it is from St. Petersburg, Ber-
n, Paris, and London, and not from Peking, that the
ecisive rulings in the settlement of the Oriental problem
ust emanate. To what extent the United States may be
awn into the political embroglio in virtue of the possible
mplications involved in her conquest of the Philippine
ands, it is too soon, of course, to conjecture; but her
mpathies are with those whose political and commercial
olicy is embodied in the American watchword—Free-
om.

The Partition of China.—*Russia at Port Arthur.*—The
story of the present scramble dates back to the con-
usion of the war between China and Japan by the sign-
g of the treaty of Simonoseki in April, 1895 (Vol. 5, p.
1). It will be remembered that Russia, backed up by
rance and Germany, at once interfered to oust Japan
om the Leao-Tong peninsula, which had been ceded to
r as part of the spoils of victory (Vol. 5, pp. 312, 553,
4). In forming this anti-Japanese coalition of powers,
ussia had apparently no other object than to keep open
r herself the road through Manchuria and Leao-Tong
the ice-free Pacific, and thus secure not only a per-
anent rendezvous for her ships of war, but a per-
anently available outlet for the commerce of her vast
berian domain. With the hoisting of her flag at Port
rthur, following the cession to her of that stronghold by
hina on March 27, 1898 (p. 40), she has achieved a tri-
mph for which her statecraft has persistently labored for
ty years. As early as the sixteenth century, in fact,
e had made attempts to reach the ice-free ocean by an
stward movement; but it was only after the Crimean
ar that she began systematically to seek through Chi-
ese territory that outlet to the open sea for which she
ad vainly battled with England, France, and Turkey in
utheastern Europe.

It appears that after joining with Russia and France to
ive Japan out of Chinese territory, Germany was not
together satisfied with her compensation from the
eking government, while Russia and France secured
bstantial reward, the former obtaining the concession
r the Manchurian railway, the latter a frontier rectifica-
on in Tong-King, and both negotiating Chinese loans

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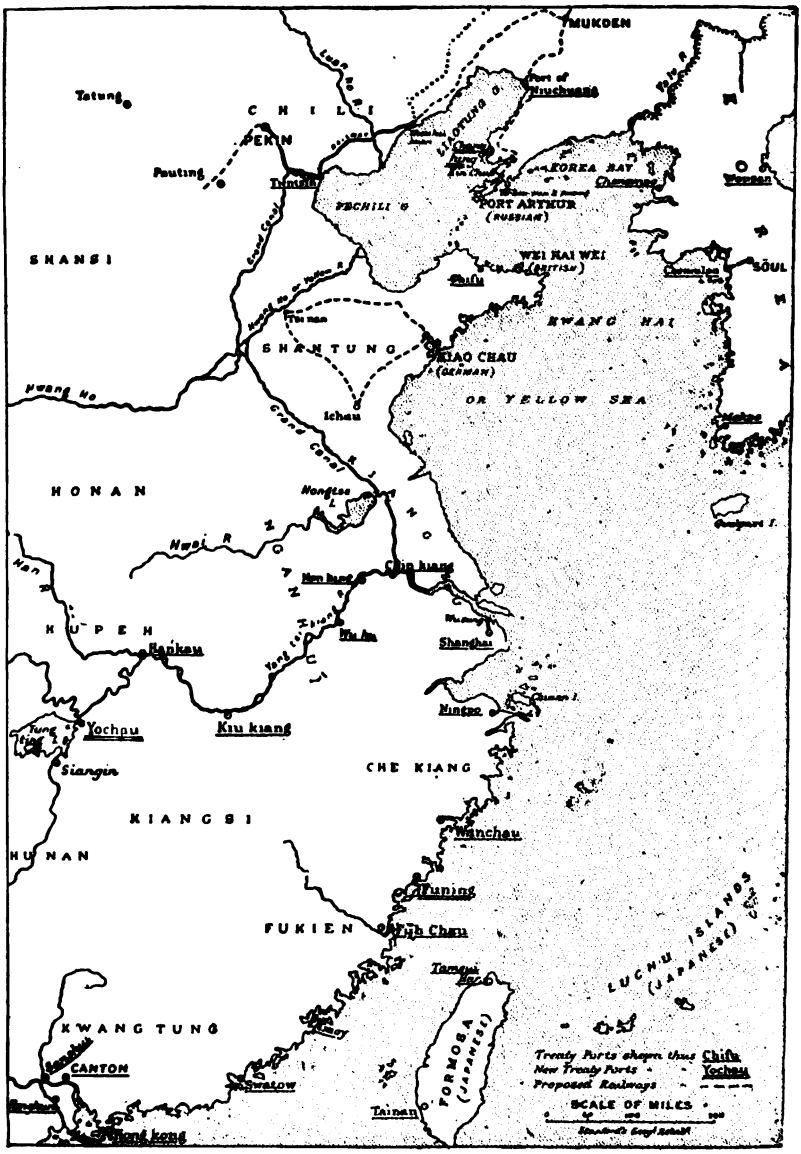

MAP SHOWING NEW TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND SOME OF THE LATEST CONCESSIONS TO BRITAIN.

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n which Germany was excluded. Thus it was that Dual Alliance was amazed one day last November to n that Germany had seized the harbor of Kiao-Chau .. 7, p. 869), securely establishing her rising naval er at a point of commanding importance. Russia nptly took steps to secure formal control of Port ur. With characteristic caution, she first applied for nission to anchor her Pacific squadron for the winter e. Great Britain, seeing through the move, at once ested China to declare Talien-wan, in the vicinity of Arthur, a treaty port. This Russia strenuously and essfully opposed, rapidly following up her campaign demand for leases of Port Arthur and Talien-wan erms similar to those conceded to Germany at Kiao-u. The sequel is seen in the British occupation of -Hai-Wei, followed by a further French encroachi- t in the south, and a counterbalancing British exten- on the mainland opposite Hong-Kong (see below). When the lease of Port Arthur and Talien-wan was ed, it was announced from St. Petersburg that the ngement "would injure the interests of no foreign " (p. 40); but, to judge from the text of the Russo- nese compact, published late in June, it is doubtful ther foreign states could put this lenient interpreta- upon the transaction.

Port Arthur was to be a naval port, for the exclusive use of ian and Chinese warships—an unopened port for the mer- le and naval vessels of other nations. Part of the port alien-wan was to be reserved for the sole use of Russian and ese men-of-war, as was Port Arthur; and the remainder, open to merchant vessels of all nations, was not to be sible to any warships.

Until very recently it had been a tradition of the British gn policy that the movement of Russia toward the ree Pacific was to be resisted with as much tenacity as aspiration toward the open Mediterranean. In this rd the British policy has now undergone a remark- change (see pp. 35, 39). Sooner or later, it was zed, Port Arthur and the whole Manchurian hinter- must fall into the hands of Russia. The daily grow- needs of Russia, and her not unreasonable demands, n outlet on the ice-free Pacific, taken in conjunction the helplessness of China, not to speak of the inev- e effects of the trans-Siberian railway, pointed to this ome. Great Britain herself, in fact, constructively

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recognized this eventuality. Two years ago both Lord Salisbury and Mr. A. J. Balfour publicly acquiesced in the reasonableness of Russian aspirations in the Orient (Vol. 6, pp. 103, 833), and more recently the economic future of the prospective Russian port had been discussed by the diplomatic representatives of the two powers. Thus we see Great Britain now confining herself mainly to securing commercial and strategical advantages which will compensate for those granted to her rivals—which will assure some kind of "open door" for her commerce in the newly acquired possessions of those rivals, and at the same time preserve the balance of power in the Far East.

British Occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei.—The Russian occupation of Port Arthur seriously disturbed the balance of power. Commanding thereby the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, Russia could intimidate and control the court of Peking, destroying that "equality of opportunity" which it has been the policy of Great Britain to uphold for all nations in their dealings with China (see maps, pp. 33, 308). The threat of evil was rather strategical and military than commercial, for Port Arthur is not and cannot be made a commercial port.

In the house of commons, on April 5, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, stated that Great Britain tried in vain to dissuade Russia from taking Port Arthur, even pledging herself to occupy no station on the gulf. This offer being refused by Russia, Great Britain, to defend her own interests, demanded from China (with the hearty approval of Japan, it is said), for the same period and on the same terms as the Russian tenure of Port Arthur, a lease of Wei-Hai-Wei after the Japanese evacuation of that port, which had been temporarily held by Japan as security for payment of the war indemnity (Vol. 5, p. 304). On May 7, 1898, the final instalment of the war indemnity was paid to representatives of the Japanese government at the Bank of England in London. The evacuation of Wei-Hai-Wei by the Japanese began May 20, and the British occupation promptly followed.

Wei-Hai-Wei is in even a more commanding position than Port Arthur, for it dominates not only the maritime approach to Peking, as the latter does, but also the approach to Port Arthur itself; it commands not only the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, but the bay of Korea as well. It is, besides, naturally fitted to be made an impregnable fortress. It was there that the most stubborn

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of the recent war was made, and the inability of China sist the outer barbarian was finally demonstrated (Vol. 19).

rance in South China.—Simultaneously with the diplo- game in the northeast of China, the southern por- of the empire bordering on Tong-King has seen a ar play of forces between France, China, and Great in. In mid-April it was announced that China had complete assent to certain demands of France, h had been the subject of much speculation in the . The following are the chief concessions obtained:

. Lease of a bay on the southern coast of China. The ex- ocation is not yet announced—possibly Kwang-Chau-wan, let on the eastern coast of the Lei-Chau peninsula, which cts to the south of the province of Kwang-tung towards land of Hai-nan.

. The construction of a railway connecting Tong-King Yun-nan-fu, in the very rich province of Yun-nan.

. An agreement by China not to alienate the territories of our southern Chinese provinces of Kwang-tung, Kwang-si, nan, and Kwei-chau.

. An engagement not to cede the island of Hai-nan to ther power.

. An arrangement giving France some voice in the Chi- postal administration, at present under control of Sir Rob- fart, an Englishman, who is director of the Chinese im- maritime customs.

ritish Extension at Hong-Kong.—To counterbalance advantages gained by France in the above conces- , Great Britain insisted upon, and secured through Claude MacDonald, her representative at Peking, a fication of the frontier on the mainland opposite g-Kong. The convention to that effect was signed 9.

China agrees to a lease for 99 years, from July 1, 1898, of the ory on the mainland behind Kau-lung up to a line joining bay and Deep bay, as well as of the neighboring island of ao, west of Hong-Kong. China retains the north shores of bay and Deep bay, but leases to Great Britain all the waters th bays, reserving only the right to use them for her own whether belligerent or neutral. The total area leased, about quare miles, will be under British jurisdiction, except within ative city of Kau-lung.

he General Asiatic Problem.—The general aspect of Asiatic problem has within a year or so undergone a derful change, chiefly as a result of the Russian east- advance. The political centre of gravity has been ed from the Pamirs and the valley of the Oxus to

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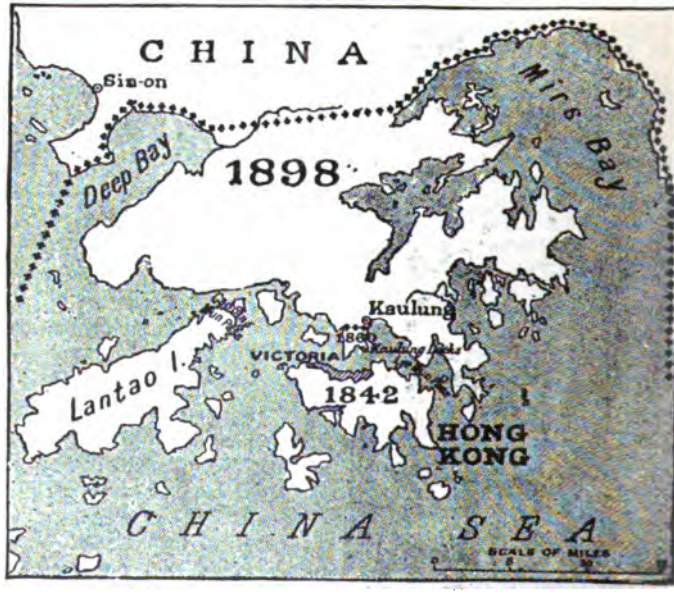
Manchuria and the Chinese coast. It is to Great Britain that the change is of deepest portent, as it necessitates a radical departure from her former lines of action. Heretofore interested chiefly in her Indian empire, she has strenuously sought to safeguard its northern and northwestern frontier against a Russian onslaught, by gradually pushing forward her military posts and courting the favor of native potentates, particularly the Ameer of Afghanistan, whose territories might serve as buffer



MAP SHOWING EXPANSION OF BRITISH TERRITORY AT HONG-KONG.

states to lessen the force of any collision. In doing so she has always assumed that the Caspian and the valley of the Oxus would be the inevitable line of the Russian onward movement. But now, by a sudden, mighty move, Russia has disclosed another line of advance and upset the political ideas of a century. The full importance of the change for the world at large, only the future can reveal: its momentous significance cannot be exaggerated. From her safe position as the first land power in central Asia, Russia has stepped to the less assured position of a naval power in the extreme East. While this gives her a double

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of attack on British interests, it also puts her under necessity of defense. For the Indian government, cial significance lies in the fact that the rivalry of nd and Russia in Asia is now revealed, not as a on of Indian, but of imperial interest; as a burden be borne alone, as heretofore, by the Indian tax- but by the united sea and land forces of the British e.

at Russian ambition is fully matched by British fulness is evident. England has long recognized the event of changes tending to weaken the power central government of Peking or to establish a anding foreign domination there, it would be in- nt upon her, not only to strengthen her hold over h valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang, but to insure her- ainst the possibility of direct influence on the seat ire. This she has done in recent negotiations by ing new footholds at Wei-Hai-Wei and opposite -Kong, and by securing from China, in connection he recent Anglo-German loan (p. 37), a promise to p the internal highways of China to foreign trade, pledge "that there can be no question of the terri- the valley or region of the Yang-tse being mort- , leased, or ceded to any power."

e Yang-tse basin comprises nearly one-half of China including some of the richest lands in Asia, with bound- aterial resources of every kind, and especially vast coal es. The Yang-tse is 3,300 miles in length, and drains estimated at 750,000 square miles, and together with its ies affords 12,000 miles of navigable waterway. The rcial development of this region is chiefly due to British nts, and it is the main natural outlet of British commerce a. Its upper regions, too, in the province of Szechuan, est part of China, form a hinterland to the British posses- upper Burmah, and may one day be connected by rail- th British territory. On March 9 of the present year a forward step in the opening up of further trade in the Yang-tse valley was achieved when a little launch under nd of Captain A. J. Little, F. R. G. S., steamed into the Chung-King, having come up from Ichang and traversed nce of about 600 miles further inland than any other had yet advanced.

ll another evidence of British enterprise is seen in the rm concessions secured for an Anglo-Italian syndicate to he coal and other mines of the provinces of Shan-si and , and build railroads there. The coal fields of Shan-si an area of more than 14,000 square miles, and are esti- to contain enough coal to supply the entire world, at the rate of consumption, for 2,000 years or more. A large

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proportion of it is anthracite, equal in quality to the best found in Pennsylvania. Of it there are believed to be at least 630,000,000,000 tons, or more than 1,200 times as much as all the coal of all kinds now mined in the whole world in a year. There is also nearly as much bituminous coal, of a fine coking quality. Lying close by—in fact, mingled with the coal seams—are billions of tons of the choicest iron ore, while petroleum abounds in many places; and apart from its mineral wealth the country is the most fertile, especially for wheat growing, in all China. The province lies on the bank of the Yellow river, which under civilized management may readily be transformed from the "Woe of China" into one of its most beneficent highways of trade.

Of equally important significance from an outside point of view—as bearing on the increase of trade and the enlightenment of the masses in China—is the promise to open up to foreign and native steamers the inland water routes of the empire. In this connection the Shanghai "Daily News" makes the following pertinent observations:

"The foreign trade of China, capable of enormous expansion, has increased but slowly. The opening of new treaty ports although a move in the right direction, has never brought about the increase which was expected, and the explanation is simple. Owing to the want of means of communication, only restricted areas can be served without a cost for carriage which is prohibitive. The people cannot purchase imports unless they can sell their exports in exchange for them, and without cheap carriage they cannot place their exports on the market at a reasonable figure. The inland waters are the roads of China, and if once they are thronged with steamers, one of the greatest obstacles to trade now existing will have been removed. . . .

"China has hitherto aroused a feeling of antagonism simply on account of her exclusiveness. The enormous possibilities of trade, which the nations of the West believe to exist in this country, have naturally excited competition. Hitherto it has been found that trade was only to be gained by force or threats, and a tendency has lately become manifest to take action which, if not checked, would undoubtedly lead to the dismemberment of the empire. 'Sphere of influence' is a convenient phrase for glossing over what is apt to become actual control; and by agreements among the powers that any 'sphere of influence' should be open to the trade of all of them on equal terms, it is conceivable that we might see rapid developments in this direction which would soon leave very little of China independent. But if the Chinese adopt a liberal policy, and throw their country open freely to all, it is evident that the old grievances will no longer exist. China becomes one of the comity of nations, and her interests become those of her friends and customers. Any attempt on the part of one nation to obtain a preponderating influence which might be used to the advantage of its own commerce and to the detriment of that of the others, would at once arouse diplomatic resistance. Is it possible that the Chinese are at length awakening to this view? We are at the beginning of a

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t change which will have stupendous issues. Let the Chi- once realize that they are safe from aggression as long ney are friendly, and that they secure the protection of for- nations by utilizing foreign capital and foreign enterprise, we shall see this country make such strides as may in time e it one of the richest and most powerful in the world."

Korea.—On June 5 dispatches from Yokohama con- ed the text of a convention recognizing the indepen- ce of Korea, agreed upon by Japan and Russia in pur- nce of the protocol signed at Moscow in June, 1896, he late Prince Lobanof Rostovski, Russian foreign ister, and Marshal Yamagata, representative of the ado at the coronation of Nicholas II. (Vol. 6, pp. 350, . Its articles are as follows:

"Article 1.—The imperial governments of Japan and Russia itely recognize the sovereignty and entire independence of ea, and mutually engage to refrain from all direct interfer- in the internal affairs of that country.

"Article 2.—Desiring to avoid every possible cause of mis- rstanding in the future, the imperial governments of Ja- and Russia mutually engage, in case Korea should apply apan or to Russia for advice and assistance, not to take any sure in the nomination of military instructors and financial sers without having previously come to a mutual agreement he subject.

"Article 3.—In view of the large development of Japanese mercial and industrial enterprises in Korea, as well as the siderable number of Japanese subjects resident in that coun- the Imperial government will not impede the development commercial and industrial relations between Japan and ea."

A census of Korea has recently been taken, which, vever, is not fully complete, as there has been no at- pt to give more than an enumeration of the houses persons, male and female, in each prefecture.

The result shows a total population of 5,198,028, of whom 9,567 are males and 2,328,461 are females. The number of ses is 1,332,501. In Seoul there are 45,350 houses, with a ulation of 219,815.

The two facts, of the large excess of males over females the very small average to each house (three), both tradictory to the observation of all foreigners, to- ner with other considerations, lead some authorities to ct the census as absolutely unreliable. It is stated an official of the finance department says that the res really represent one-third less than the imperfect sus of 300 years ago. It is claimed, therefore, that an mate of 17,000,000 is far more accurate than the offi-

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cial returns, and that the given proportion between males and females does not exist, there being in Korea, as elsewhere, a considerably larger number of the latter than of the former.

A similar untrustworthiness attached to the triennial enrolments common under the old régime of the finance department, which were in the hands of incompetent and unreliable men, interested in making the figures small, so that the taxes required of them might be less, while they might collect the more from their districts.

Internal Condition of China.—Internal evidences of the weakness of the Chinese government are found in the perpetual disorder that prevails in many provinces in the shape of piracy, highway robbery, and even rebellion, and in the inability of the authorities, in spite of most stringent penalties, to prevent recurrent outrages upon the persons and property of foreigners. In May there were widespread food riots in Cheh-Kiang, which is a province of about the area of Ohio, and smallest of the eighteen provinces of the empire. On May 25 the American mission at Long-chau, near Wu-chau, in the province of Kwang-si, was looted and burned by a mob. This province is very seldom visited by foreigners, and was a stronghold of the terrible Tai-ping rebellion. On June 9 a dispatch stated that the Japanese consulate at Shashi was burned by rioters, who also destroyed many foreign residences.

In this connection a significant fact is found in the organization of a formidable national society of progressive Chinese for the object of preserving the empire by arousing in the people a sentiment of patriotism—heretofore an almost unknown thing in China. The preamble of its constitution says:

"This patriotic club is formed for the defense of the empire, in view of the fact that our territory is daily sliced away, the powers of the government daily circumscribed, and the people more and more oppressed," etc.

They are to protect "the territory, the people, and the religion." Each local club is to become the centre of a system of "preaching." This idea is copied bodily from the methods of the missionaries in spreading Christianity.

The society is said to have been launched recently, during a large meeting of literati for examination for the doctor's degree at Peking.

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THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

A new coloring has been thrown over the whole Hawaiian question by the outbreak of war between the United States and Spain, and the consequent necessity under which the former finds itself of conducting military and naval operations in the Pacific. From a question mainly of domestic policy on the part of the United States — concerning the propriety of territorial expansion by treaty, by joint resolution, or in other manner constitutional or unconstitutional —it has become a strategic and international question of the first moment, upon which the rapid developments of the Spanish-American crisis have made a prompt decision imperative. Within the halls of congress the sentiment in favor of annexation made rapid strides. In the house it was overwhelming; in the senate alone was the final result at any time in doubt since the opening of the war, the opponents of annexation using every means available to delay a final vote in the hope of a new turn in the drift of affairs.

HON. S. B. DOLE,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

The attitude adopted by Hawaii in respect of the war with Spain was characteristic of the general policy of vigor and independence with which the foundations of American civilization were first laid there, and which has marked the present island government since its inception in the throes of the revolution of 1893. Unlike other nations in the present crisis, Hawaii had, by refraining from a proclamation of neutrality and by affording coal

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and supplies to American men-of-war and transports on the way to the seat of hostilities in the Far East, practically proclaimed herself an ally of the United States; and this attitude she had maintained in the face of strong pressure from representatives of European governments in Honolulu and from Europeans engaged in business in the islands. A dispatch dated Honolulu, April 27, announced that President Dole had sent a long communication to President McKinley, offering to transfer the islands to the United States for the purposes of its war with Spain, and to furnish the American ships of war in Pacific waters with coal, supplies, and ammunition.

HON. JOHN T. MORGAN OF ALABAMA, DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

In the opinion of naval and army officials and of a strong contingent in both houses of congress, it at once became the duty of the United States to protect the Hawaiian islands from the consequences of their friendship—from liability to punishment at the hands of Spain and her possible allies, and to do this in the most direct way, by identifying Hawaii with part of the American sovereign domain. The opponents of this policy, on the other hand, thought that all the practical benefits of annexation and all the immunity for the islands against reprisal for their present policy, could easily be secured by the declaration of a protectorate over them by the United States, either alone or in conjunction with other friendly powers, without exposing the United States to the added liabilities and political burdens which direct annexation would involve.

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The discussion of this problem in congress was [illegible] as not strictly partisan, though a greater proportion of Democrats than of Republicans were found opposed to annexation. Senators Gorman (Md.) and Morgan (Ala.), recognized Democratic leaders, stood pledged in favor of the policy, and the exigencies of the coming congressional campaign no doubt affected other Democrats in congress by militating against a negative policy which might seem to commit the party to renunciation both of the national responsibilities in the present crisis and the legitimate fruits of vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Newlands Joint Resolution.—Even before the close of the last quarter, it will be remembered (p. 60,) the advocates of annexation, in view of the difficulties apparent in the way of securing ratification of the annexation treaty—which required a two-thirds vote in the senate—had decided upon a less easily obstructed method of carrying their point, namely, by joint resolution, which would require only a majority vote in open session. The Morgan resolution was reported to the senate March 16. But the most decisive action taken was in virtue of a joint resolution introduced in the house, May 4, by Mr. Newlands (Sil., Nev.).

It provides for the confirmation of the cession by the Hawaiian Republic of all rights of sovereignty over the islands and their dependencies, and of cession and transfer to the United States of all public property and all its rights and appurtenances; assumes the Hawaiian public debt to an amount not exceeding $4,000,000; prohibits further immigration of Chinese; and appoints five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of Hawaii, to recommend necessary legislation. The resolution declares the islands and their dependencies "hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States and subject to the sovereign dominion thereof."

Special laws are to be enacted by congress for the management and disposition of public lands; and all revenues or proceeds therefrom, except lands used or occupied for civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or local government use, are to be used solely for the benefit of Hawaiian inhabitants for educational or other purposes. Pending congressional provision for government of the islands, the present government officers of Hawaii are to continue, under the direction of the president of the United States, subject to removal by him.

Existing Hawaiian treaties with other countries are to immediately cease, being replaced by those between the United States and foreign nations. Municipal legislation of the islands, unless enacted for the fulfilment of the treaties extinguished or contrary to the United States Constitution, remain in force until otherwise determined. Pending legislation extending United

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States customs laws, the existing customs relations of the islands remain unchanged. The assumption of the public debt lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the passage of the resolution includes amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian postal savings banks, the Hawaiian government, however, continuing to pay the interest on the debt while the existing government and its commercial relations are continued. The Chinese exclusion paragraph prohibits the admission of Chinese into the United States from Hawaii. To carry out the resolution, $100,000 is to be appropriated.

On May 12 the house committee on foreign affairs adopted this resolution by a vote of 10 to 4, the majority including all the Republicans on the committee, with Messrs. Berry (Dem., Ky.) and Newlands (Sil., Nev.). The minority consisted of Messrs. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.), Clark (Dem., Mo.), Howard (Dem., Ga.) and Williams (Dem., Miss.). Mr. Henry (Rep., Ind.), favoring annexation, was absent.

Chairman Hitt (Ill.) reported the resolution from the committee to the house, May 17, the majority report following the well-known lines of argument. The minority report on the resolutions gives eight reasons against annexation, and offers a substitute resolution * practically establishing a protectorate over the islands.

It declares that the Hawaiian people have not been consulted, nor the American people, and charges that the only hope for annexation is under the cry of "war emergency" before the people can be consulted. The other counts are that annexation in the manner proposed is unconstitutional; the islands are too remote, and furnish too much additional coast line to be defended; the population is not racially, nor religiously, nor otherwise homogeneous with that of this country; political dominion over the island is not commercially necessary; the islands are not, from a naval or military point of view, necessary to defense; and that, admitting that their foreign occupation would be dangerous, and that "there exists a single nation willing in the face

* The following is the text of the minority resolution, which was rejected in the full house by a vote of 205 to 94:

"1. That the United States will view as an act of hostility any attempt upon the part of any government of Europe or Asia to take or hold possession of the Hawaiian islands or to account upon any pretext or under any conditions sovereign authority therein.

"2. That the United States hereby announces to the people of those islands and to the world the guarantee of the independence of the people of the Hawaiian islands and their firm determination to maintain the same."

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.), on May 10, we might also note, had introduced a resolution authorizing and empowering the president to appoint three commissioners to meet a like number of commissioners appointed on the part of each of the governments of Great Britain, Russia, France, Austria, Hungary, Japan, and China, to meet in Washington as early as practicable, to formulate, consider, and report to their respective governments a plan for the neutralization and independence of the Sandwich islands and the prevention in the future of any nation taking possession of the islands either directly or indirectly.

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of our repeated diplomatic declarations of our position to incur the dangers of war with us in order to seize or hold them," this danger may be met when the first overt act or open declaration shows its actual existence, or may be prevented by the passage of the minority resolution heretofore cited.

The debate on the Newlands resolution was begun in the house, June 11, by Chairman Hitt of the foreign affairs committee, who delivered a powerful speech in its favor. Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.) opened the debate in behalf of the opposition, insisting upon the unconstitutionality of the proposed legislation and attempting to demonstrate that the Aleutian islands, which already belong to the United States, are of greater geographical and strategic importance and value than Hawaii, not only as a base of military and naval operations against any foreign power in the Pacific, but also as a base of defense for the Pacific coast. The distance from San Francisco to Manila, he contended, was 800 miles shorter by way of the Aleutian islands than by way of Honolulu.

HON. WILLIAM P. HEPBURN OF IOWA, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

Other speeches in favor of annexation were by Messrs. Gillett (Rep., Mass.), Walker (Rep., Mass.), Newlands (Sil., Nev.), Pearson (Rep., N. C.), Henry (Rep., Ind.), Barrows (Rep., Mass.), Stewart (Rep., N. J.), Kirkpatrick (Rep., Penn.) Mann (Rep., Ill.), Berry (Dem., Ky.), Cummings (Dem., N. Y.), Lacey (Rep., Iowa), Dolliver (Rep. (Iowa), W. A. Smith (Rep., Mich.), Parker (Rep., N. J.), Linney (Rep., N. C.), Hepburn (Rep., Iowa), and others.

The speakers opposing annexation included Messrs. Bell (Pop., Col.), Bland (Dem., Mo.), Smith (Dem., Ariz.), H. U. Johnson (Rep., Ind.), and Williams (Dem., Miss.).

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On June 15 the Newlands resolution passed the house by a vote of 209 to 91; present and not voting, 6. Its supporters included 182 Republicans, while only three Republicans voted against annexation—Crumpacker and Johnson (Ind.) and Wadsworth (N. Y.). A large majority of the Democrats and a minority of the Populists were recorded in the negative. Two Democrats, who were paired with Republicans, withheld their vote, but favored annexation — Messrs. King (Utah) and Norton (O.). Speaker Reed, absent through illness, would have voted against the resolution if present.

HON. T. B. REED OF MAINE, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Annexation Finally Carried.—In the senate the opponents of annexation resorted to dilatory tactics, prolonging the debate until July 6, when their efforts finally collapsed, and the Newlands resolution was adopted by a vote of 42 to 21. It was signed by President McKinley the following day.

Prior to the reporting of the Newlands resolution from the house, Senators Lodge and Morgan sought to press adoption of their policy by attaching to the War Revenue bill amendments paving the way for the immediate absorption of Hawaii into the dominion of the United States; but the finance committee refused to accept any amendments not germane to the bill.

On June 17 Chairman Davis (Rep., Minn.), of the foreign affairs committee, favorably reported the Newlands resolution adopted by the house. The debate which followed was thorough and dignified, the opponents of annexation being led by Messrs. White (Dem., Cal.), Jones (Dem., Ark.), and Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.). Among the notable speeches in opposition, besides those from the above-mentioned senators, were those of Senators Bacon (Dem., Ga.), who argued on legal and constitutional grounds against annexation by joint resolution; Morrill (Rep., Vt.), who

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opposed what he considered a step committing the United States to a policy of extra-continental expansion and enfeebling the moral force of this country's assertion of the Monroe doctrine; Mitchell (Dem., Wis.); McEnery (Dem., La.); Caffery (Dem., La.), who spoke for three days; Bate (Dem., Tenn.); Tillman (Dem., S. C.); Mallory (Dem., Fla.); and Lindsay (Dem., Ky.).

Among the notable speeches in favor of annexation were those of Senators Davis (Rep., Minn.); Morgan (Dem., Ala.); Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.); Pettus (Dem., Ala.); and Hoar (Rep., Mass.), who, though favoring Hawaiian annexation, declared himself opposed to any wide policy of territorial expansion.

HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On July 6, the closing day of the debate, numerous amendments were offered, but all were rejected, as follows:

From Mr. White (Dem., Cal.), striking from the preamble of the resolution the words "in due form" (see wording of resolution, which is similar to that found on page 61), and inserting the words "by a treaty which has not been ratified, but is now pending in the senate of the United States." Rejected by a vote of 40 to 20.

From Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.), repealing the contract labor laws now in force in Hawaii. Rejected, 41 to 22.

From Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.), providing that the annexation resolution should not be operative until approved by a majority of the electors of Hawaii. Rejected, 42 to 20.

From Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.), providing that the duties of the civil, judicial, and military powers shall be exercised under authority of existing laws not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. Rejected, 43 to 20.

From Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), placing an internal revenue tax of one cent a pound on Hawaiian sugar. It was defeated, 67 to 4, the four voting for the amendment being Allen, McEnery, Morrill, and Pettigrew.

From Mr. Pettigrew, providing that all native-born male Hawaiians over 21 years of age and all naturalized aliens shall be allowed to vote at elections in Hawaii. Rejected, 48 to 16.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) offered as a substitute for the

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resolution certain sections of the annexation treaty which were under discussion last winter. Rejected, 47 to 17.

Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa) offered an amendment providing that all silver money coined by the Hawaiian government should be maintained at a parity with the money of the United States. Rejected without division.

The final adoption of the resolution was then carried by a vote of 42 to 21, as follows:

FOR THE RESOLUTION.—Allison (Rep., Iowa); Baker (Rep., Kan.); Burrows (Rep., Mich.); Cannon (Indep., Utah); Carter (Rep., Mont.); Clark (Rep., Wyo.); Cullom (Rep., Ill.); Davis (Rep., Minn.); Deboe (Rep., Ky.); Elkins (Rep., W. Va.); Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.); Foraker (Rep., O.); Frye (Rep., Me.); Gallinger (Rep., N. H.); Gorman (Dem., Md.); Hale (Rep., Me.); Hanna (Rep., O.); Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.); Hawley (Rep., Conn.); Hoar (Rep., Mass.); Kyle (Indep., S. D.); Lodge (Rep., Mass.); McBride (Rep., Ore.); McLaurin (Dem., S. C.); Money (Dem., Miss.); Morgan (Dem., Ala.); Nelson (Rep., Minn.); Penrose (Rep., Penn.); Perkins (Rep., Cal.); Pettus (Dem., Ala.); Platt (Rep., Conn.); Pritchard (Rep., N. C.); Proctor (Rep., Vt.); Sewell (Rep., N. J.); Shoup (Rep., Ida.); Sullivan (Dem., Miss.); Teller (Sil. Rep., Col.); Warren (Rep., Wyo.); Wellington (Rep., Md.); Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.); Wilson (Rep., Wash.); and Wolcott (Rep., Col.). Total for, 42.

HON. E. W. PETTUS OF ALABAMA, DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.—Allen (Pop., Neb.); Bacon (Dem., Ga.); Bate (Dem., Tenn.); Berry (Dem., Ark.); Caffery (Dem., La.); Chilton (Dem., Tex.); Clay (Dem., Ga.); Daniel (Dem., Va.); Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.); Jones (Sil., Nev.); Lindsay (Dem., Ky.); McEnery (Dem., La.); Mallory (Dem., Fla.); Mitchell (Dem., Wis.); Morrill (Rep., Vt.); Pasco (Dem., Fla.); Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.); Roach (Dem., N. D.); Turley (Dem., Tenn.); Turpie (Dem., Ind.); and White (Dem., Cal.). Total against, 21.

There were twelve pairs announced, as follows, the names of those who would have voted in the affirmative being given first in each instance:

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Rawlins (Dem., Utah) with Butler (Pop., N. C.); Chandler (Rep., N. H.) with Vest (Dem., Mo.); Murphy (Dem., N. Y.) with Cockrell (Dem., Mo.); Quay (Rep., Penn.) with Gray (Dem., Del.); Stewart (Sil., Nev.) with Mills (Dem., Tex.); Smith (Dem., N. J.) with Gear (Rep., Iowa); Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) with Jones (Dem., Ark.); McMillan (Rep., Mich.) with Kenney (Dem., Del.); Mantle (Rep., Mont.) with Martin (Dem., Va.); Platt (Rep., N. Y.) with Spooner (Rep., Wis.); Turner (Pop., Wash.) with Thurston (Rep., Neb.); and Mason (Rep., Ill.) with Tillman (Dem., S. C.).

Senators Harris (Pop., Kan.) and Heitfeld (Pop., Ida.), favoring annexation, were absent unpaired.

HON. JOHN C. SPOONER OF WISCONSIN, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The wisdom or folly of the policy of annexation will now be demonstrated in the practical working out of results. On this question the judgments of the ablest statesmen of the United States have honestly differed, and public opinion has been divided irrespective of party issues. It is to be remembered that our occupation of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, California, and Alaska was likewise opposed with equal honesty and vigor, and it may not without reason be hoped that in this instance, too, "present fears" may prove to be "less than horrible imaginings." Though the possibility of international troubles may be real, the fear of them may be exaggerated. Hawaii may be considered the key to naval and commercial supremacy in the Pacific, and the outpost of American defense on our Western coast, both negatively as excluding any possible enemy, and positively as affording an incomparable vantage ground for watch and attack. Captain Mahan, the greatest of modern writers on

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naval subjects, describes Hawaii as the one strategic position in the North Pacific, shut out from which "an enemy is thrown back for supplies of fuel to distances of 3,500 or 4,000 miles—or between 7,000 and 8,000 going and coming—an impediment to sustained maritime operations well-nigh prohibitive."

Present Status of Hawaii.—The islands do not become a state of this Union, nor even an organized territory with a delegate in congress, but merely "a part of the territory of the United States," to be governed by congress according to its pleasure, as provided by our Constitution. The people of the United States have no present idea in annexing Hawaii of admitting it to the Union as a state, or of providing for its ultimate admission hereafter, any more than they had in the case of Alaska. That step will not be taken until, if ever, the time is ripe for it, when its present objections will have lost their force.

HON. ORVILLE H. PLATT OF CONNECTICUT, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The new possessions of the Union are to be mere possessions, and not partners in proprietorship, and will be treated accordingly. Until congress passes further special laws for the government of the islands their present local laws will, so far as permissible under our Constitution, remain in force, and their present officers remain in place, under the discretion and authority of the president of the United States. All foreign treaties made by the islands are now to be abrogated and replaced by the treaties of the United States. The customs laws of the islands are to remain in force toward this and all countries until replaced by new ones made by congress, and while they thus remain in force the local government of Hawaii shall pay the interest on the public debt of the islands. The principal of

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that debt, not to exceed $4,000,000, is assumed by the United States. The public lands of Hawaii, except such parts of them as are occupied by this government for civil, military, or naval purposes, are to be administered solely for the local benefit of the islands. The Chinese immigration laws of the United States are extended to Hawaii, and Chinese migration from the islands to the States is forbidden. And, finally, five commissioners, at least two of them Hawaiians, are to be appointed to devise and recommend a general scheme of government for the islands.

HON. JAMES M'MILLAN OF MICHIGAN, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Commerce of Hawaii.—The following figures regarding the commerce of Hawaii are based on the latest bulletins of the Bureau of Statistics:

The United States, since the reciprocity treaty of 1875, has had a large share of the commerce of these islands. Prior to 1876 the annual sales of the United States to the islands had never, save in two exceptional cases, reached $1,000,000. With 1877, however, the $1,000,000 line was permanently passed; and since that date American exports to the islands have steadily grown, passing the $2,000,000 line in 1879, exceeding $3,000,000 in 1883, $4,000,000 in 1890, passing the $5,000,000 line in 1891, and promising to reach nearly $6,000,000 this year.

Of the total imports by the Hawaiian islands in 1875 a little over one-third was from the United States. In 1876 the reciprocity treaty went into operation, and in 1877 the United States supplied one-half of the imports into the islands, which then amounted to $2,500,000. By 1880 the imports had increased to over $3,500,000, of which over $2,000,000 worth came from the United States. In 1884 they were over $4,500,000, of which more than $3,000,000 were from the United States; in 1890 $6,962,000, of which $4,711,000 came from the United States; and in 1896, $6,063,000, of which about $4,000,000 came from the United States.

Of the exports from the islands the United States has also had the lion's share since the reciprocity treaty of 1875. In 1875

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only about 57 per cent of the exports from the islands came to the United States. In 1877 the year following the treaty, over 90 per cent came to the United States, and they have since continued in about the same proportion. Of the $200,000,000 worth of exports from the islands, since the reciprocity treaty, more than $180,000,000 worth have come to the United States; and of the $100,000,000 worth of imports into the islands during that time, about $70,000,000 worth were from the United States.

Sugar is the chief article of exportation from the islands, though rice has been for years an item of considerable value, and of late coffee, pineapples, and bananas have taken important rank. Of the $15,500,000 worth of exports in 1896, almost $15,000,000 worth was sugar, though in addition to this there were exported over 5,000,000 pounds of rice, 225,000 pounds of coffee, 126,000 bunches of bananas, and 147,000 pineapples. The increase in sugar and coffee has been rapid in the last few years, coffee increasing from 5,300,000 pounds in 1887 to 22,255,000 pounds in 1896, and sugar from 212,000,000 pounds in 1887 to 443,000,000 pounds in 1896. The tendency in the last twenty years has apparently been to a reduction in the number of articles produced. In 1876 the list of exported articles included, besides sugar and rice, wool, tallow, molasses, peanuts, hides, goatskins, sheepskins, whale oil, whalebone, ivory, salt, sperm oil, and many other articles; but now sugar, rice, coffee, bananas, and pineapples are the chief exports, though the total value in 1896 was six times that of 1876, when the articles were much more numerous.

The imports as above indicated are mostly from the United States, those of 1876 being divided among the great nations as follows:

The United States, $5,464,000; Great Britain, $755,000; China, $299,000; Japan, $276,000; Germany, $148,000; Australia, $114,000. The largest items in the list of imports are groceries and provisions, $520,885; machinery, $343,105; fertilizers, $332,239; cotton goods, $311,891; clothing, $292,559; hardware and agricultural implements, $278,267; grain and feed, $273,753; lumber, $255,242; tobacco, $194,836; flour, $169,000; building materials, $102,639; and, besides these, scores of articles ranging in value from $100,000 downward.

The commerce of the United States with the islands extends over more than half a century, one of the tables showing imports from them as early as 1826 and exports to them as early as 1837, though the latter seem to have been only occasional prior to 1853, when they amounted to $4,406, and by 1863 had increased to $548,730. In 1873 they were $672,191, passing the $1,000,000 line in 1877 after the enactment of the reciprocity treaty; while the imports from the islands will this year be the highest on record, despite the general reduction of imports from other parts of the world, the total for the year being likely to exceed $15,000,000 against $13,687,000 last year and $11,757,000 in the preceding year.

For statistics of the population of Hawaii (Census of Febuary 8, 1897), see Vol. 7, p. 218.

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THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The McCleary Bill.—The most important features of the several proposed measures for the reform of the currency of the United States, submitted by the Monetary Commission, Secretary Gage, and Congressmen Walker and Fowler, were summarized in the preceding issue of "Current History" (pp. 62-66). These proposals were referred to the committee on banking and currency of the house of representatives, which delegated a subcommittee to draft a bill for submission to congress. This bill was reported by the chairman, Mr. James T. McCleary (Rep.) of Minnesota, March 23; and, after considerable discussion in the full committee, was brought before congress June 15. Two weeks later it was withdrawn for further consideration in committee. The friends of the measure recognized the inadvisability of any effort to overcome the hostility of the senate as now constituted, and decided to wait until the pressure of the war legislation had abated sufficiently to give some chance for definite and permanent action.

Alterations in the details of the bill, as submitted in March, have already been made, and others will be introduced before the measure is actually laid before congress. The principal features, however, are likely to remain as they have already been published, and they will afford a solid basis for the discussion of the subject during the coming autumn campaign. These features, in outline, are as follows:

1.—A Division of Issue and Redemption is established in the treasury, for which the secretary of the treasury is authorized to set aside the general cash balances in excess of $50,000,000. This excess, on March 17, 1898, was $176,139,532. United States notes received by this division for redemption in gold are to be cancelled and retired in proportion as certain substitute currency is issued. No note redeemed in gold is to be again paid out except under exceptional conditions.

2.—National banks are required to assume the current redemption of United States demand notes in order to obtain circulation based upon their commercial assets. A new class of notes, called national reserve notes, is to be issued in lieu of legal-tender notes deposited by the banks with the treasury; and these reserve notes are to be redeemed upon demand by the banks out of the redemption fund which they are required to maintain in gold. These reserve notes are not treated in any respect as banknotes, because the banks are not liable for their ultimate redemption.

3.—The basis of national banknote circulation will eventu-

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ally be the commercial assets of the banks. This result will be reached, however, only after a series of years. National banks will continue to be required during one year after the passage of this act to maintain the minimum amount of United States bonds as security for circulation which is required by existing law, but they will be permitted to issue notes to the face value of these bonds. This bond deposit may be reduced by one-fourth annually, beginning one year after the passage of the act.

4.—National banks are to be permitted to issue current notes upon their commercial assets to the amount of the reserve notes issued to them in return for deposits of United States notes. The purpose of this provision is to compel the conversion of United States notes into reserve notes, as well as to limit the issue of currency upon commercial assets.

7.—The national currency notes, based upon commercial assets, are to be secured by a banknote guarantee fund, made up by the contribution in gold coin of 5 per cent of the entire circulation of the bank. This fund may be replenished by calls upon the bank, if reduced by the redemption of the notes of failed banks; but no bank shall be required to pay more than 1 per cent in addition to its original deposits of 5 per cent in any one year. The notes are also secured by a first lien upon the bonds on deposit as security and upon all the other assets of the bank.

8.—The national reserve notes will continue to be legal tender until received into the treasury from failed and liquidating banks, when liability for them will be assumed by the government, and they will be redeemed and cancelled. Provision is made that they shall cease to be required as a basis of circulation when the secretary of the treasury is satisfied that there is no longer a sufficient amount available to meet the demands for new banks and increased circulation.

The report accompanying this proposed bill, and explaining the results which the bill is expected to accomplish, is one of the most important documents which have resulted from the agitation of the past three years. Especially valuable is its statement regarding the assumption of the legal-tender notes by the banks, which constitutes the most striking and radical feature in this proposed legislation. The committee declares:

"The system adopted is such as to continue to the government all the benefits of the loan without any of the disadvantages of its character as a demand obligation. The proposed bill imposes upon the banks the whole burden of carrying and sustaining this debt. The form of the proposition submitted by your committee makes that portion of the demand debt which is not now covered by gold in the treasury a loan by the banks to the government. This loan is made without interest and without any compensation to the banks except what is afforded them by the power to issue a banking currency, which is granted in other sections of the bill. There is no profit or

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return to the banks in thus carrying the nation's debt; and they are required by the bill to assume the entire obligation as compensation for the franchise and provisions granted the national banking corporations.

"The heavy burden assumed by the banks must be given its due weight in measuring any additional privileges which are given them by this bill. The banks are required to redeem this debt of the government now assumed by them upon precisely the same terms as the redemption of their own notes while they are conducting a solvent banking business. It is only when, by the refusal to pay such notes, they become insolvent, that the government recognizes again its demand debt and assumes it for the complete protection of the holder of the note and for the benefit of the creditors of the bank by leaving the remaining assets unimpaired for the settlement of their just claims. The form of note thus assumed by the bank, with the final redemption guaranteed by the government, combines the strongest of all resources for its ultimate payment. Current opinion sometimes runs into error regarding the whole wealth and resources of the nation as an adequate basis for paper currency. The difficulty with the present redemption system is that this great wealth and these great resources are available only through the power of taxation. The conduct of a proper banking business and the issue of circulating notes redeemable in coin on demand require a mass of assets which can be quickly converted into cash without loss. This security the government note lacks and the banknote possesses. The note which it is proposed to issue under this bill in lieu of the government notes is called the national reserve note, a designation which may be taken to imply at once that it has behind it not only the banking resources of the issuing bank but the reserve strength of the national government, and also that it is peculiarly available for money reserve of all kinds. It is, moreover, a legal-tender note whose parity with gold is assured so long as the banks maintain the parity of their own notes, and for whose parity the government also is responsible if it is conceivable that the government should maintain specie payments while the banks were unable to do so. The country is thus provided with an ample legal-tender currency, consisting of all the notes substituted for the present legal-tender notes, and of all the gold and silver coin in circulation, to the maintenance of whose parity the faith of the government is sacredly pledged."

The Finances of India.—Early in May Her Majesty's government announced the appointment of a departmental committee to inquire into the monetary system of India. The committee was allowed ample powers; and assurances were given that it would investigate every phase of the subject, in order that a lasting and satisfactory way out of the present difficulties might be found. The members are:

Right Hon. Sir Henry H. Fowler, G. C. S. I., M. P., chairman;

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Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland;
Sir John Muir, Bart., lately Lord Provost of Glasgow;
Sir Francis Mowatt, K. C. B., Secretary to the Treasury;
Sir David Barbour, K. C. S. I., lately Financial Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India;
Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K. C. S. I., member of the Council of India;
Mr. F. C. Le Marchant, member of the Council of India;
Mr. Everard Hambro, a director of the Bank of England;
Mr. W. H. Holland, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce;
Mr. Robert Campbell, general manager of the National Bank of India; and
Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G.

RT. HON. SIR H. H. FOWLER, G. C. S. I., M. P., CHAIRMAN OF INDIAN MONETARY COMMISSION.

The appointment of this committee was accompanied by the publication of the correspondence between the government of India and the imperial government, respecting the proposals on currency made by the Indian administrators. The contents are summarized by an able letter from Calcutta, in which an account is given of the whole course of India's financial history, during these five years of strain and disaster. The important feature of this letter is the renewed and definitive declaration in favor of the gold standard for India. Whether or not the closing of the mints in 1893 was the wisest thing that might have been done, it is now no longer possible to reconsider that action. The Indian government is therefore devoting its thought to the best arrangements for bringing the gold standard into actual operation. The latest proposal is that the London government assist India by securing, through parliament, a loan of £20,000,000 in gold, to constitute a reserve fund, which shall

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enable the Indian officials to supplant silver currency in the larger commercial transactions.

The most important factor in the problem which it is trying to solve, as the Indian government insists, is the lack of confidence in the permanence and solidity of the proposed change in standard. Meanwhile, however, Sir Henry Fowler's committee is considering the whole question of Indian finance, and until it has rendered its report no practical progress can be made in the settlement of the disturbances which have so disastrously affected a large part of Indian commercial and industrial pursuits.

Gold Standard in Russia.—M. de Routkowsky, the financial agent attached to the Russian legation at Washington, prepared for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell an important statement of the causes and the methods which have resulted in placing Russia upon a gold basis (p. 68.)

Gold will henceforth be the sole standard of value, and the new unit of currency will be a ruble containing 0.7742 grams of pure gold, equal in value to 51.45 cents in United States gold. Silver will be issued for subsidiary coins only, and one ruble will contain 18.02 grams of pure silver, as heretofore. The State Bank of Russia will be, as heretofore, the only credit institution which will have the right to issue state credit notes, exchangeable at par with gold in the State Bank and all its branches. It may issue such notes to an unlimited amount. Both gold and credit notes are made legal tender to an unlimited amount.

The issues of the credit notes by the State Bank, if needed by the expansion of commerce, will be so regulated that the amount of outstanding notes will not be allowed to exceed by more than 300,000,000 rubles the value of gold coin and gold bars deposited in the State Bank for their redemption. The amount of outstanding state credit notes December 5 last, in bank and in circulation, was 1,068,000,000 rubles, and the amount of gold in coin and in bars in the bank was 1,160,000,000 rubles. The exchange of state credit notes at par with gold is guaranteed, in addition to the gold reserve, by the whole state property (about 600,000,000 acres of forest and 15,000 miles of railroads, besides government lands, etc.). Silver in the State Bank will not be included in the metallic reserve of the bank for the purpose of redemption.

Silver has been coined to the amount of 40,000,000 rubles, and the character of the legal tender of the silver rubles has not been changed in the recent laws. Until it shall be decreed otherwise, silver coins will be legal tender for all taxes and dues to the government in an unlimited amount; but not so between private individuals.

Gold Standard in Hayti.—According to advices re-

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ceived through the "Bankers' Monthly," the government of Hayti has taken preliminary steps toward the adoption of a gold standard for its currency. A law has been introduced authorizing a gold loan in the United States of $3,500,000, which is to be controlled by a commission charged with the task of withdrawing from circulation the paper currency now in use, together with a considerable sum of silver coin. A new coinage similar to that of the United States is proposed, and gold coins of the United States are to be legal tender. The past history of Hayti renders it difficult to prophesy regarding the success of this movement.

THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Northward Rush Declining.—In the midst of war preparation and excitement, the Klondike has been almost lost sight of. Reports are coming from the Pacific ports of a decided decline in the amount of travel northward.

In a report from Skaguay, dated April 30, the statement is made that during that month travel had dwindled to almost nothing. In accounting for this, it is claimed that people are becoming acquainted with the conditions there, and know that during the spring it is almost impossible to get into the interior, the ice being too rotten to travel on and navigation not possible before the middle of May or the first of June. It is feared by those who have invested their capital in transportation and trading schemes, that, public attention having been drawn from the gold fields, it will be difficult later on to renew their interest and popularity. The growing impression seems to be that the prizes offered in the Yukon country are too few to balance the great risks.

New Fields.—Many new strikes are being reported on both the American and the Canadian side of the 141st meridian; but, owing to doubtful and conflicting reports, it is next to impossible to estimate their importance.

About the middle of March there was a great stampede from Dawson to Phil Walsh creek near the Salmon river. If we are to credit any of the reports which come from this find, we should be led to say that it is in every respect the equal of the Klondike. Other finds are on Cedar creek, at Hopkins Gulch, between the two Skookums, at El Dorado creek, and at Hunker creek. Reports are being received of rich finds on American creek, on

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the American side, and at Rosebud creek. A rich strike is reported in the immediate vicinity of Skaguay, and a shaft sunk in Dawson City revealed the presence of gold in the old bar upon which the town rests.

Postal Facilities.—The postal authorities have at length awakened to the situation, and steps are being taken to organize an efficient service.

The mail will still be carried by the mounted police as far as Dawson, and a regular service thus far is just beginning to be put in operation. Above Dawson the only United States postoffice at present is Circle City, but a new one is to be established on Sixty Mile creek, at a new town called Star City. There will be another back in the hills some fifty miles along Birch creek, one at Fort Yukon, one at Rampart City, one at Weare at the mouth of the Tanana, and, in fact, at the confluence of the Koyukuk and any large river promising to be the site of a settlement. There have been mail contracts let between Orca and Weare overland, and from Weare to Dawson on the river; and as many postoffices as may be found convenient will be established on these routes with at least a fortnightly (instead of half-yearly) service for the time being.

The Chilkoot Snowslide.—On Sunday, April 3, a great snowslide, caused by a thaw due to mild weather, occurred about a mile below the summit of Chilkoot pass, crushing and burying everything in its path. Men, horses, oxen, dogs, sleighs, supplies, all were destroyed. The loss of life is estimated all the way from 75 to 125, most or all of whom were Americans.

The Yukon Railroad.—In connection with the projected construction of a Canadian railroad to the Yukon district (pp. *72*, 161), a bill recently passed by the United States senate lays down the following as the conditions upon which Canadians may enjoy the right to transship goods at Fort Wrangel.

"1. The abrogation of the monopoly provision of the contract (p. 162), so that railways with their ocean termini in Alaska may penetrate into Canadian territory.

"2. That the customs laws shall be changed so as to allow miners outfitting in the United States to bring into Canadian territory tools, utensils, and provisions to the extent of 1,000 pounds per head.

"3. That parliament's control over Canadian territory shall be surrendered to the extent that it will be out of its power to make any distinction between aliens and British subjects in the granting of miners' licenses.

"4. That on the Atlantic coast United States fishermen shall be given the same privileges in Canadian ports as Canadian fishermen enjoy."

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As regards the condition of things on the Canadian or Stikeen route, Professor Dennis of Princeton writes:

"Large American expeditions are breaking up daily. Sixty miles after leaving Telegraph creek is the awful bog. Horses and dogs are being killed by thousands. One Michigan outfit lost 119 dogs in a week by starvation. If some huge philanthropic enterprise is not carried into effect, starvation may be the fate of men on the Stikeen trail. The report that 500 men are taking out $300 a day is a falsehood. Newspapers at Wrangel and Glenora boom the country by viciously exaggerated stories. The trail should be at once condemned and arrangements made to bring out the stalled Americans whose food is running out and whose money is all gone, so they cannot go one way or another. The so-called Canadian railway by the Stikeen route is not to be built, owing to lack of government support, and an army of employés of the projected road are returning by every boat."

On June 7, orders were received by the McKenzie-Mann construction outfit, at Glenora, to permanently suspend operations. Already 2,000 miners, induced to seek the Lake Teslin route by promises of a speedy opening thereof, had assembled there. An indignation meeting was held and a resolution adopted to be forwarded to the government at Victoria, B. C.

The resolution told of the promises which had been made by the Dominion government, and how they had been kept, and of the condition of the more than 2,000 miners there, who had not the means to advance or to return. It closed by petitioning the British Columbia government that it would instruct its representative to employ them at reasonable rates on the work of completing the wagon road.

A number of the miners are selling out and returning home; others against great odds are trying to push on; but the majority are waiting at Glenora in the hope that their petition will prevail and the road be constructed at an early date.

THE RECIPROCITY POLICY.

A Treaty With France.—The first treaty concluded under the reciprocity clauses (Section 3) of the Dingley tariff law (Vol. 7, pp. 80, 365, 604) giving the president power to suspend duties on a limited list of articles in exchange for equivalent concessions in favor of United

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ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

States products going abroad, was signed in Washington, May 28, by M. Cambon, French ambassador, and John A. Kasson, reciprocity commissioner for the United States. It was proclaimed by President McKinley May 30, to take effect June 1.

The negotiations began last October, but M. Patenôtre, then the French representative at Washington, held out against granting some concessions (particularly in the matter of restrictions on American meat products entering France) to which his successor, M. Cambon, was finally induced to give assent.

In substance France gives a 50 per cent reduction of rates on meat products and a 37 1-2 per cent reduction on lard compounds, and imposes the minimum rates on fruits and lumber—concessions which will be of special advantage to Western industries—while the United States makes a reduction of about 20 per cent in the rates on all articles specified in Section 3 as forming a basis for such negotiations, except champagnes, on which this country makes no reduction. The list includes argols (wine lees), brandies, still wines, vermouth, and works of art.

To be more specific, the chief concessions won for American products are as follows:

Manufactured meats, prepared from pork, 50 francs per 100 kilos, instead of the regular rate of 100 francs; lard and its compounds, 25 francs per 100 kilos, instead of 40 francs. The French minimum rate is also continued on table fruit, canned meats, dried or pressed fruits, common woods, paving blocks, staves, hops, and apples, and pears crushed, cut, or dried.

The chief concessions allowed to France are the following:

Argols, 5 per cent ad valorem, instead of 10 to 6 cents per pound; brandies and other spirits, $1.75 per gallon, instead of $2.25 per gallon; still wines and vermouth, 35 cents per gallon, instead of 40 and 50 cents per gallon; paintings, statuary, and works of art, 15 per cent ad valorem, instead of 20 per cent ad valorem.

The conclusion of this treaty one week after the declaration of a state of war between the United States and Spain is evidence, in spite of press rumors of French sympathy with Spain, that the amicable relations between the Paris and Washington governments have received no serious strain in the present crisis.

THE BERING SEA DISPUTE.

Award for Damages Paid.—In the senate, June 14, a House joint resolution appropriating $473,151.26, to pay the Bering sea award (p. 76), was adopted. Thus is enacted the closing scene of an affair which has been before the public for about twelve years. On June 16, Judge

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Day, assistant secretary of state, delivered to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, a draft drawn on the treasurer of the United States for the above amount, as payment in full of the indemnity due in virtue of the award of the joint commission which met in accordance with the treaty of February 8, 1896 (Vol. 6, pp. 342, 606).

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

The British claims arose through the seizure by the United States revenue cutters and naval vessels of a number of vessels hailing from British Columbia which had been engaged in pelagic sealing. By this they had violated the law of the United States; but, as viewed by the Paris arbitration, the United States had no special control of the haunts of the fur seals in Bering sea outside of the three-mile limit.

As bearing on the now prominent question of Anglo-American relations, the London "Times" remarks:

"The resolution to pay the Bering sea award is another gratifying instance of the growth of a spirit of friendship and justice toward England in a quarter where, until recently, such feelings were rarely exhibited. It is a proof of the good feelings which we cordially recognize and reciprocate, as well as a good omen for the establishment of the closer and more cordial relations between the two countries toward which the best minds on both sides of the Atlantic have been steadily moving."

Pribilof Islands Seal Privilege.—In 1890, the North American Commercial Company secured the exclusive privilege of seal catching on these islands for twenty years, a privilege which permitted it to take 100,000 seals

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a year, with a royalty of $7.62 1-2 on each skin and a revenue tax of $2 a skin, besides a rental of $60,000 a year.

After the agreement with Great Britain in 1893, the annual take was limited to 7,500 head, since which time the company has refused to pay rental, royalty, and revenue tax.

The government began three suits in the United States circuit court; and in June, 1896, judgment was rendered on the first suit for $107,257.29. The case was appealed finally to the supreme court, which stands by the first decision. The judgment of the supreme court, handed down June 1, decrees that the United States recover from the company in all $96,127.78. The company, it is said, is willing to settle the two other suits on the same basis.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

An Approaching Storm.—In modern times the end of each successive century has witnessed great political and social upheaval. Already there are signs of a storm approaching, which may cause the end of the nineteenth century to surpass by far in its deep and widespread revolutionary effects the crises which held the world's attention during the closing years of the sixteenth, the seventeenth, and the eighteenth centuries. The drift of the world's movement is toward it, and the nations are preparing for what they have long considered inevitable. Where the storm will burst, not even the most far-sighted statesman can tell. It may be in the Yellow Sea, where the rivalry of Russia, France, Germany, Great Britain, and Japan is calling forth every resource of diplomatic counter-play; it may be in the Balkans, where the web of international politics is in an almost inextricable tangle; it may be in Central Europe, where political instability is the common order and unforeseen contingencies may at any moment precipitate an outbreak; it may be in Africa, where the race of Great Britain, France, and Germany for territorial expansion, creates a danger which, if more remote, is none the less real; it may be in Central Asia, where the clash of Russian and British interests in the Pamirs and along the valley of the Oxus has only for the time being lulled; or it may be in the western Pacific, where the

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prospective defeat of Spain in her war with the United States gives promise of a general imbroglio regarding the terms of peace and the ultimate disposition of the remnants of the Spanish colonial empire. This one thing is certain—that diplomacy, actuated by a spirit of mutual compromise, is now the only remaining safeguard against a plunging of the nations into the untried abyss of a universal war. What the final—and yet, in the nature of things, only temporary—outcome would be; what effacement of now proud and self-sufficient dynasties would ensue; what new alignment of international forces and alliances would result; what new lessons as to the ultimate sources of national strength or of national weakness would be taught—over these the future draws a veil through which our limited foresight is in wisdom and mercy not allowed to peer.

Political Instability in Europe.—Of the political instability with which almost the whole of Europe seems now to be afflicted, the last three months have given us abundant evidence—in ministerial crises in France and Italy; in serious complications in the Balkans; in renewed struggle between reactionaries and socialist revolutionists for control of the German Reichstag; in continued political unrest in Austria, still embittered by racial discord and enforced return of the empire to undiluted absolutism; and in the approach of Spain to the verge of actual dynastic cataclysm. Wherever one looks at the present moment west of the Russian frontier and east of the straits of Dover, crisis is the order of the day, and it would almost seem as if this planet were entering upon the travail of a new political birth.

Echoes of the Greco-Turkish War.—It was on September 18, 1897, that hostilities between Greece and Turkey ended with the signing of the preliminary treaty of peace (Vol. 7, p. 573; Vol. 8, p. 78). It was June 6 of the present year when the last of the Turkish troops under Edhem Pasha (except a small detachment sent overland to Salonika) evacuated Thessaly, and the Greek forces reoccupied Volo. By the terms of the treaty of peace, the Turkish troops were to leave the conquered territory within one month after completion of satisfactory arrangements for the issuance of the international loan to Greece to pay off the Turkish indemnity. The delay in the Turkish evacuation of Thessaly was due to difficulty

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in arranging details of the loan. An offer from Great Britain to float the whole loan in the open London market, was not acceptable to France and Russia, who insisted that the bonds should be allotted between the three countries and subscription made on a fixed basis. This necessitated an understanding as to exchange, Great Britain finally giving her assent to a certain arbitrary rate slightly different from the actual quotations in Paris and St. Petersburg. London bankers have thus to pay a little more than French and Russian bankers for Greek bonds.

Though the Greeks have recovered Thessaly, much remains to be done before the crippling and impoverishment resulting from the war will be effaced. The task now confronting the Greek government concerns not alone the restoration of agricultural prosperity in the lately ravaged province, but the wider problem of reform in every department of the government, insuring not only the maintenance of order and of security for life and property, but, of equal importance, a reasonable and equitable system of financial administration.

On March 31, the two assailants of King George on February 26 (p. 81), were condemned to death. They were executed May 9.

Crete.—Disorder still reigns in this unhappy island, and political uncertainty still overhangs its future. No decision has yet been reached as to the choice of a governor (p. 84), Russia still advocating the candidature of Prince George of Greece, and the Sultan, backed up probably by Germany, still insisting upon the impossibility of accepting such an arrangement. Toward the end of March the Sultan sent to Sir Philip Currie, British ambassador, an urgent note asking for the application of autonomy to Crete on the model of the régime existing in the Lebanon and Samos, with a Christian governor, who should be an Ottoman subject.

In the meantime frequent outbreaks of lawlessness occur among both Christians and Mohammedans, some of which are marked by barbarous atrocities in the killing of women and mutilation of the dead. Late in March the council of admirals addressed a remonstrance to M. Sphakianaki, president of the Cretan assembly, urging the necessity of restraining the insurgents from acts of barbarity.

The departure of the German forces from Crete was

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closely followed in March by that of the Austrian fleet and troops. It is significant that these powers have always been considered as dissenting from a liberal solution of the Cretan question.

Impending Crisis in the Balkans.—It is only because of the pressure of domestic and foreign problems of more immediate concern in other quarters of the globe, that the general public has to a great extent ignored the serious political situation which has arisen in southeastern Europe. It concerns directly the status and relations of the five Balkan states of Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Montenegro, and Turkey, but has a wider bearing upon the general European problem.

PRINCE NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO.

The origin of the trouble it is impossible to trace with certainty. The centre of greatest danger seems to lie in Servia, where constitutional government has practically been replaced by a military dictatorship, and where financial difficulties of the most baffling description, and agitation of the Radicals, who look upon the return of ex-King Milan as a violation of a solemn pledge (Vol. 7, p. 982), together with the active opposition of Russia to his influence, combine to shake the security of the Obrenovitch dynasty. Prince Nicholas of Montenegro is trying to utilize the situation, it is said, with a view to the establishment of a Balkan alliance excluding the present Servian dynasty. He has made himself the mouthpiece of the Serb malcontents, with the result that Austria has begun the construction of new fortifications along the Montenegrin frontier, which, in turn, has provoked a growl from St. Petersburg. In fact the Servian Radicals, the bulk of the nation, and the Montenegrins, lay the

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blame for all the trouble on Austria, giving credence to a rumor that on occasion of the approaching jubilee of Francis Joseph the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina are to be prevailed upon to offer themselves as a gift to the dual empire, which would effectually dispel the dream of a Greater Servia. It is significant that the present reactionary cabinet of Doctor Georgevitch, under which the Serbs are muzzled and fettered, is the servile instrument of the Austrophil policy of ex-King Milan.

In Bulgaria, also, the situation is capable of grave development, and recalls that which existed in Greece in the spring of 1897 just prior to the outbreak of the war with Turkey. Macedonian committees dispute with the government of Prince Ferdinand the direction of affairs; and the army, in which over six hundred officers are of Macedonian origin, is infected with the patriotic propaganda; while Macedonian refugees at Sofia and elsewhere diligently fan the flames by bringing home to the people the suffering of their brethren beyond the snows of Rhodope.

The situation has been further complicated by the outbreak of hostilities between the Christian Serbs of Montenegro and the Mohammedan Albanians on the Turko-Montenegrin frontier, the horrors of which recall the sinister incidents in Bulgaria in 1876 which caused the Russo-Turkish war of twenty years ago. The chief centre of disturbance has been the Berane district of Albania, near the frontier of Montenegro, where, since early in June, many Christian villages have been destroyed, and horrible atrocities committed upon women and children. The immediate cause of the outbreak is assigned to several unsettled blood feuds between the two races, in particular the revenge taken by some Christians upon the Albanian murderers of a Christian notable of Berane last autumn. Many Christians have taken refuge in Montenegro.

The Sultan promptly sent troops to the disturbed region, who, by the end of June, had restored a semblance of order; and the Porte has evinced a disposition to punish the civil authorities at Berane for allowing the outbreak, and to indemnify the Christians for their losses.

The Austro-Russian Understanding.—The complications above outlined are rendered more disquieting by the mystery at present enshrouding the relations of Aus-

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tria and Russia. It will be remembered that on occasion of the visit of Francis Joseph to St. Petersburg in April, 1897, a "state treaty" was arranged, signed by the Russian and Austrian emperors, and countersigned by their ministers of foreign affairs, Count Muravieff and Count Goluchowsky (Vol. 7, pp. 376, 861). This understanding, it was thought, removed, for the time at least, all danger of friction between the two empires over their traditional differences in southeastern Europe, being based, as explained by Count Goluchowsky, on "reciprocal repudiation of all ideas of conquest, and respect for the independence of the Balkan states, the preponderance of either empire being excluded." The terms of the treaty were at the time kept a state secret; but what purports to be an authentic outline of them recently appeared in a Berlin journal, in substance, as follows:

The life of the treaty extends from May 1, 1897, to May 1, 1902. It is renewable for terms of three years, unless one party denounces it six months before the expiry of the current term. Its main purpose is the maintenance of peace, tranquillity, and the territorial *status quo* in the Balkan peninsula. To gain this end Russia and Austria-Hungary divide the Balkan peninsula into two spheres of interest, each of which contains an inner and a wider sphere. To Austria-Hungary's inner sphere belongs Servia, to the wider Macedonia from Salonika, inclusive, northward almost in a straight line to Kranja, Albania, except some districts bounded on the southeast by Montenegro. Bulgaria belongs to Russia's sphere. Her wider sphere comprises that part of European Turkey east of Austria-Hungary's sphere. The two states bind themselves to take care that no warlike complications occur in their spheres, and that no agitations affecting Turkey, and thus threatening peace, shall emanate from Servia or Bulgaria. To gain this end each of the two states will intervene in its own sphere with or without previous agreement. Should friendly intervention prove futile, and Servia or Bulgaria wish to bring on war, the state to whose sphere the peace-breaker belongs will be entitled to intervene in arms.

Were such an understanding as the above to remain in full force, we might look with equanimity upon the present Balkan crisis; but doubts are now cast upon the cordiality of Austro-Russian relations by the fact that the Prince of Montenegro, a close connection of the Russian imperial family, is most active in fomenting trouble in the Balkans, and that Austria seems bent on a policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina to which Russia could hardly give her assent.

Still another cause of anxiety is found in the rumor

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that Germany, in posing as the friend and ally of the Sultan, has ultimate designs upon securing the protectorate of Palestine, ousting both Russia, which is now dominant, and France, whose historical claim has been unquestioned.

On the whole the European outlook is not the most reassuring in this time of general apprehension.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

The Anglo-French Delimitation Convention.—The Niger convention signed by the French and British commissioners in Paris, on June 14, makes a very considerable reduction in the African territory subject to dispute between the European powers (p. 93.)

Roughly speaking, England now controls, more or less directly, the southern third of the continent, from Cape Town to Lake Tanganyika, despite the fact that the coast territory is largely claimed by other powers. The only good port to German Southwest Africa, Walfish bay, is British, while the Portuguese territories on the Atlantic and the Indian oceans, it may safely be assumed, will continue to be administered in harmony with British desires. Egypt is also British. The rest of northern Africa is French, the vast territory of the Sahara contributing to make the republic the largest landowner in Africa, 3,300,000 square miles of territory being included within French Africa, a round million more than England claims. Central Africa remains to be divided. The Kongo Free State and German East Africa stand in the way of the English dream of a united empire unbroken from Cairo to the Cape. The problem which is now coming nearer and nearer the demand for settlement, concerns the possession of the heart of the continent. Uganda is British; and the claims of Egypt upon its ancient territories, reaching to the very head waters of the Nile, so essential to the agricultural well-being of Egypt, will surely be maintained most vigorously by the British government. But the headwaters of the Nile are nearly 2,000 miles away from the southernmost Egyptian outpost, Khartoum, or rather Omdurman, where the dervishes are expected to make their last stand against the present advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, being just half way up the Nile from Cairo.

Meanwhile, France is apparently endeavoring to repeat the tactics so successfully employed in the Niger region, upon the Nile. Knowing full well that the "perfidious land-grabbing Englishmen" will make no effort to encroach upon the legitimate field for future French expansion, all the energies of the French colonial party are being devoted to the establishment of posts and the exploration of the advanced regions, and especially in the direction of the British claims. Already France has a strong hold upon Central Africa, reaching northeast from the

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MAP SHOWING THE NEW ANGLO-FRENCH BOUNDARIES IN THE NIGER COUNTRY.

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French Kongo and southwards across the Sahara. A narrow strip of territory on the Indian ocean lends force to her ambition to stretch her empire across from east to west; and if her explorers can succeed in establishing themselves upon the upper Nile, England may yet be compelled to fight, or more likely to sacrifice some valuable portion of her claims elsewhere, before she can complete her hold upon the region between Victoria Nyanza and the Atbara.

Rich as is Egypt and the eastern Soudan, the western Soudan, tributary to the Niger river, promises even greater prosperity and wealth to the powers controlling its resources. This control is divided between England and France, and the convention of Paris determines the territory belonging to each power. While both the English and the French press claim to have profited most by the delimitation arrangements, it seems clear that the French negotiators have gained much more than they surrendered. French troops, to be sure, are to be recalled from a large number of posts occupied by them; but it is becoming more and more evident that they had occupied these posts principally for the sake of securing something which they might seem to surrender, despite the fact that the justice of the British claim to the region was undeniable.

As a result of the present arrangement, to quote the official statement of the French foreign office, the new frontier just recognized as that of the great French colony of West Africa extends over a distance of perhaps not less than 3,000 kilometres—that is to say, approximately over a space as great as that from Paris to Moscow. Such is the fundamental character of this arrangement. It closes the series of treaties which, concluded one after another during the last ten years with all the neighboring powers—Portugal, England, the Republic of Liberia, Germany, and the Kongo Free State—have placed without possible dispute under French rule the immense regions extending from Algeria to the Kongo, passing by Lake Chad, and from Senegal to the Nile basin. At the present moment all our West African colonies—Algeria, Tunis, Senegal, Futa-Jallon, the Ivory Coast, the Soudan, and the Kongo—are in communication by their respective hinterlands.

In the eastern section of the West African territories under dispute, comprising the region into which the Royal Niger Company has extended its authority under the energetic initiative of Sir George Taubman Goldie, and the back country of Lagos and Dahomey, a line of delimitation has been agreed upon, which, starting at its southern end from the dividing portion of Dahomey and Lagos, traverses the disputed territory, leaving to Great Britain every point occupied by British troops and the whole territory recognized by both countries as being the legitimate territory of Borgu. This covers both banks of the Niger up to ten miles north of Ilo, and necessitates the evacuation by the French of all posts occupied upon the river south of that point, as well as of all the inland posts of which forcible occupation has been made in the territories of the Sultan of Borgu. Under the terms of the convention the French will withdraw from Ilo, Gomba, Lafagon, Busa, Kiama, Kishi, Borea, and Ashigire. Nikki, to which the British claim has

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been recognized as admitting of doubt, has been ceded to France. The extensive territory of Gurma, included within the potential sphere of British influence by a claim of suzerainty advanced on the part of the Sultan of Gando, has also been left in the French sphere

On the east bank of the Niger a triangular piece of territory, of which the sides are marked by lines drawn from Say to Mauri and from Mauri back to the river ten miles above Ilo, has been given to France, and, in compensation for this concession made in territory clearly protected by the Say-Barua line, Great Britain obtains a deflection northward of the line in a curve with a radius of 100 miles from the town of Sokoto. The 1890 agreement (Vol. 1, pp. 26-7) with regard to the Say-Barua line provided for some deflection to include all that rightfully belonged to the empire of Sokoto. The difficulty of determining the rightful possessions of these semi-civilized sovereign states, which has been very clearly demonstrated in the course of the Paris negotiations, renders the definite delimitation of the 100-mile radius valuable as an equivalent. Great Britain also obtains some further modifications of the Say-Barua line. Of these the most important is a prolongation of the line, which formerly was defined as terminating at Barua on the coast of Lake Chad, to a point on the 14th meridian near the middle of the lake, whence a line drawn due south meets the termination of the Anglo-German frontier upon the south shore. The net result is to place the whole of the British possessions in this portion of West Africa within a ring fence starting from the western frontier of Lagos, including all that Great Britain has ever wished seriously to possess in the back country, and ending at the eastern frontier of the Niger protectorate, where it runs to the sea at Old Calabar.

The western portion of the disputed region included the back country of the Gold Coast and the Ivory Coast, and the country within the upper portion of the bend of the Niger. The boundary line which has been accepted as a prolongation of the frontier between the Gold Coast (British) and the Ivory Coast (French) takes the upper courses of the river Volta as the most convenient dividing line, and cedes a slice of the theoretic hinterland of the Gold Coast colony to France. This gives the towns of Bona and Dokta, now in the occupation of British troops, to France. These are the only points upon the map which Great Britain will be called upon to evacuate. The French will evacuate Wa and all other points to the east of the River Volta and south of the 11th parallel; but France obtains, north of the 11th parallel, the concession of the extensive, healthy, and valuable territory of Mossi, for which Britain receives no equivalent. The new boundary, after following the 11th parallel in an eastward direction along the northern frontier of Mamprusi, is deflected northwards to include Bawku, and has the appearance of ending without cause east of the Greenwich meridian. As a matter of fact it comes in contact at that point with the boundary lately defined by Franco-German agreement to mark the limits of French and German territory in that district. The boundary as now defined between England and France carries the northern frontier of the Gold Coast to German territory.

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It will be a matter for future negotiation between England and Germany to determine the line which shall be definitely drawn between Germany and British territory from the point at which the Anglo-German frontier of the Gold Coast and Togoland ceases on the eighth parallel to a point at which it shall meet the Anglo-French boundary defined under the present convention.

The convention does not, however, confine itself exclusively to territorial questions. It contains fiscal and commercial clauses, of which the importance has without doubt given scarcely less trouble to the negotiators, in endeavoring to draw up a fair equivalent on either side, than the demarcation of the boundaries. The most important of these reciprocal concessions may be briefly summarized under two heads. Great Britain gives to France a 30 years' lease of two spots, best described as "bonded areas," upon the navigable Niger, where French goods may be landed free of duty, for the sole purpose of transport in bond to French territory. One of these bonded areas will be at the mouth of the Niger, and one will be situated on the right bank of the river between Leaba and Fort Goldie. British law will of course run through the areas so leased, and regulations are drawn up under the convention to provide for the faithful observance of the conditions attaching to transit of goods in bond. The return made by France for this concession is the grant for an equivalent period of 30 years of equal terms for French and British trade in all French West Coast colonies from the Liberian frontier to the Niger. This is a condition which has been frequently asked for by British merchants, and is, of course, only in accordance with the long continued policy of British colonies towards foreign trade.

While nominally equivalent, it can hardly be doubted that the advantage rests with England in respect to this last provision. It has been recognized for some time that the French, by securing administrative control over the territory back of the British coast colonies, had virtually throttled the hopes of commercial extension from these coast settlements. If France can be induced to live up to the agreement which she has made in apparent good faith, the coast colonies may be able, for thirty years at least, to enjoy the advantages of the normal trade with the region which naturally finds its outlet through the ports of the Ivory, the Gold, and the Slave coasts.

Up the Nile.—The Anglo-Egyptian campaign for the recovery of the upper Nile provinces which formerly belonged to Egypt, until wrested from her by the Mahdi, does not primarily concern the partition of Africa, being only a part of Egyptian internal affairs. From a broader point of view, however, it may claim treatment under this heading, because of its very important bearing upon the race between England and France for the possession of the eastern Soudan, and because this campaign is adding

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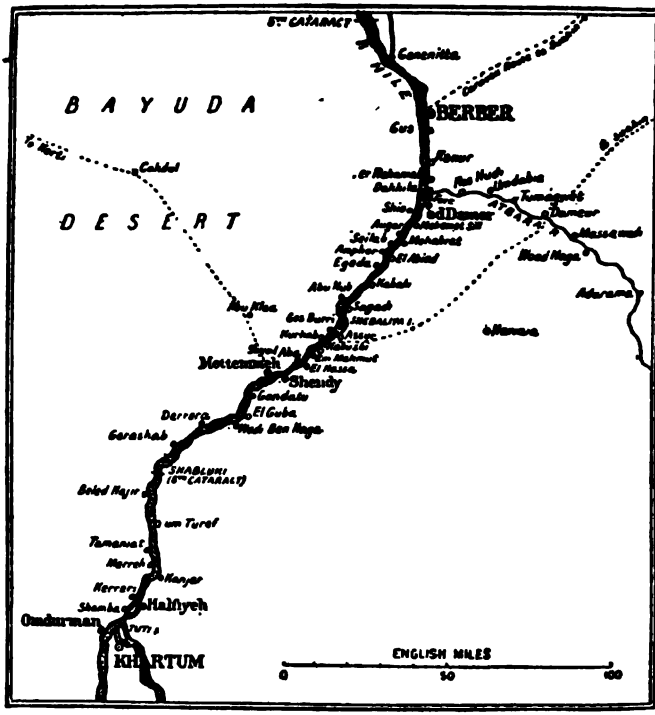
so materially to the permanence of England's hold upon Egypt itself.

Continuing the established policy of advancing only so far and so fast as is consistent with the greatest permanent and economical welfare of their acquisitions, the English officers in southern Egypt (p. 98) waited until they had secured a strong hold upon all the territory recon-



MAP ILLUSTRATING THE ADVANCE INTO THE SOUDAN.

quered during the preceding campaign, before beginning a further advance. Meanwhile, the dervish commander, Mahmoud, had been ordered by Abdullah to drive back the Egyptian forces. He proceeded as far as Nakheila on the Atbara, where he formed a very strong intrenched camp, and, instead of advancing to sweep the infidels off the earth, he waited until attacked by them. The Sirdar, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, formed his plans deliber-

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ately; but, when all was ready, his whole force was hurled against the dervish intrenchments on April 8. The defenders, nearly 16,000 strong, made a prolonged and vigorous resistance, but were gradually driven back from their rifle pits and trenches, and forced to make their escape as best they could into the desert, where many of them, already suffering from scarcity of food in camp, must surely have perished before they could make their way back to headquarters at Khartoum. Three thousand killed were reported from the field of battle, while another thousand, including Mahmoud, were captured. The loss of the Egyptians was also heavy, 51 men and 14 officers being killed, and nearly 500 wounded. Of greater importance even than the demoralization of all opposition to the Anglo-Egyptian advance towards Khartoum, is the renewed proof afforded by this fight of the value of the Soudanese and Egyptian soldiers, led by English officers, as a fighting force. Fighting side by side with the Scotch and English regiments, the native troops proved beyond possibility of doubt their bravery and reliability under fire.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The Cheek Claim.—On April 2, was announced at Bangkok, Siam, the award of Sir Nicholas J. Hannen, British Chief Justice for China and Japan, arbitrator in the case of the claim against the Siamese government, laid by the United States, in behalf of the estate of the late Dr. W. A. Cheek, an American citizen (Vol. 7, p. 102).

The United States wins on all points contested, and the heirs of Dr. Cheek will receive an indemnity of approximately $200,000, besides unencumbered possession of the elephants now engaged in working teakwood out of the northern Siamese forests.

Dr. Cheek, a medical missionary in Siam, obtained a concession from the Siamese government to gather and sell teakwood, the government loaning him $200.000 to develop the business. With this money he bought a large number of elephants for draught purposes, which, with other assets, he mortgaged to the government as security for the loan. The first year the profits were enormous; but the second and third years, on account of droughts, he could not float the logs down the rivers from the Chengmai district, where he was operating; and the government, in 1892, seized the elephants and all the logs for default of interest payments. The interest was not made pay-

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able annually in the contract, but it was stipulated that the debt should be cancelled at the rate of so much a year.

After vainly endeavoring for a year to get the government to permit him to pay the interest due and continue his contract, Dr. Cheek died, and his heirs appealed to the State Department at Washington, which took up the matter energetically, and finally succeeded in having the dispute referred to Sir Nicholas Hannen, the British chief justice at Hong-Kong. The vital point of the decision affirms the force of the clause in the treaty between the United States and Siam, giving the American minister jurisdiction in all questions involving the rights of citizens of the United States. United States Consul-General John Barrett was most active in effecting this result.

The MacCord Claim.—On May 17, the long-standing friction between the United States and Peru over what is known as the MacCord claim (Vol. 6, p. 614; Vol. 7, p. 625), was removed by the signing of a protocol referring the dispute to the arbitration of Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada (see portrait, Vol. 3, p. 786). The instrument was signed by Secretary of State Day and Señor Eguiguren, Peruvian minister.

Peru acknowledges liability for the injuries received by MacCord during the revolution of 1885. The only question to be dealt with by the arbitrator is as to the amount of indemnity.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

No more important campaign has taken place since the Civil War than that which will in November, 1898, decide the complexion of the house of representatives in the 56th Congress. The delicate problems calling for solution as a result of the war with Spain will of themselves require the most intelligent and far-sighted statesmanship in their handling; and, in such critical times, the men who direct the course of legislation should be worthy of implicit confidence that at their hands the foreign policy of the country, as well as its financial and economic administration, will be conducted in no wild or incautious spirit of vagary, but in wisdom and in forethought against the possibilities of future disaster.

At present the indications are that the financial question, as an issue of the campaign, will divide honors with

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the issue raised by the war with Spain, namely, whether the policy of the United States toward the Spanish colonies should be that of a war of conquest, or should adhere closely to the purely humanitarian lines upon which this country originally entered upon the war.

Ohio Republican Convention.—The prominence of this war problem is seen in the Republican platform unanimously adopted June 22 at Columbus, O., which by many is regarded as sounding the keynote for the Republican party in the approaching congressional elections.

HON. C. H. GROSVENOR OF OHIO, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

The convention, presided over by Congressman Grosvenor, was controlled by delegates favorable to Senator Hanna, those who favored his opponent, Mayor McKisson of Cleveland, being unanimously refused seats. The following is in substance the platform, which, strangely enough, makes not even the most distant reference to the financial issue, on which, chiefly, Mr. McKinley was elected:

"We affirm the declaration of facts and principles adopted by the eleventh national Republican convention, at St. Louis, June 17, 1896 (Vol. 6. p. 257).

"2.—We congratulate the country upon the fact that, in response to the demand of the St. Louis platform and the will of the people expressed at the polls in November, 1896, protection and reciprocity, twin measures of Republican policy, have been re-established, and have been embodied into public law by the enactment of the Dingley bill.

"3.—We favor all measures which will promote the restoration and growth of our merchant marine.

"4.—Increasing trade with our neighboring republics on the west coast of South America, and our recent victory in the Philippine islands, with all the responsibilities attached thereto, remind us that it is essential to our prosperity and safety that our Atlantic and Pacific borders be joined by the nearest practic-

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able waterways; we therefore favor the construction by the United States of the Nicaragua canal, to the end that our commerce may be extended in time of peace and our coasts protected in time of war.

"5.—We ask the congress of the United States to enlarge and make more effective our navy, so that our country may take and occupy her proper place among the nations of the earth. It must be adequate at all times for defense against foreign foes, to secure the just rights of American capital, enterprise, and commerce in all parts of the world, and to command respect for our flag everywhere.

"6.—We most heartily approve of the steps now being taken by congress and the president, providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands as a part of the United States, and hereby express the urgent wish that the same be fully accomplished at the earliest practicable date by the passage by the senate of the joint resolution which has already met with the approval of the house of representatives.

"7.—Knowing that justice and humanity alike made it our duty to put an end to the hopeless and barbarous warfare waged by Spain against Cuba, and secure for that unhappy island a free and stable government, we most heartily approve of the declaration of war made by the United States against Spain, and pledge our lives and fortunes for the purpose of bringing it to a quick and successful termination.

"8.—We indorse and approve the patriotic American administration of William McKinley. We commend the great statesmanship displayed by him in his tireless endeavors to secure an honorable settlement of the Cuban question by diplomatic methods, and his fearless refusal to be driven into war until all hopes of a peaceful settlement had failed, and wise and needful steps had been taken to prepare for hostilities. We heartily indorse the conduct of the war by the administration, and feel confident that time will continue more and more to demonstrate the great wisdom and matchless leadership of President McKinley, so far remarkably displayed in his management of the war and its conduct; and we rejoice with him that in the present crisis the American people are united in sustaining him, and that patriotism has completely obliterated the last vestige of sectional feeling.

"9.—Since the war with Spain could not be avoided, we approve all that congress has done to provide for the vigorous and successful prosecution thereof, and gratefully thank all members of that body who have patriotically voted the revenue necessary for its conduct. We also commend the action of congress in providing for raising necessary funds to carry on the war by popular loan, thus affording an opportunity to citizens of moderate means to invest in the bonds of the government.

"10.—We reaffirm the Republican doctrine that every qualified voter has a right to cast his vote, and to have that vote counted; and we commend the action of a Republican congress in securing the right of suffrage to our soldiers while absent from their homes, fighting for the republic against a foreign foe.

"11.—We send greeting to Admiral Dewey, whose maritime victory at Manila eclipsed in cost and courage any naval victory

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of the world. To the friends and relatives of Ensign Bagley, whose noble young life was the first forfeit of the war, we send condolence. To Lieutenant Hobson and his comrades, whose brave deed in sinking the 'Merrimac' in Santiago harbor has made them heroes and endeared them to their country, we send cheer and greeting, and commend the anticipated action of the president and congress in recognizing, in a fitting way, their courageous and heroic conduct; and we demand that their treatment as prisoners of war shall accord with the rules and usages of civilized warfare. To the army and the navy, to the boys wearing the blue upon land or sea, we send greeting and encouragement, firm in the belief that their service will add lustre to American arms and bring victory to the country's cause. We hereby pledge the Republican party of Ohio and its senators and representatives in congress in their support and defense.

"12.—In the near future important problems will arise out of the war in which the nation is now engaged. Among others will be the disposition to be made of conquered territory. The people can safely leave the wise and patriotic solution of these great questions to a Republican president and a Republican congress.

"13.—The Civil Service law was extended by the last Democratic administration far beyond its purpose and intent, and we favor such modification thereof and such revocation of orders as will conform it to the original spirit and object of the law.

"14.—We regret the enforced absence from this convention of Senators Foraker and Hanna, but we earnestly commend that fidelity to duty which prompts them to remain at Washington, and we heartily approve of their determination to stay there until the will of the American people is carried out, and our flag once more floats over the Hawaiian islands, never again to be hauled down."

15 and 16.—These planks respectively approve of the election of Mr. Hanna to the senate, and indorse the administration of Republican state officers.

Vermont Republican Convention.—On June 22 the Republicans in convention at Montpelier, Vt., adopted a platform, which, unlike that from Ohio, did not ignore the financial issue.

It not only reaffirmed loyalty to the cardinal principles of the party as embodied in the national platform of 1896, but specified "especially the doctrines of protection and sound money." The construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States was favored, and its "control" by this country explicitly called for. As to Hawaiian annexation the platform was silent; but, as regards the questions arising out of the war with Spain, declared as follows:

"We are opposed to the resurrender to Spanish misrule of any territory which the valor of our army and navy has rescued or may hereafter rescue from the hands of the enemy; and we have an abiding confidence that a Republican president and congress will so shape the future of such territory as best to promote

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the welfare of its inhabitants and the true glory of our country."

In some respects the most remarkable plank of the platform was the following:

"We welcome the increasing signs of sympathy and unity between North and South, and trust that in this blaze of war all barriers between us may be burned away. We are not unmindful, either, of the hand that is stretched to us across the sea; and in England's sympathy with us at this time we see fresh proof that blood is thicker than water, and feel increased confidence that in the Anglo-Saxon race rests the cause of human liberty throughout the world."

The Oregon Election.—The state election held in Oregon June 6 is of national importance from the fact that it was a straight fight on the question of free coinage versus "sound money," the crucial question of the presidential campaign of 1896, and also from the fact that its result insures the election of a "sound-money" United States senator to succeed Senator John H. Mitchell.

The Republicans swept the state by increased majorities, electing Mr. T. T. Geer as governor (plurality about 9,000), both Republican candidates for congress, and a legislature overwhelmingly Republican in both branches, on a platform declaring as follows:

"We are in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard; we are unqualifiedly opposed to the free coinage of silver and to all other schemes looking to the debasement of the currency and the repudiation of debts; we declare that the interests of all classes and all sections of our country alike demand a sound and stable financial system."

The Democratic, Populist, and Silver Republican elements refused to bring about a "sound money" defeat, but were overthrown after a vigorous campaign.

Oregon has always gone Republican in presidential elections, save in 1892; but Mr. McKinley's margin of 2,040 in 1896 was far below that accorded Mr. Geer in 1898. The new legislature will consist of 64 Republicans to 27 opposition.

On the whole the result indicates a weakening of the free-silver hold upon the great Northwest. The continuance of the gold standard has not yet demonstrated itself to be inconsistent with high prices for crops, great industrial activity, and an upward tendency in wages.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The second session of the 55th Congress (p. 107) ended July 8. It was coincident with foreign and domestic developments of momentous import, and its achievements rank it among the most memorable in our history. The war with Spain—our first foreign war in half a cen-

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tury, and the first since the birth of the nation in which American ships and men have sought the enemy beyond seas and off American soil—threw a sombre coloring over the deliberations of the session, and in fact inspired most of the bills brought forward and enacted into law. Even the passage of the joint resolution whereby the annexation of Hawaii was effected (approved July 7), though the culmination of a legislative struggle which long antedated the present hostilities with Spain, was greatly facilitated by the outbreak of the war (See article on "The Hawaiian Question," (p. 317). It ended a controversy which had held the attention of congress for over five years, and occupied the thought of American statesmen for two generations.

Of the other measures of the session, not directly growing out of the war, the most important was the National Bankruptcy law.

The War Revenue Bill.—Altogether sixty-two enactments entitled to be known as "war measures" were added to the statute books. Most prominent among these was that known as the War Revenue bill, approved June 13, "to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures."

It was not until the battleship "Maine" was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15, that the conviction took a firm hold on congress and the people generally, that war was imminent if not inevitable. The country was at that time wholly unprepared for such an event; but congress promptly and patriotically set to work to redeem its past errors and neglect. Although it was not until April 25 that a state of war, dating from April 21, was formally recognized, actual preparations for war began much earlier. On March 8 the house passed, and the next day the senate also unanimously passed, and the president approved, a bill appropriating $50,000,000 to be expended at the discretion of the president for purposes of national defense. This was nearly seven weeks before the actual declaration of war.

In the course of its passage, the War Revenue bill underwent important changes from the original draft submitted by the majority of the house committee on ways and means. As it passed the house on April 29, it was a substitute for the original bill proposed. The vote stood 181 for, to 131 against. Only two Republicans voted against the bill, Linney (N. C.) and Thorp (Va.). Only six Democrats voted for the bill, Cummings, Driggs, and McClellan (N. Y.), Fitzgerald (Mass.), McAleer (Penn.), and Wheeler (Ala.). All the Populists and Silver Republicans voted in the negative. An amendment providing for a tax on incomes was rejected by 173 to 134, Mr. McAleer (Penn.) being the only Democrat recorded in the neg-

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ative. An amendment to strike out the bond section (for $500,000,000) was supported by all the Democrats and Populists except Messrs. Cummings and McClellan (N. Y.) and Handy (Del.); but was also rejected by a vote of 132 to 103.

On May 12 the bill was reported to the senate from the finance committee of that house, with its provisions for the issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness stricken out, and with many other important changes, particularly an amendment inserted at the instance of the Democrats for the issue of greenbacks and a provision for coinage of the silver seigniorage. On June 3 a substitute amendment to the silver seigniorage proviso was agreed to by a vote of 48 to 31, reading as follows:

HON. JOSEPH W. BAILEY OF TEXAS, DEMOCRATIC LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"That the secretary of the treasury shall immediately cause to be coined, as fast as possible, into standard silver dollars, to an amount of not less than $4,000,000 (subsequently altered in conference to $1,500,000) per month, which shall be of like weight and fineness, and of like legal-tender quality, as those provided for under existing law, all the silver bullion now held in the treasury.

"That the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to issue, as said silver is coined, silver certificates of similar design and denominations and of the same quality, payable and redeemable in like manner as those authorized by law, to the amount of the gain or seigniorage derived from the purchases of silver bullion by the treasury under the act of July 14, 1890, until the sum of $42,000,000 shall have been issued."

"That all said moneys so coined, including the amounts of the gains or seigniorage so coined, shall be used both for the redemption of the treasury notes heretofore issued under and by virtue of the act of July 14, 1890, and for the redemption of the certificates issued under this act."

On the same day, by a vote of 45 to 31, the senate adopted, on motion of Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), the following provision for the issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness offered by the minority of the finance committee as a substitute for the paragraph authorizing the issue of legal-tender notes:

"That the secretary of the treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent per annum, such sum or sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of $50

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or some multiple of that sum; and each certificate so issued shall be payable with the interest accrued thereon at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe: Provided, That the certificates of indebtedness authorized by this section shall from time to time be first offered whenever practicable at popular subscription, under such regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such certificates; Provided further, That the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $100,000,000, and that at least $50,000,000 of said certificates herein authorized shall be issued before any of the bonds provided for in this act shall be issued, sold, or disposed of; and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act.

"That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures), the sum of $300,000,000 (subsequently altered in conference to $400,000,000) or so much thereof as may be necessary; and to prepare and issue therefor, at not less than par, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of $25, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per cent per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal, or local authority; Provided, That the bonds authorized by this section shall be first offered as a popular loan under such regulations, to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, as will give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions to such loan; Provided further, That such bonds and certificates shall be issued at par, no commissions shall be allowed thereon, and in allotting said bonds and certificates the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions for the lowest amounts shall be first allotted; and a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent of the amount of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, issuing, and disposing of the same."

HON. SERENO E. PAYNE OF NEW YORK, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

An amendment offered by Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.), imposing a duty of 10 cents a pound on imported tea, was agreed to, by a vote of 38 to 32, June 4.

The bill, as thus altered, passed the senate, June 4, by a

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vote of 48 to 28. Analyzed, the vote stood: For the bill, 39 Republicans, 7 Democrats, 1 Populist (Kyle, S. D.), 1 Silver Republican (Mantle, Mont.); against the bill, 20 Democrats, 7 Populists, 1 Silver Republican. The Democrats who voted for the bill were Messrs. Caffery (La.), Gorman (Md.), Lindsay (Ky.), McEnery (La.), Mitchell (Wis.), Murphy (N. Y.), and Turpie (Ind.).

The bill then went to a conference of the two houses, Messrs. Allison (Rep., Iowa), Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), and Jones (Dem., Ark.) representing the senate, and Messrs. Dingley (Rep., Me.), Payne (Rep., N. Y.), and Bailey (Dem., Tex.) the house. A compromise was arranged, the senate proviso for coinage of the seigniorage being retained in slightly altered terms, and the limit of the bond issue being fixed at $400,000,000, midway between the $500,000,000 limit proposed by the house, and that of $300,000,000 favored by the senate.

HON. J. C. BURROWS OF MICHIGAN, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The conference report was adopted by the house, June 9, on an aye and no vote, by 154 to 107. Five Democrats (Cummings, N. Y.; Griggs, Ga.; Fitzgerald, Mass.; McAleer, Penn.; and McClellan, N. Y.) voted in the affirmative. Two Republicans (Hill and Henry, Conn.) voted in the negative.

The senate accepted the conference report, June 10, by a vote of 43 to 22. Every Republican present voted for the report, and their votes were supplemented by those of 8 Democrats, 1 Silver Republican, and 1 Independent. The Democrats who voted for the adoption of the report were Messrs. Caffery (La.), Gorman (Md.), Lindsay (Ky.), McEnery (La.), Mitchell (Wis.), Morgan (Ala.), Murphy (N. Y.), and Turpie (Ind.); the Silver Republican was Mr. Mantle (Mont.), and the Independent was Mr. Kyle (S. D.). The vote against the report was cast by 16 Democrats, 3 Silver Republicans, and 3 Populists.

The bill was signed by President McKinley at 3:05 P. M., June 13. It is expected to yield about $175,000,000 in revenue.

Besides the above provisions for coinage of the silver seign-

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iorage and for the issue of bonds, the bill imposed numerous special taxes, of which the following is a succinct schedule:

TAX ON FERMENTED LIQUORS (TO TAKE EFFECT FROM DATE OF ACT).

Articles.	Rates.
Beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor per barrel of 31 gallons (7 1-2 per cent discount on all sales of stamps)	$2 00

ANNUAL SPECIAL TAXES (TO TAKE EFFECT JULY 1, 1898).

Bankers using a capital (including surplus) not exceeding $25,000	$50 00
Every additional $1,000 in excess of $25,000	2 00
Brokers (except those paying tax as bankers)	5 00
Pawnbrokers	20 00
Commercial brokers	20 00
Custom House brokers	10 00
Proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls in cities of more than 25,000 population, as shown by United States census	100 00
Proprietors of circuses	100 00
Proprietors of other public exhibitions or shows for money	10 00
Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, for each alley or table	5 00

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, AND SNUFF.

Tobacco and snuff, manufactured	12 cents per pound
Cigars and cigarettes—Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000	$3 60 per 1,000
Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000	1 00 per 1,000
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000	3 60 per 1,000
Weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000	1 50 per 1,000
Dealers in leaf tobacco and manufacturers of tobacco—When annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds	$6 00
When sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds	12 00
When sales exceed 100,000 pounds	24 00
Dealers in tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds	12 00
Manufacturers of cigars—When annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars	6 00
When sales exceed 100,000 and do not exceed 200,000	12 00
When sales exceed 200,000	24 00

STAMP TAXES (TO TAKE EFFECT JULY 1, 1898).

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock and indebtedness issued after July 1, 1898, on each $100 of face value	5 cents
Certificates of stock, original issues of, on organization or reorganization, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof	5 cents
Sale or agreement to sell stock in any association, company, or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof	2 cents
Sale or agreement to sell any products of merchandise at any exchange, board of trade, or similar place—For each $100 in value	1 cent
For each additional $100 or fraction thereof	1 cent
Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest, or money order at sight	2 cents
Bill of exchange (inland), draft, certificate of deposit drawing interest, or money order, other than at sight or on demand, or promissory note (except bank notes) and original domestic money orders issued by the United States after July 1, 1898—For a sum not exceeding $100	2 cents
For each additional $100 or fraction thereof	2 cents
Bill of exchange (foreign) or letter of credit (including orders by telegraph, or otherwise, for the payment	

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of money issued by express or other companies, or any person) drawn in, but payable out of, the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more, not exceeding $100	4 cents
For each additional $100 or part thereof	4 cents
If drawn in sets of two or more, for every bill of each set not exceeding $100	2 cents
For each additional $100 or part thereof	2 cents
Bill of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for merchandise for export	10 cents
Bill of lading, manifest, or receipt, and each duplicate thereof, express and freight	1 cent
Telephone messages costing 15 cents or over	1 cent each
Bonds of indemnity	50 cents
Certificates of profit and transfers thereof, on each $100 or part thereof	2 cents
Certificates issued by port wardens or surveyors	25 cents
Certificates, all other, required by law, not elsewhere specified	10 cents

CHARTER CONTRACTS OR AGREEMENTS, OR RENEWALS OR TRANSFERS OF.

For vessels not exceeding 300 tons	$3 00
Exceeding 300 and not exceeding 600 tons	5 00
Exceeding 600 tons	10 00
Broker's note or memorandum of sale	10 cents
Conveyance, deed, or instrument of writing transferring realty, when value exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500	50 cents
For each additional $500 or fraction thereof	50 cents
Telegraphic dispatches	1 cent
Custom House entry of merchandise not exceeding $100 in value	25 cents
Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500	50 cents
Exceeding $500	$1 00
Entry for withdrawal of merchandise from customs bonded warehouse	50 cents
Life insurance policies (except any fraternal beneficiary society or order, or farmers' purely local co-operative company or association, or employees' relief association operated on the lodge system or local co-operative plan, organized and conducted solely by the members thereof, for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit) for each $100 or fractional part thereof	80 cents
On policies issued on weekly payment plan	40 per cent on amount of first weekly premium
Insurance policies, marine, inland, fire, except purely co-operative or mutual, on each dollar of the amount of premium	1-2 of 1 cent
Insurance policies (casualty, fidelity, and guarantee) on each dollar of amount of premium	1-2 of 1 cent
Lease, agreement or contract for rent not exceeding one year	25 cents
Exceeding one year and not exceeding three years	50 cents
Exceeding three years	$1 00
Manifest for entry or clearance of vessel for foreign port when registered tonnage does not exceed 300 tons	1 00
When registered tonnage exceeds 300 tons and does not exceed 600 tons	3 00
When registered tonnage exceeds 600 tons	5 00
Mortgage or pledge of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, or assignment, transfer, or renewal of— exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $1,500	25 cents
On each $500, or fractional part of, in excess of $1,500	25 cents
Passage tickets from United States to foreign ports— Costing not over $30	$1 00
Costing more than $30 and not over $60	3 00
Costing more than $60	5 00
Power of attorney, or proxy for voting at any election of officers of any incorporated company or association, except religious, charitable, or literary, or public cemeteries	10 cents

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Power of attorney, other	25 cents
Protests of notes, etc	25 cents
Warehouse receipts	25 cents
Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations (on every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure)—On retail value not exceeding 5 cents	1-8 of 1 cent
Exceeding 5 cents and not exceeding ten cents	2-8 of 1 cent
Exceeding 10 cents and not exceeding 15 cents	3-8 of 1 cent
Exceeding 15 cents and not exceeding 25 cents	5-8 of 1 cent
Each additional 25 cents of retail price or fractional part thereof	5-8 of 1 cent
Perfumery, cosmetics and other similar articles (on every packet, box, bottle, etc.)—On retail value not exceeding 5 cents	1-8 of 1 cent
Exceeding 5 cents and not exceeding 10 cents	1-4 of 1 cent
Exceeding 10 cents and not exceeding 15 cents	3-8 of 1 cent
Exceeding 15 cents and not exceeding 25 cents	1-2 of 1 cent
Each additional 25 cents or part of	5-8 of 1 cent
Sparkling or other wines (bottled)—Each bottle containing 1 pint or less	1 cent
Each bottle containing more than 1 pint	2 cents
Chewing gum or substitutes—On each jar, box, or other package of not more than $1 retail value	4 cents
On each additional $1 or part thereof	4 cents

EXCISE TAXES.

Corporation, company, person, or firm refining petroleum or sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products where gross and annual receipts exceed $250,000, on gross amount of receipts in excess of $250,000	1-4 of 1 per cent
On every seat sold in a palace or parlor car, and on every berth sold in a sleeping car	1 cent

LEGACIES AND DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY (TO TAKE EFFECT ON DATE OF ACT).

First—Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother, or sister of deceased: When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000	75 cents on each $100
When amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000	$1 25 on each $100
When amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000	$1 50 on each $100
When amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	$1.875 on each $100
When amount exceeds $1,000,000	$2 25 on each $100
Second—Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be the descendant of a brother or a sister—When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000	$1 50 on each $100
When amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000	$2 25 on each $100
When amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000	$3 on each $100
When amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	$3 75 on each $100
When amount exceeds $1,000,000	$4 50 on each $100
Third—Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest shall be the brother or sister of the father or mother of a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother—When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000	$3 on each $100
When amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000	$4 50 on each $100
When amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000	$6 on each $100
When amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000	$7 50 on each $100
When amount exceeds $1,000,000	$9 on each $100
Fourth—Where the person or persons entitled to bene-	

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ficial interest shall be the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother—When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000 ..... $4 on each $100
When amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000 ..... $6 on each $100
When amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000 ..... $8 on each $100
When amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000 ..... $10 on each $100
When amount exceeds $1,000,000 ..... $12 on each $100
Fifth—Where the person or persons entitled to beneficial interest shall be of any other degree of collateral consanguinity or a stranger in blood, or a body politic or corporation—When the whole amount exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $25,000 ..... $5 on each $100
When amount exceeds $25,000 and does not exceed $100,000 ..... $7 50 on each $100
When amount exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $500,000 ..... $10 on each $100
When amount exceeds $500,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000 ..... $12 50 on each $100
When amount exceeds $1,000,000 ..... $15 on each $100
Mixed flour (to take effect sixty days after passage of act)—Person, firm, or corporation making, packing or repacking ..... $12 per annum
On each barrel containing more than 98 pounds and not more than 196 pounds ..... 4 cents per barrel
On each half-barrel or package containing more than 49 pounds and not more than 98 pounds ..... 2 cents per barrel
On each quarter-barrel or package containing more than 24 1-2 pounds and not more than 49 pounds ..... 1 cent per barrel
On each eighth-barrel or package containing 24 1-2 pounds or less ..... 1-2 cent per barrel

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Tea imported from foreign countries ..... 10 cents per pound

A call for subscriptions for $200,000,000 of the bond issue was issued by Secretary of the Treasury Gage, June 13, and was at once responded to heartily, the amount being subscribed several times over. Two bids from syndicates of bankers were received, each of which covered the entire amount asked for. The bonds are dated August 1, 1898; are redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years, and are due and payable August 1, 1918.

Other War Measures.—Besides the joint resolution appropriating $50,000,000 for national defense, and the War Revenue bill, above outlined, the war legislation of the session embraced the following items, the date of approval in each case being given:

February 23.—A joint resolution appropriating $200,000 for recovery of the bodies of the men lost on the "Maine" and for saving so much of the vessel and her equipment as may be practicable.

March 3.—An act for relief of the sufferers by the destruction of the "Maine."

March 8.—An act authorizing additional regiments of artillery.

April 1.—Joint resolution for the admission free of duty until January 1, 1899, of naval and military supplies procured abroad.

April 11.—Joint resolution authorizing the erection of temporary

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forts or fortifications with the written consent of owners of lands upon which works are to be placed.

April 20.—Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

April 22.—An act authorizing the raising of a volunteer army.

April 22.—A joint resolution authorizing the president in his discretion to prohibit the export of coal or other material used in war from any seaport of the United States.

April 25.—An act declaring that war between the United States and Spain exists and has existed since April 21, 1898, and empowering and directing the president "to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect."

April 25.—Joint resolution authorizing the printing of extra copies of the military publications of the War Department as may be necessary for the instruction of the national guard of the various states.

April 26.—An act providing for a considerable increase of the regular army.

May 4.—An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes.

HON. STEPHEN B. ELKINS OF WEST VIRGINIA, REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Among other provisions it authorized the building of three coast-line battleships, four harbor-defense vessels of the monitor type, sixteeen torpedo-boat destroyers, and twelve torpedo boats, at a total cost, exclusive of armament, of $20,000,000. The aggregate amount carried by the act was $56,068,783.

May 4.—An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies. Among these are appropriations for pay, subsistence, clothing, medical and hospital supplies, transportation, etc., of the volunteer army.

May 7.—An act making appropriations for forty fortifications and armament thereof and for other purposes. The appropriations by this act were greatly increased on account of the war, the total carried by the act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, amounting to $9,144,912, about $5,000,000 of which was required to meet the exigencies of an unexpected war, and was added by the senate after the bill had passed the house.

May 10.—Joint resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Commodore George Dewey "for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila," and through him "to the officers and men under his command for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion."

May 11.—An act providing for the organization of a volunteer naval battalion in the District of Columbia.

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May 11.—An act to provide for the organization of a volunteer brigade of engineers, to consist of not more than three regiments and not exceeding 3,500 men, and an additional volunteer force not exceeding 10,000 men, accustomed to tropical climates, both in addition to the volunteer forces heretofore authorized.

May 12.—An act to increase the number of surgeons in the army of the United States. This act authorizes the appointment of fifteen additional assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenants, and the employment of as many contract surgeons as may be necessary.

May 18.—An act to organize a volunteer signal corps. This corps is to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major (as disbursing officers), and such officers and men as may be required, not to exceed one major for each army corps and two captains, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, and forty-five non-commissioned officers and privates to each organized division of troops.

May 18.—An act to furnish assistance to the inhabitants of Cuba, including subsistence, medical and quartermaster's supplies, and other aid to those "who are destitute and in imminent danger of perishing unless they receive the same," and "such arms, equipments, and military stores and supplies" to the people of Cuba "as they may require to increase their effective fighting force in the existing war against Spain."

May 18.—An act to strengthen the adjutant's department of the army by the appointment of two additional officers—one with the rank of colonel and one with the rank of major.

May 21.—An act to provide an American registry for the steamship "Catania," to be employed as a troop ship.

May 21.—An act to provide an American register for the steamship "Centennial," for the same purpose.

May 26.—An act to provide for the payment and maintenance of volunteers from the day on which they joined for duty.

May 26.—A joint resolution authorizing the organization of an auxiliary naval force, not to exceed 3,000 enlisted men, for the exigencies of the present war with Spain "to serve for a period of one year or less, and to be disbanded at the conclusion of the war," and appropriating the sum of $3,000,000 "for the purchase or hire of vessels necessary for the purpose of this resolution."

May 26.—A joint resolution ratifying and confirming certain temporary appointments of officers of the navy.

May 27.—An act providing an American register for the steamship "Zealandia," for a troop ship.

May 28.—An act amending the Volunteer Army act, so far as it related to staff appointments, and the issuing of commissions to officers of the regular army assigned to volunteer regiments.

May 31.—An act authorizing the appointment of additional clerks rendered necessary on account of the war, in the treasury, war, and navy departments.

June 2.—An act increasing by one hundred and doubling the number of army hospital stewards in time of war.

June 3.—A joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to present a sword of honor to Commodore George Dewey, and to cause to be struck and distributed to the officers and men of the Asiatic squadron bronze medals in commemoration of the battle of Manila bay, and appropriating the sum of $10,000 to carry the resolution into effect.

June 6.—An act to authorize the establishment of postoffices at military posts or camps.

June 7.—An act to provide an American register for the steamship "China."

June 7.—An act providing that war material may be purchased abroad at the discretion of the secretary of war, and that the Ordnance Department, during the existing war, may buy stores or make contracts therefor without advertisement.

June 7.—An act authorizing the secretary of the treasury to keep open and manned during the months of June and July, 1898, such of the life-saving stations as he may deem advisable on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. These stations form an auxiliary of the Army and Navy Signal Service.

June 8.—An act to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the support of the military and naval establishments. This act carries heavy appropriations, to be available until January 1, 1899.

June 14.—A joint resolution authorizing the president in his dis-

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cretion to waive the one-year suspension from promotion of army officers and to order re-examinations in certain cases.

June 16.—An act to provide an American register for the steamship "Arkadia," for a military transport.

June 16.—An act providing American register for the steamships "Victoria," "Olympia," "Arizona," "Columbia," "Argyle," and "Tacoma," needed for army transports.

June 16.—An act for the protection of homestead settlers who enter the military or naval service of the United States in time of war.

June 17.—An act to organize a hospital corps of the navy.

June 18.—An act to provide American registers for the steamships "Specialist" and "Unionist," required for army transports.

June 18.—An act to provide for summary courts for the trial of minor offenses in the army.

June 20.—An act to amend the Volunteer Army act of April 22, 1898, relating to officers assigned to staff duty.

July 2.—An act for the protection of owners of mining claims during their absence in the military or naval service during the war with Spain.

July 5.—An act to increase the strength of the engineer corps of the army.

July 7.—An act to supply deficiencies in appropriations. This act carries war appropriations to be expended under the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, and the secretary of agriculture, to the total amount of $226,604,261.

This is the largest appropriation bill passed since the Civil War, being eclipsed only by a special act passed in 1863 appropriating upward of $700,000,000. The total appropriations of the session to supply deficiencies aggregated about $340,000,000, of which over $320,000,000 were distinctively for war expenses.

July 7.—An act to pay session employees of the house of representatives. This act carries an appropriation of $200,000 to enable the secretary of war, in his discretion, to cause to be transported to their homes the remains of officers and soldiers who die in military camps or who are killed in action, or who die in the field at places outside the limits of the United States.

July 7.—An act to protect defenses and fortifications constructed or used by the United States from malicious injury.

July 7.—An act to increase the efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department of the army. This act classifies the work of the quartermaster-general's office and authorizes the appointment of twenty assistant quartermasters.

July 7.—An act to increase the efficiency of the Subsistence Department of the army.

July 7.—An act to provide an American register for the steamship "Titania," for an army transport.

July 7.—An act to provide for a temporary increase of the Inspector-General's Department of the army.

July 7.—An act to increase the force of the Ordnance Department of the army.

July 7.—An act directing the employment of cooks in the regular and volunteer armies of the United States.

July 7.—An act providing that officers and soldiers of the volunteer army shall receive pay from the United States from the date they report for duty.

July 8.—An act to increase the number of post quartermaster-sergeants in the army.

July 8.—An act to authorize the assignment of a staff signal officer to each army corps with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

July 8.—An act fixing the pay and allowances of regimental chaplains of volunteers.

July 8.—An act to reimburse governors of states or territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise, equip, and transport men who were afterward accepted into the volunteer army of the United States.

Among the bills proposed as war measures which failed to become laws were:

A bill to raise the adjutant-general of the army to the grade and rank of major-general; to revive the grade of lieutenant-general of the army; to authorize the appointment of a second assistant secretary of war; to authorize the enlistment and organ-

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ization of colored volunteer troops; to provide that in case of death within the first six months of his service the amount charged against an enlisted man of the volunteer army should be deducted in the final settlement of his account with the government; and the joint resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Lieutenant Hobson and his comrades.

A National Bankruptcy Law.—On July 1 the president approved an act "to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

HON. A. J. HOPKINS OF ILLINOIS, REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

The question, which was not a partisan issue, had for years been before congress, opinion being divided between two contrary theories of bankruptcy legislation—one favoring the creditor and the other the debtor class.

At the first or special session of the 55th congress, it will be remembered, the senate, against the opposition of the committee on judiciary, passed the Nelson bankruptcy bill, but it failed of legislative action in the house (Vol. 7, pp. 127, 389, 634). The law now enacted is a compromise between the Nelson bill and the Torrey bill advocated for many years by boards of trade and business associations; and its adoption was largely through the efforts of Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.) continued through the last fifteen years, aided particularly by Senator Nelson (Rep., Minn.) and Representative George W. Ray (Rep., N. Y.). The compromise was reached only after a conference between the two houses. The senate bill was calculated chiefly to benefit debtors; while the amendment or substitute, which had been adopted by the house, aimed to guard the rights of creditors as well as of debtors. On June 15 the conferrees reached an agreement. Representative Terry (Dem., Ark.) alone refusing to sign the report on the ground of his objection to including in the bill any provision whatever for involuntary bankruptcy. On June 28 the conference report was adopted by the house by a vote of 133 to 53, present and not voting, 24. All the votes against the bill came from the South and the Far West. North Carolina was divided, the Republican for and the Populist against the bill; and Georgia was divided, one Demo-

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ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

crat for and one against; while one Democrat from Tennessee and one from Alabama opposed it; but no other Southern and no Northern vote east of the Mississippi was cast against the bill. The two Democrats from Arkansas were against it; but Texas was divided, Mr. Mills alone opposing, with one Democrat from Missouri, one from Utah, and one from California, and three Silver men, Messrs. Teller (Col.), Pettigrew (S. D.), and Cannon (Utah).

The provisions under which a man can be thrown into bankruptcy against his will were reduced in conference from eight (favored by the house) to five, of which two provide practically for voluntary bankruptcy. The first three are as follows:

1. Where a man has disposed of his property with intent to defraud.

2. Where he has disposed of his property to one or more creditors with intent to give a preference to them.

3. Where he has given a preference through legal proceedings.

The other two grounds, which are practically voluntary proceedings, are the following:

4. Where a man has made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors generally.

5. Where a man admits in writing that he is bankrupt.

It is speccifically provided that no one can be thrown into bankruptcy unless he is insolvent, and the bill as agreed upon carries a new definition of insolvency. Under the common law a man is insolvent when he cannot pay his debts when they fall due; under this bill he is to be regarded as insolvent only when his property under a fair valuation is insufficient to pay his debts.

Offenses under the proposed law are limited to two in number. The first of these is in cases where property is concealed from the trustees after bankruptcy proceedings have been begun, and the second covers cases of perjury in the proceedings.

Discharges under the agreement are to be denied only in two cases, the first being cases in which one of the offenses enumerated has been committed, and the second those in which it is shown that fraudulent books have been kept. The imprisonment for either of the offenses is limited to two years.

Something of the general tone of the bill is indicated in the following remark of Senator Hoar:

The bill "will enable 150,000 to 200,000 bankrupts to get on their feet again, while enabling manufacturers and merchants to get a fair division of their debtors' property."

Other Enactments.—Among the noteworthy items of legislation not heretofore mentioned, with date of approval in each case, were the following:

January 28, 1898.—An appropriation of $100,000 to continue the work of the Nicaragua Canal Commission during 1899.

February 17.—An act amending the navigation laws re-

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lating to the coastwise trade—an outcome of the rush to the Yukon gold fields.

March 11.—An act dispensing with proof of loyalty during the Civil War as a prerequisite in any application for bounty lands.

May 14.—An act extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads, wagon roads, and tramways in Alaska.

May 19.—An act authorizing sending of private postal cards through the United States mails at the rate of a cent each, to be paid by stamp affixed by sender.

HON. C. S. HARTMAN OF MONTANA, SILVER CONGRESSMAN.

June 1. — Amendments to the Interstate Commerce law, prescribing the manner and providing the machinery for the arbitration of controversies between common carriers and their employés, concerning wages, hours of labor, etc.

June 6.—An act removing the disabilities imposed by Section 3 of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

June 10.—An act providing for "revising and perfecting the classification of letters-patent and printed publications" in the United States Patent Office.

June 13.—An act making appropriations for postal service. The act contains several important provisions of a general nature. The first provides that assistant postmasters and cashiers of first and second-class postoffices may be required to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties; the second provides that second, third, and fourth-class mail matter shall not be returned to the sender or remailed until the postage has been fully prepaid, provided that when such matter is of obvious value, and the sender is known, he shall be notified and the opportunity given him to prepay the return postage; the third creates a commission to consist of three senators and three representatives to investigate and report to congress, with recommendations, on or before February 1, 1899, whether or not excessive prices are paid to the railroad companies for the transportation of the mails and as compensation for postal-car service, and all sources of revenue, and all expenditures of the postal service and rates of postage upon all postal matter.

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June 18.—An act authorizing the appointment of a "non-partisan commission to collate information and consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital."

The commission is to consist of 5 senators, 5 representatives, and 9 other persons. The senators are to be appointed by the vice-president; the representatives, by the speaker; and the other members, "who shall fairly represent the different industries and employments" by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate. The commission is to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, labor, agriculture, manufacturing, and business, and to suggest such legislation as it may deem best on these subjects, and furnish such information and suggest such laws as may be made a basis for uniform legislation by the various states of the Union, in order to harmonize conflicting interests and to be equitable to the laborer, the employer, the producer, and the consumer.

June 28.—An act embodying agreements finally entered into by the Dawes Commission in behalf of the United States and the Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Commissions in behalf of those tribes.

June 29.—An act providing for the construction, under a state charter, of a bridge across the Niagara river at Grand Island, below Buffalo, N. Y.

July 8.—An act granting to any religious denomination or sect which may so desire, the privilege of building a chapel or house of worship on the West Point Military Academy reservation, the same to be built and maintained without expense to the government and removed whenever required by the military authorities.

A Veto Unanimously Sustained.—An incident unprecedented in the history of congress, occurred May 16, when President McKinley's veto of a bill to pay what is known as the Tice claim—his first veto message—was sustained by unanimous vote of the house.

Isaac P. Tice was the inventor of certain meters for measuring the strength and quality of distilled spirits. In 1873 his representatives brought a claim to recover from the United States $25,000, the alleged value of the inventions.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

Despite the opening of hostilities with Spain in April, which many predicted would cause a panic in business circles, the past quarter, on the whole, has been one of continued and increasing prosperity, and closes with a most promising outlook for the future. The recorded production in the chief branches of manufacture runs be-

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yond all precedent, while the volume of business indicated by bank clearings has never been larger. The foreign demand for breadstuffs has continued unusually heavy; and the excess of exports over imports of merchandise, and consequent increase of a favorable trade balance, is putting the country on a firmer basis each month.

The statement of the foreign trade of the United States issued in May from the Bureau of Statistics, contains some interesting figures covering the ten months of the fiscal year ending with April. The total merchandise exports for that period were $1,025,426,681, and imports $511,181,186, an excess of exports of $514,245,495. Up to last year, the year 1879 was a record one in our foreign trade, but the excess of exports over imports that year, was only $264,661,000, and in 1892 but $23,000,000 greater. For the eleven months ending with May, 1898, the merchandise balance in favor of the United States was $571,889,037, while net imports of gold were $102,026,989, which is $4,560,862 in excess of 1882, the largest previous record.

Exchanges for the first half of 1898 have been the heaviest on record, the daily average for the six months for fourteen leading cities being $208,046,000, which is 36.4 per cent higher than last year, 10.3 per cent higher than in 1892, and at least $8,000,000 higher than in any preceding year. Exclusive of New York city, the same cities report the average daily bank exchanges nine per cent greater than in 1892. During May, which is not usually one of the heavy months of the year, exchanges were larger than in any one month from March, 1893, to September, 1897, outside of New York city exceeding those of May, 1892, by 11.7 per cent. Including New York city, where exchanges rise and fall with speculation and are consequently not so true an indicator of the volume of business transactions, the excess over May, 1892, was 10.5 per cent. The April gain over last year was 19.1 per cent, May 28.6 per cent, and June 23.4 per cent.

Stocks.—On March 26, the average of sixty railroad stocks was $53.03 per share, a decline of $5.90 since the destruction of the battleship "Maine." At the opening of the quarter, the average of quotations was $54.19; and during the three weeks following prices fell to $52.55 on

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April 21, when actual war with Spain began. After that there was, with slight declines, in no case averaging over 50 cents per share, an advance to $59.03, reached June 25. The most rapid advance occurred during the week following the announcement of Admiral Dewey's victory of May 1 in Manila bay, quotations on the sixty most active railroad stocks advancing from $54.05 April 30, to $57.24 May 7, an average of $3.19 per share for the week. At the end of June railroad stocks were $9.55 per share higher than a year ago and $10.83 higher than two years ago. Trust stocks fluctuated rather more than railroads; but the fourteen most active made a net gain for the quarter of $6.76 per share. The heaviest day's sales was 630,994 shares of all stocks on Monday, May 9.

Railroads.—Railroad earnings for April were 15.9 per cent larger than last year, and 9.8 per cent larger than in 1892. May earnings were 14.8 per cent larger than last year, and 15.5 per cent larger than in 1892; and, with but partial returns for June, the gross earnings for the half year appear to be 12.7 per cent over last year, and 5.5 per cent over 1892, and are the largest on record. Anthracite coal roads report less earnings for the half year than in 1892, and the largest increase has been in Western, Southern, Southwestern, and Pacific roads. East-bound tonnage from Chicago for the first quarter of 1898 was 46.3 per cent larger, and for the second quarter 48 per cent larger, than last year, and 45 per cent larger for the first, and 41.8 per cent larger for the second quarter, than in 1892. Tonnage decreased considerably during the second quarter; but for each month since March, which was an unusually heavy month, the figures have exceeded last year and the corresponding months of 1892.

Iron.—The weekly output of pig iron decreased slightly during the quarter, as did prices, which closed at $10.25 for Bessemer Pig and $9.00 for Grey Forge at Pittsburg, in each case 25 cents under quotations at the beginning of the quarter, when prices were at the highest point touched this year. The market for finished products, while comparatively dull in the East, was sustained in the West by enormous demands for agricultural implements, locomotives, and cars, as well as structural steel and builders' materials, all growing out of the abundant crop yield and good prospects for the future, while government orders kept many of the shipyards and plate

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mills active. Shipments of rails from Chicago in May included some to Siberia, South Africa, Sweden, Belgium, and other countries; and contracts were taken for ship plates for Glasgow and Belfast.

Wheat and Corn.—On May 10, cash wheat was quoted at $1.91, the highest point touched in twenty-one years, and from this point it declined to 82 cents at the close of the quarter. How much of this extraordinary rise and fall was due to speculation, and later to reports of the new crop, estimated greater by 100,000,000 bushels than the present, and how much to actual scarcity and extraordinary foreign demand, is not easy to determine; one thing is certain, that the country has been benefited at least $48,000,000 by an average advance of 25 cents for the crop year on wheat exported. Exports of wheat and flour from both coasts for the crop year, exceeded 218,000,000 bushels, against 144,000,000 last year and 225,665,812 in 1892, the year of largest previous exports. But while exports of wheat have fallen a little below the figures for 1892, the difference is more than balanced by the great increase in corn exports, 211,450,000 bushels this year, against 76,600,000 in 1892 and 178,800,000 last year. Quotations on corn (No. 2 mixed) rose to 41 cents May 12 and 16, the highest price reached during the quarter, and closed at 36 cents.

The Leiter Deal.—The Leiter wheat deal (p. 116) collapsed June 13. On May 30, young Leiter figured his profits at not less than $4,500,000. His downfall is attributed to his plunging into contract speculation contrary to the advice of his father, at the moment when his mercantile transactions ought to have been closed, and the consequent withdrawal of the support of Leiter senior. Unknown to his father it is said that young Leiter bought options by the million, and, when this became known, Leiter senior refused to stand good, and, early on June 13, notified the banks that he would not be responsible for further indebtedness of his son. Young Leiter at once began to unload his wheat; and within an hour, 8,000,000 bushels of September and July wheat were sold by his brokers; July wheat selling as low as 75 cents, and September at 69 1-4 cents. Two days later 7,000,000 bushels of Leiter's cash wheat was consigned to P. D. Armour, who assumed control of all the Leiter holdings; the "Young Napoleon of the Wheat Pit"

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stepped down and out; and the fifth of the famous attempted wheat corners of the past twenty years, which had extended over a period of fourteen months, ended with an estimated loss to its promoter of from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. One writer gives an epitome of the Leiter campaign up to May 30, as follows:

First wheat bought April 2, 1897, at 72 5-8c.
Cheapest purchase June 18, 1897, at 64 3-4c.
Price advanced to $1.85 May 10, 1898.
Largest interest at any one time, 35,000,000 bushels.
Largest amount of cash wheat owned, 14,000,000 bushels.
Total of wheat exported and sold, 25,000,000 bushels.
Largest profit on any one account, 85 cents per bushel.
Total profit approximately, $4,500,000.
Leiter's average monthly profit to May 30, $321,400.

Cotton.—On June 24, the visible supply of cotton was 2,270,850 bales, as against 1,659,602 bales in 1897 and 2,930,754 bales June 27, 1895. During the season 10,790,718 bales had come into sight, against 8,282,736 last year and 9,653,783 in 1895, and there is little doubt but that the yield for the crop year will reach 11,000,000 bales. Takings by Northern spinners up to June 24 were 2,140,734 bales against 1,648,233 last year and 2,028,586 in 1895. Raw cotton was quoted at 6.44 cents the third week in April. Then followed a decline in price to 6.37 and a subsequent rise to 6.50 the third week in June, falling back to 6.37 the following week. At the close of June, Northern mills were not pushed with orders, and the European demand for goods was not very encouraging, while mill stocks of cotton in England and Europe June 1 were reported 1,168,000 bales as against 741,000 last year. In cotton goods a new low record price was made the first week in May, when print cloths were quoted at $1.87, and this while raw cotton was advancing slightly. An attempt to secure a general shutdown of Eastern mills the last of April failed through the refusal of some who, like Mr. Borden, believed in facing the competition and finding out what mills can run and on what terms. Large government contracts early in May gave some mills employment which might otherwise have shut down to relieve the pressure. May and June saw a better demand for cotton goods and improvement in print cloths, which were quoted at two cents at the close of the quarter.

Wool.—A remarkable falling off in sales of domes-

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tic and foreign wool at the chief markets began in March, the total sales for that month being only 8,877,600 pounds as against 25,500,000 in February and 30,400,000 in January. The April market was even more stagnant, total sales being only 6,794,800 pounds; and while May sales were almost double these figures, June sales were only about 10,000,000 pounds. The mills were virtually out of the market as buyers except in a few cases where government contracts made in May obliged them to seek grades of wool not in stock. Western holders almost universally believe in higher prices when the demand for manufacture is again felt in the market; and this resulted in a difference of five cents between Eastern and Western prices on the best grades. Coates Bros.' quotations show an almost steady decline in prices of wool from 20.83 cents, February 1, to 18.64 cents June 1, with a slight tendency to recovery during June. During the six months of 1898, prices on serges, cassimeres, and plain cheviots have remained practically unchanged. Flannels and ladies' cloth have advanced slightly, and clay worsteds have declined. The chief feature of the first week in May was an auction sale of some $2,000,000 worth of carpets on account of Alexander Smith, Sons & Co., at prices 25 per cent to 30 per cent under regular list prices. This was the first large auction sale of carpets held since 1893.

Boots and Shoes.—Although in the five months ending with May, 2,156,809 head of cattle were slaughtered at the four chief Western markets, as against 2,108,632 last year, prices of hides have in almost all grades shown an advance, and talk of a scarcity continues. Prices of leather have varied but little during the six months ending with June. In the boot and shoe trade the quarter opened with production and shipment from the East surpassing all records. Shipments in April were the largest on record except in 1895; May shipments fell below the totals for 1895 and 1896; while June shipments have been exceeded in four years since 1892, and for the first two weeks of June were the smallest in eleven years, which may be accounted for by a slight advance in prices and the natural reaction following the extraordinary movement in March and April. For the half year, the total output was only exceeded in 1895, and then but slightly. At the close of the quarter the manufacturers

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were reported as receiving numerous supplementary orders, and many claimed to have business ahead for several months. A noteworthy feature the last week in June was the number and urgency of demands for immediate delivery, dealers having sold out sooner than they expected.

Failures.—Dun & Co., in their review of the failures for the quarter just ended note particularly the really slight disturbing influence the preparation for and progress of the war with Spain has had upon the business of the country. Contrary to the usual course of business, the amount of defaulted liabilities for the second quarter are a little larger than for the first quarter. For ten years, the average for the second quarter has been about 6 per cent less than for the first; and, while the actual increase is but $1,500,000 the present quarter, the effect of the war really amounts to an increase aggregating $3,500,000 of defaulting liabilities, which, against $15,600,000,000 paid through clearing houses, is far less than would be expected. In prosperous years the proportion of the defaults to all solvent business settled through the clearing houses varies from one-eighth to one-fifth of one per cent, and this year it is less than one-fifth. The total failures for the half-year have been 6,718 with assets amounting to $43,008,339 and liabilities amounting to $67,444,639. The defaulting liabilities per firm in business for the second quarter of 1898 were $30.48, as against $29.11 for the first quarter. In only five states, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and California, did failures amount to more than $1,000,000. In New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Ohio, the aggregate of liabilities was somewhat larger this year than last; in Massachusetts it was a little less; while in California the decrease was nearly one-third; and in thirty other states the failures were smaller than last year, while large failures—that is for $100,000 or over—have been fewer than in any other similar period in the past. The rate of defaulted liabilities per $1,000 exchanges for the first quarter was $1.91, and for the second quarter $2.21. Commenting on these and other facts, Dun & Co. state:

"Only eight years of the past twenty-three have shown as low a rate in the second quarter, and only one in the past seven years. The evidence given by the record all tends to establish the fact that, in spite of all the unfavorable influences exerted by war, and

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by fears worse than war, the state of business has been more healthy during the second as well as during the first quarter of the year than in the same portion of any other year except 1892, since 1890."

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public Debt.—On June 30, the total public debt of the United States, less a net cash balance in the treasury of $205,657,570.76, was $1,027,085,492.14, an increase during the last three months of $18,369,141.52, and an increase during the fiscal year of $40,429,406.00. Details of the debt, with assets and liabilities of the treasury, June 30, are as follows:

PUBLIC DEBT JUNE 30, 1898.

Interest-bearing debt	$847,367,470.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,262,680.26
Debt bearing no interest	384,112,912.64
Total gross debt	$1,232,743,062.90
Cash balance in Treasury	205,657,570.76
Total net debt	$1,027,085,492.14

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold—Coin	$104,775,283.69	
Bars	98,049,764.87	$202,825,048.56
Silver—Dollars	404,736,731.00	
Subsidiary coin	12,097,681.51	
Bars	98,195,493.55	515,029,906.06
Paper—United States notes	60,108,687.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	2,541,700.00	
Gold certificates	1,599,510.00	
Silver certificates	7,897,424.00	
Certificates of deposit (Act June 8, 1872)	560,000.00	
National bank notes	4,770,474.38	77,477,795.38
Other—Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement	37,926.28	
Minor coin and fractional currency	1,300,260.94	
Deposits in nat'l bank depositaries—gen'l acct	33,333,661.38	
Disbursing officers' balances	5,461,969.14	40,133,817.74
Aggregate		$835,466,567.74

DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$37,420,149.00	
Silver certificates	398,556,504.00	
Certificates of deposit (Act June 8, 1872)	26,605,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	101,207,280.00	$563,788,933.00
Fund for redemp. of uncurrent nat'l bank notes	8,568,194.06	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,552,290.97	
Disbursing officers' balances	45,633,099.52	
Agency accounts, &c	7,266,479.43	66,020,063.98
Gold reserve	$100,000,000.00	
Net cash balance	105,657,570.76	205,657,570.76
Aggregate		$835,466,567.74

Receipts and Expenditures.—An analysis of the fiscal operations of the government during the year ended June 30, 1898, and a fair comparison with the figures of

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previous years, is unusually difficult on account of the extraordinary items introduced by the enactment of the Dingley Tariff act, the sale of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, and especially the outbreak of the war with Spain necessitating abnormally increased expenditures and the impost of new taxes, and interfering with the normal flow of trade. Following, however, is a brief resumé of the leading features of the year's operations.

PHOTO. BY ROOT, CHICAGO, ILL.
HON. C. G. DAWES,
CONTROLLER UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

The actual deficit for the year 1897-8 was $99,066,161—almost $100,000,000, a sum far in excess of the heaviest deficit previously reached. In 1896-7 the deficit was only $18,623,107. Receipts fell off during the year 1897-8 by $7,424,871, while expenditures increased $73,018,182. The bulk of this increase in expenditures is accounted for by the army and navy outlays, which aggregated $150,806,564 in 1897-8, against only $83,503,930 in 1896-7, an addition of $67,302,634. During June, 1898, the army and navy expenditure was $29,229,825, against only $6,449,939 in June, 1897. Except for this increase in war outlay, the deficit would have been less than $32,000,000.

It is necessary to bear in mind that while most of the provisions of the War Revenue bill (p. 357) did not take effect until July 1, 1898, certain sections went into force with the passage of the act on June 13—this being true of the taxes on beer, ale, porter, etc.; the taxes on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff; and the customs duty of ten cents a pound on tea.

Disappointment followed the expectation of greatly increased customs revenue from the Dingley law, the receipts from that source, $149,819,594, being the smallest with one exception (1894) since 1879, when they were $137,250,048. In 1894 they were $131,818,530. The falling off is largely explained by the enormous importations made in advance of the enactment of the law, anticipating consumers' wants (Vol 7, p. 610). For

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the four months ended June 30, 1897, while the Dingley law was pending in the extra session of the 55th Congress, the customs revenue averaged close to $21,500,000 a month. The movement extended in a measure into the late fiscal year; and hence the customs receipts in July, 1897, were still large, falling not far short of $17,000,000; but the very next month (August) there was a drop to $6,988,000. While the amounts improved after that, in no month prior to December did the total again reach $10,000,000. In the second half of the fiscal year—from January to June, 1898—it was hoped that there would be a great change for the better. Customs revenue did improve materially, the monthly totals running from $13,500,000 to $15,500,000, but there was no chance of testing the full productiveness of the new duties. Talk of war and finally war itself intervened to check business activity in many lines and keep the volume of imports down.

The "miscellaneous" receipts and expenditures also fluctuated by reason of special items—the receipt of $58,448,223.75 from the sale of the Union Pacific, and $6,303,000 from the sale of the Kansas Pacific. At the same time the disbursements were on like account swelled $4,549,368, this being that part of the $58,448,223.75 which was represented by cash in the sinking funds and had previously been credited, and which was now incorporated as a disbursement to make the accounts balance.

Further, out of its receipts from these sales, the treasury had to pay $29,904,952 in redemption of the currency 6's maturing January 1, 1898, being a portion of the subsidy bonds issued by the United States in aid of the Pacific railroads.

Moreover, large receipts have come from subscriptions to the $200,000,000 new 3 per cent bonds (p. 364). Up to June 30, receipts from this source were estimated at $40,000,000, of which, however, probably only about $25,000,000 was at that time credited.

Pension outlays for the year, $147,450,940, were the largest, with one exception ($159,357,558, in 1893), ever reached.

Internal revenue returns during the year showed a steady growth, the total, $169,943,040, being far beyond any figures for the past 19 years.

The accompanying table (p. 381) shows details of receipts and disbursements for each month of the fiscal year 1897-8, the 000's being omitted, and the figures for 1896-7 given for comparison:

Monetary Circulation.—On July 1, 1898, the total monetary circulation of the United States, including all money coined or issued and not in the treasury, was $1,843,435,749, an increase during the fiscal year of $197,407,503. The per capita circulation, July 1, 1898, is estimated at $24.74, against $22.34 on January 1, 1898. Of the total increase in circulation during the past twelvemonth, $141,813,205 was in gold coin. The various kinds

[Continued on page 383.]

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GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1896-7 AND 1897-8. (000's OMITTED.)

	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mch.	Aprl.	May.	June.	Total 12 months
RECEIPTS 1897-98—													
Customs	$16,987	$ 6,988	$ 7,696	$ 9,713	$ 9,830	$11,578	$14,269	$15,041	$15,551	$14,194	$13,467	$14,556	$149,820
Internal revenue	19,768	11,193	13,049	13,615	13,531	15,217	12,443	12,003	13,130	14,819	14,492	16,683	169,943
Miscellaneous	2,350	843	1,536	1,063	*1,808	*2,028	*2,083	1,528	*1,025	*1,348	2,116	2,270	19,967
Total receipts	39,095	19,024	22,250	24,391	25,169	28,823	28,795	28,572	29,706	30,361	30,075	33,509	339,760
RECEIPTS 1896-97—													
Customs	12,157	12,330	11,374	11,251	9,930	10,780	11,090	11,587	22,834	24,538	16,885	21,560	176,316
Internal revenue	14,303	11,961	11,679	13,473	13,106	13,199	10,624	10,889	11,926	11,520	10,673	12,887	146,241
Miscellaneous	2,569	1,271	1,531	2,538	2,175	1,880	2,719	2,150	1,438	1,960	2,239	2,157	24,627
Total receipts	29,029	25,562	24,584	27,264	25,210	25,859	24,433	24,626	36,218	38,018	29,797	36,584	347,184
EXPENDITURES 1897-98—													
Civil and miscellaneous	13,977	7,598	6,201	8,746	†7,246	6,268	8,966	5,965	6,085	9,025	5,706	6,214	91,997
War	10,737	5,622	4,279	5,289	5,376	3,727	4,947	3,780	5,179	6,224	†7,094	†9,724	91,968
Navy	2,999	2,672	2,783	2,989	2,736	2,983	3,230	2,057	2,241	12,557	9,094	9,506	68,849
Indians	769	977	724	601	1,257	638	1,040	736	2,718	532	567	448	10,967
Pensions	14,968	13,703	10,922	10,895	13,650	12,207	12,375	11,979	12,294	10,868	12,382	11,068	147,451
Interest	6,660	2,926	388	5,212	3,017	898	6,139	2,982	355	5,108	3,007	892	37,584
Total disbursed	50,100	33,588	25,369	33,702	33,282	26,721	36,697	27,499	31,872	44,314	47,850	47,852	438,826
EXPENDITURES 1896-97—													
Civil and miscellaneous	12,344	11,907	5,972	10,343	8,453	4,492	4,927	6,159	5,929	8,102	6,419	5,406	90,443
War	5,225	4,513	4,949	4,149	4,878	3,888	3,859	3,129	3,069	4,227	4,215	2,886	48,947
Navy	3,756	2,217	3,139	3,379	2,456	2,542	3,176	2,575	2,672	2,744	2,538	3,564	34,567
Indians	952	1,731	711	717	1,098	982	1,003	967	2,919	574	470	805	13,019
Pensions	13,101	12,396	11,486	10,346	13,170	11,431	10,542	13,208	2,958	12,108	10,763	12,394	141,053
Interest	6,710	2,808	423	5,033	3,197	467	6,765	457	457	457	6,602	3,074	37,789
Total disbursed	42,088	35,702	26,580	33,967	33,261	23,812	30,271	28,706	27,214	32,072	29,110	22,930	365,806
NAT. BK. REDEMP. FUND—													
Receipts 1897-98	771	1,395	1,312	1,572	2,892	6,149	3,571	2,193	720	349	427	662	22,024
Receipts 1896-97	370	23	66	89	958	1,222	3,006	3,201	1,749	1,942	2,202	1,323	15,450
Disbursed 1897-98	1,001	962	812	504	1,721	1,452	2,592	2,100	1,400	987	1,126	1,445	15,991
Disbursed 1896-97	743	482	450	441	884	891	882	1,108	1,176	914	1,763	1,324	11,044

*Deducted from Nov., Dec., and Jan. "Miscellaneous" receipts, 1897-8, an aggregate of $58,448,223.75, received from sale of Union Pacific.

Deducted from Mar. and Apr. "Miscellaneous" receipts, 1897-8, an aggregate of $6,303,000, received from sale of Kansas Pacific.

†Deducted from Nov. "Ordinary" expenditures, 1897-8, $4,549,368.26, the item represented by cash in the Union Pacific sinking funds.

These items are deducted because they are neither revenue nor "ordinary" expenditure, and, if included, would disturb comparison with former and future years.

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of money in circulation, and the amount of each, are as follows:

MONEY IN CIRCULATION, JULY 1, 1898.

Gold coin	$660,959,880
Silver dollars	57,259,791
Subsidiary silver	64,323,747
Gold certificates	35,920,639
Silver certificates	390,659,080
Treasury notes, 1890	98,665,580
United States notes	286,572,329
Currency certificates	26,045,000
National bank notes	223,129,703
Total	$1,843,435,749

THE ARMY.

While changes in the personnel and organization of the army are so rapidly occurring as during the present war with Spain, it would be useless for us, in the absence of the closest official touch with the records of the War Department, to attempt a full presentation of even leading facts in this connection. For the present, the review is limited to a few features which stand out with special prominence.

A New Department.—On March 11, orders were issued creating a Military Department of the South, including the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The territory of the new department is cut from the Department of the East, with the exception of Texas, which has heretofore been a department by itself. The new department was put in command of General William Montrose Graham with headquarters at Atlanta.

Volunteer Army Bill.—On April 19 a National Volunteer bill was introduced in the senate by Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.), and in the house by Representative Hull (Rep., Iowa), chairmen respectively of the senate and house committees on military affairs; and, in response to the earnest recommendation of the administration, was passed April 20. Some of the chief provisions of the bill are as follows:

As heretofore, male citizens and foreigners intending to become citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years are liable to perform military duty. The army is to consist of two branches, the regular and the volunteer. Enlistments for the volunteer army are to be for a term of three years. The volunteer army, so far as is practicable, is to be taken from the

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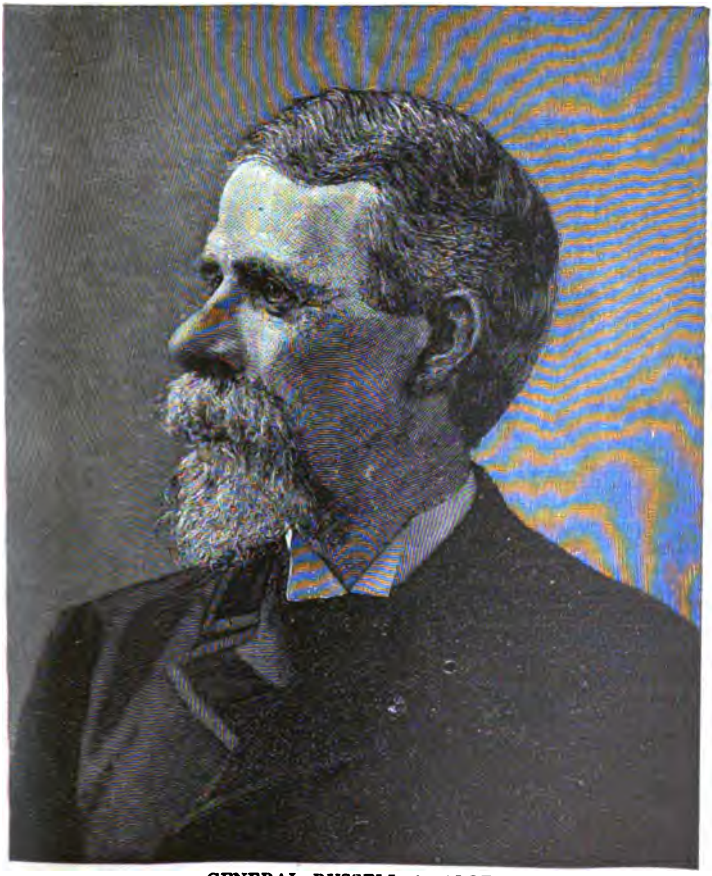

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER,
UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF WAR.

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several states and territories in proportion to their population. Both the volunteer army and the militia of the states are to be subject to the laws and regulations of the regular army, and both are to submit to rigid examination as to fitness and capacity. No new organizations are to be accepted until the accepted organizations of the volunteer army shall be recruited to their maximum strength. All returns, muster-rolls, and records of sick, wounded, and killed are to be filed in the record and pension office of the war department. The troops are to be organized into divisions of three brigades each, each brigade to consist of three or more regiments; and where three or more divisions are assembled, they are to be organized into army corps, a corps to consist of not more than three divisions. The staff officers for the corps, division and brigade, may be appointed by the president, by and with the consent of the senate, or may be assigned by him from officers of the regular or of the volunteer army. Officers from the regular army assigned to command in the volunteer army shall retain their rank and privileges. The officers and men of both the regular army and the volunteer shall be on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions. The governors of the states may appoint officers of the regular army in the grades of field officers in the volunteer army with the consent of the president. A chaplain is to accompany each regiment.

War Department Criticism.—Charges of incompetence in the army administration have made one of the chief war topics in the press at large.

The most serious criticisms have come from the pen of Mr. Poultney Bigelow, in the columns of "Harper's Weekly" and the New York "Herald." Mr. Bigelow is a travelling journalist, and asserts his acquaintance with the armies of England, Russia, Germany, and Austria. He contends that nowhere has he seen such incompetence in staff officers, not even in Spain, as he has found in the camp at Tampa. The New York "Times" has gone so far as to demand the resignation of General Alger, Secretary of War, on the grounds of incompetency in management and of inefficiency in the conduct of military affairs in general. In regard to the unfavorable surroundings of the camp at Tampa—lack of railroad accommodation, poor water-supply, scarcity of food, devitalizing climate, etc., Mr. Bigelow has much to say. He characterizes the whole thing as "a disgraceful evidence either of political jobbery or of equally gross incompetence."

On the other hand, Richard Harding Davis, in a letter from Tampa to the New York "Herald" of June 7, takes firm issue with Mr. Bigelow's statements. He quotes the chief surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps as saying "The army is the healthiest in history;" also a German military attaché as saying that the rations served at Tampa are as good as those served to any continental army and in much greater quantity; and General Miles at some length as to the quick movement of the army and the physical perfection of the men.

On June 12, Secretary Alger issued a statement, giving

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statistics showing the work done by the bureaus under the quartermaster, commissary-general, chief of ordnance, and chief of engineers. The nature of the report may be inferred from the following extracts:

"The figures run into vast amounts; for instance, the subsistence department showing that it has, since May 14, or in less than a month, loaded twelve solid miles of freight-cars with provisions for Uncle Sam's army. This included 29,123,945 rations for the regular and volunteer troops. These weighed 64,360,952 pounds, or, altogether, 32,180 tons. . . . . .

"Up to this date there have been chartered forty-one first-class steamships for transports on the Atlantic coast; four water-vessels, one tug, three steam-lighters, and one steamer for the Signal Service. All these had to be fitted for troops, animals, and freight by erecting bunks, building animal pens, and putting in extra tanks for water. In addition, extra contracts had to be made for supplies of coal and water at points where troops were accumulated. The government has now made most acceptable contracts for coal at New Orleans, Mobile, Tampa, Key West, Savannah, and Fernandina, and also for coal afloat to follow the transports to Cuba and Porto Rico.

"It has been more difficult to secure ships on the Pacific ocean, not because of unwillingness of the steamship companies to give their ships, but from the fact that they were not available, because most of the companies were trading across the Pacific ocean and as far south as Panama, and we could only get the vessels as they arrived in port. In many instances these companies have had to charter other vessels to replace those that it was necessary for the government to have.

"Altogether the troops transported, regular and volunteer, were 126 regiments of infantry, 34 regiments, battalions, or troops of cavalry, and 20 batteries of artillery. Some of the things shipped by the quartermasters out of the long lists were: 8,810 cavalry horses, 12,802 draft mules, 2,109 pack mules, 500 small mules, 1,500 small horses, 4,090 wagons, 425 ambulances, 17,052 single harnesses, 1,500 saddles and bridles, 1,497 pack saddles, 3,100 halters, 1,755 artillery horses, and 544 draft horses for siege trains, 106,382 blankets, 123,128 blouses, 25,739 canvas coats and trousers, 55,580 canton-flannel drawers, 123,905 summer drawers, 121,709 campaign hats, 23,950 canvas hats, 92,844 leggings, 104,287 ponchos, 130,785 flannel shirts, 192,656 leather shoes, 300,399 cotton stockings, 24,270 woolen stockings, 24,830 hammocks, 8,125 helmets, 3,820 mosquito bars, 2,000 headnets, 6,006 common tents, 141,562 shelter halves, 3,562 wall tents, and 1,250 conical tents."

A New Corps.—On June 22, in San Francisco, General Merritt received orders from the war department providing for the organization of a new Army Corps to be known as the Eighth.

The corps will be made up of three divisions, two of which are formed from the first, second, and third Manila expeditions, and the third division to constitute all of the troops going out in the fourth expedition.

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THE NAVY.

Personal Changes.—Early in May, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt sent in his resignation to Secretary Long, to go into effect as soon as matters could be arranged. Mr. Roosevelt was sworn in, May 6, as lieutenant-colonel of United States volunteers, to serve with the regiment of mounted riflemen known as the "Rough Riders."

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
EX-ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The nomination of Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts to be assistant secretary of the navy was sent to the senate by the president, May 9.

ALLEN, CHAS. H., assistant secretary of the navy, was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1838; was graduated at the Lowell High School and at Amherst College. He has been a member of the lower house of the legislature; member of the state senate; colonel of the staff of Governor Robbinson; elected by Republicans to the 49th and 50th congresses; and nominated for governor but defeated.

Battleships Launched. — On March 24, at Newport News, Va., two battleships, the "Kentucky" and the "Kearsarge," were launched within an hour of each other. Both ships are under contract to be completed and turned over to the government in January, 1898, but in the emergency that has arisen will be put forth earlier.

By naval experts it is believed to be certain that when completed, they will be the most powerful and fastest first-class battleships in the world. There are larger men-of-war on the ocean than these; indeed some of the British armored cruisers are larger; but such cannot enter or attack United States ports at fighting range; and this consideration has been kept in mind in the construction of the "Kentucky" and the "Kearsarge."

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This explains the fact—which is new in naval design—that these ships, with a displacement of 11,525 tons, draw only 23 ft. 6 in. of water, less than the armored cruisers "New York" and "Brooklyn," which would not combined be equal in combat to one of these. The big rifles, four in number, and having great sweep of range, are mounted in two turrets. They are of 13-in. calibre.

For the purposes of weight-saving and concentration, the secondary turrets, each containing two 8-inch guns, which up to this time have been independent, are attached to the top of the two 13-inch turrets. This saving in weight was utilized in giving better armor protection. The armor is of Harveyized nickel steel, of American invention; and the best in the world up to date. The turrets are 17 inches thick in front, diminishing to 15 inches in the rear.

Some of the general dimensions and features of the ships are as follows: Length on load water line, 368 ft.; beam extreme, 72 ft. 2.5 in.; mean draught, 23 ft. 6 in.; displacement, 11,525 tons; speed in knots, per hour, 16; batteries, 4 13-inch, 4 8-inch, and 14 5-inch rifles; 20 6-pounder; 6 1-pounder; and 4 machine guns.

The contract for these vessels was awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company in January, 1896 (Vol. 5, p. 888; Vol. 6, p. 135).

The "Alabama," the first of the three of her class, was launched at the Cramp ship yards, Philadelphia, May 18.

It is believed that the "Alabama" and her mates, the "Illinois" and the "Wisconsin," will present some points of excellence over the "Kentucky" and the "Kearsarge." The "Alabama" has no superimposed turret, and no 8-inch guns. Another improvement is the adding of another deck for three-quarters of the ship's length, thus increasing the amount of freeboard. She has elliptical turrets, the first of the sort in the American navy. Another departure is the placing of the smokestacks abreast of each other instead of fore and aft.

The main battery will be the same as that of the two "K's," with the omission of the 8-inch guns. In the secondary battery, 14 6-inch rifles are employed rather than 14 5-inch rifles. The battery guns will be more widely separated, and more complete protection furnished the gunners.

American ships carry heavier armor and heavier guns on a given displacement than any other ships in the world. Altogether the new vessels of which the "Alabama" is a sample are regarded as being the best fighting machines so far planned.

LABOR INTERESTS.

The Lattimer Shooting.—The verdict rendered March 9, in the case of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, charged with the killing of strikers at Lattimer, Penn., September 10, 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 647; Vol. 8, p. 132), was one of acquittal.

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Many of the strikers having been subjects of the Austrian government, the matter rose to the dignity of a diplomatic incident, the authorities at Vienna seeking to secure indemnity for the families of the victims. The case was dropped, however, on receipt of a response from the United States government emphatically disclaiming its responsibility in the premises. Had the victims been slain by a lawless mob, as were the Italians in the Parish prison at New Orleans, La., in March, 1891 (Vol. 1, pp. 153, 223, 482; Vol. 2, pp. 13, 125), or, as in the later instance at Hahnville, La., in August, 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 632; Vol. 7, pp. 383, 627), when three Italians were forcibly taken from jail and lynched; or had it been possible to show that the authorities, state or federal, had been negligent of their duty to maintain security and order, the case might have been different.

Railway Arbitration Bill.—The passing of such a bill by congress, effected during the second week in May, was an important step in labor legislation.

The bill provides, in brief, that in case of controversy between employers and employés, the chairman of the Interstate Commission (see below) or the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party, attempt to settle the dispute by arbitration. If this fails, the dispute shall be referred to a board of three persons, each party to the dispute naming one, and these two the third—the arbitration to begin within five days, and the award filed within twenty days from the appointment of the third arbitrator. The award is to be considered as final; shall continue in force for one year; provides that employers shall not dismiss men, nor employés quit work within three months, without giving thirty days notice; also, that a majority of a non-labor organization may select their arbitrator; and that no injunctions shall be issued compelling laborers to work against their will or to perform personal services.

The measure does not provide for compulsory arbitration, and its force will depend upon two things: (1) the personal loyalty of the employés to their unions; and (2) the compelling power of public sentiment upon such organizations, as well as upon railroad companies, compelling them to enter into and to live up to such agreements

New Labor Commission.—In connection with the interstate arbitration law, congress legislated in the interests of labor, by providing for the establishment of an "Industrial Commission" (see p. 371).

New England Cotton Strike.—The great cotton mill strike which was inaugurated in New Bedford, Mass., in January (p. 129), practically collapsed in April. About

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the middle of the month the manufacturers opened the gates, and some of the operatives took advantage of the opportunity to return to work; but, on April 21, a veritable stampede of the strikers to the mills to get work, took place. Only the spinners still held out in hope of a compromise. Directly and indirectly, the loss occasioned by the strike is estimated at $1,500,000.

Riot in Oshkosh, Wis.—On June 23, a serious riot occurred in Oshkosh, Wis., as a result of the Woodworkers' strike. The police were powerless to disperse a mob of several hundred women armed with rocks, clubs, pepper, etc. All who tried to enter the factories, even the proprietors, were driven back by threats of violence. Several incendiary fires occurred. The plants were closed down and the proprietors went in consultation with officials. On the 29th, Governor Scofield decided to withdraw the four companies of infantry which had been ordered there, but he left the light battery and light horse squadron to take care of the strike in company with the 300 deputy-sheriffs and special police who had been sworn in. At a meeting of the Woodworkers' union on June 29, the strike was declared off so far as one mill was concerned, 200 men returning to work; and the difficulty was considered in a fair way to be speedily adjusted.

SPORTING.

College Aquatics.—The much talked-of and storm-delayed triangular contest among the crews of Cornell, Yale, and Harvard occurred on the Thames, at New London, Conn., June 23. The race could hardly be called an interesting one, except to Cornellians. Cornell led from start to finish, crossing the line four lengths ahead of Yale. Harvard was behind at the start, and, in spite of one or two attempts to gain ground, she gradually fell farther behind. The work of the Yale crew in previous years would have been counted first class, the difficulty this year being that she had met more than her match. Old oarsmen claim that in oarsmanship the Yale crew was slightly inferior to Cornell, but to the majority it seemed merely a question of vitality. The Yale men averaged nineteen and five-eighths years old—two years less than Cornell. They had not the same energy

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to put into the stroke, neither were their powers of endurance equal.

The official report of times in the race is as follows:

	Cornell.	Yale.	Harvard.
One-half mile	2.43	2.44	2.48
One mile	5.39	5.45	5.54
One and one-half miles	8.41	8.45	9 01
Two miles	11.37	11.45	12 02
Two and one-half miles	14.43	14.55	15.15
Three miles	17 43	17 59	18.28
Three and one-half miles	20.32	20 42	21.12
Four miles	23.48	24.02	24.35

Much of interest was centered in the question of the kind of stroke employed by the three crews. Some of the reports speak of Harvard's "English" stroke, and of Cornell's "American" stroke, but according to Mr. Cook, Yale's trainer, all three crews were rowing the same stroke, or adaptations of the same stroke, and that the English one. The difference in stroke seems to have come about by the difference in the rigging of American as compared with English shells.

It is probable that Yale as well as Harvard will change coaches during the present year. Mr. Lehman, who has been at Harvard two years, returns to England. Mr. Cook has had a very successful leadership at Yale for a number of years. Owing to the fact that there is a strong tendency there to put the control of affairs largely in the hands of the undergraduates, he will probably retire.

Mr. Courtney will stay on at Cornell. The only question with Cornell at the present time is as to whether or not she will compete at New London another year. To enter a race there, she must needs make a tedious and expensive journey, which is impossible for all but a very few of her undergraduates. Then, too, to meet neighboring universities, her natural rivals, she is compelled to row two races at a disadvantage.

The Freshman race which followed was a great surprise. Every yard was eagerly fought, and the result was in doubt until the very end was reached. Yale won, with Harvard half a length behind her, and the nose of the Cornell shell lapping the Harvard.

At the thirty-second annual races of the Harlem Regatta Association on the Harlem river, May 30, chief among the twelve events was the capture of the Senior Scull trophy by Ten Eyck, the Henley Diamond Scull

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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

winner, who made his maiden appearance in these waters and his first in an American regatta since his English victory last year (Vol. 7, p. 61).

In connection with Ten Eyck, it may be mentioned that the members of the Henley Regatta Committee have declined a request of a representative of the Associated Press to furnish their reasons for rejecting this year the entry of Ten Eyck.

On March 26, the fifty-fifth annual boat-race between Oxford and Cambridge was rowed over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, four and a-quarter miles; and was won by Oxford in 22:15.

Cycling.—On June 17, at Cambridge, Mass., the world's records from nine to thirty miles were broken by Eddie McDuffee, in the great 30-mile contest between the Boston champion and Taylor, the year's "find" in long distance races.

Pugilism.—In San Francisco, Cal., March 22, Peter Jackson, once premier colored pugilist of the world, met his "Waterloo," after three rounds, at the hands of Jim Jeffries of Los Angeles, Cal., a comparatively new man in the field, who had made his entry less than a year ago.

In Syracuse, N. Y., May 20, "Kid" McCoy, the middleweight champion pugilist, met and defeated "Gus" Ruhlin, the Ohio giant, after twenty hotly contested rounds.

On June 24, at the Lenox Athletic Club, New York City, a fistic contest took place between "Dal" Hawkins of California and "Spike" Sullivan of Boston. Hawkins was knocked out in twenty-two rounds.

On June 29, at Coney Island, on the arena of the Greater New York Athletic Club, "Tom" Sharkey, the sailor pugilist, put "Gus" Ruhlin, the Ohio giant, out in almost record time—the victory having been won after two minutes and seventeen seconds of fighting, in the first round.

In Chicago, Ill., June 6, George Dixon defeated "Eddie" Santry, in a twenty-round bout at the Lenox Athletic Club.

Golf.—On May 7, at the Ardsley Club links near Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., J. F. Curtis, captain of the Harvard team, triumphed over John Reid, Jr., Yale's strongest golfer, in the intercollegiate championship contest for the individual trophy. The honor was held last year by Louis P. Bayard, Jr., of Princeton.

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On May 5, at the Ardsley Club links, Yale's six golfers proved themselves superior to Harvard's team; and the magnificent silver cup, which is a perpetual trophy, and was played for for the first time last year, will remain for the second time in Yale's possession.

At Hamilton, Mass., June 18, the open golf championship of the United States was won by Frederick Herd of the Washington Park Golf Club, Chicago, Ill., who, however, it must be noted, had lately come from the Ancient and Royal Golf Club of St. Andrew's, Scotland. Herd's victory was a surprise to the golfers of this country. The whole event was the most satisfactory and successful that has ever been held by the United States Golf Association.

Chess.—On April 1, in Brooklyn, N. Y., the twelfth and final game in the match for championship between Pillsbury and Showalter was played. Pillsbury was victorious and thus retains the championship, gaining the $2,000 stakes.

On March 19, another international contest by cable between Great Britain and America, was played, the former proving the winner (Vol. 7, p. 407).

The Turf.—On May 14, at Morris Park, Mr. John Daly's good two-year-old, "Jean Beraud," won the National Stallion Stakes of $20,000.

On May 28, at the Gravesend race-track, another Brooklyn Handicap was added to the history of the American turf, when Headley & Norton's four-year-old colt, Ornament, led a field of seven others by two lengths past the winning post. The time was 2:10.

On June 16, at Gravesend race-track, "Jean Bereaud," the winner at Morris Park on May 14, again won for her new owner, Hon. W. C. Whitney, the Tremont Stakes of $10,000. The Brooklyn Derby of $10,000 for three-year-olds was won by "The Huguenot."

On June 18, at the Sheepshead Bay race course of the Coney Island Jockey Club, the "Suburban" was won by Tillo, owned by Rogers & Ross.

Cross Country Championship.—On April 2, at the Morris Park steeple-chase course, George W. Orton, a Canadian athlete, again demonstrated his distance-running ability by capturing the cross-country championship of America from seventy competitors. Eight teams of five men each started. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club won the honors for team supremacy.

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NOTABLE CRIMES.

Lynchings.—On May 6, at New Orleans, La., Dennis Burrell, a negro, shot and killed Police Corporal Anthony Cleary, who was attempting his arrest. In the further effort to take him, he shot and killed Policeman Trimp. The murderer was finally shot, and his body riddled with bullets by a mob.

On May 10, at Clarendon, Ark., Rev. Moses Ricks, a negro preacher, was taken from the jail by a mob of three hundred people and lynched. He was under arrest for attacking a farmer's wife. On the Sunday night before, his father was lynched for the same crime.

On June 17, at Wetumpka, Ala., five negroes, who had confessed the murder of Mr. Carden and his wife and an old man named Carlee, were swung up and their bodies riddled with bullets, before militia sent to their relief by Governor Johnston could reach them.

Miscellaneous.—Thomas Bram, mate of the bark "Herbert Fuller," recently found guilty in Boston of murdering Captain Nash (p. 138), has had two trials, one costing the government $12,000 and another costing between $25,000 and $30,000. His present sentence is for life.

W. C. Brann, editor of the "Iconoclast," Waco, Texas, died on the morning of April 3, as the result of pistol wounds received the evening before in a street fight with Captain Thomas E. Davis, a real estate man. The difficulty came about through an attack made in the "Iconoclast" against the chastity of the students of Baylor University—an attack which had already cost two lives, those of the two Harris brothers, who were recently killed by Judge Gerald. Captain Davis had two daughters in the institution.

Antonio Barone and his wife were arrested June 23, in Buffalo, N. Y., charged with the murder of Phillippo Forestino, whose body the police found in a trunk in the canal. The woman confessed the crime, implicating her husband.

On June 24, Professor George H. Stephens, a graduate of Princeton, and an instructor there for a time and later at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., was arrested and jailed for setting fire to Pardee Hall, which was damaged on December 18, 1897, to the extent of $150,000 (p.

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232), and for various other acts of vandalism. In his confession Stephens narrates his difficulties with President Warfield, his dismissal from the faculty, and the manner of his revenge.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

This exposition, whose official title includes with the above the word "International," was formally opened at Omaha, Neb., June 1. It is to continue five months, closing November 1. Its origin is traced to the Trans-Mississippi congress at its session in November, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 910), whose action resulted in forming a corporation for the special object of illustrating to the world the manufactures, the mining, the agriculture, the horticulture, the forestry, the business, and the immeasurable general resources of the vast region westward from the Mississippi to the Pacific and stretching from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. In June, 1896, an appropriation amounting finally to $250,000 was voted by the United States congress for such an exposition, on condition that the corporation should obtain a quarter-million more. In less than four months, contributions reached $330,000; and in four months more, $430,000. After Nebraska, which had been tardy in providing funds for a state exhibit, had at last acted, other states followed, numbering thirty-two, with two territories; then the title "International" was justified by the co-operation of England, Canada, Mexico, China, and several other foreign countries. The corner-stone of the first large structure was laid on April 22, 1897. About $2,500,000 has been expended in construction and equipment.

The organization and preparation of this exposition was managed by an executive committee, consisting of the heads of six great departments: Ways and Means, Publicity and Promotion, Buildings and Grounds, Exhibits, Concessions and Privileges, Transportations.

The officers as now reported are: President, Gordon W. Wattles; vice-president, Alvin Saunders; treasurer, Herman Kountze; secretary, John A. Wakefield; general manager, Major T. S. Clarkson. There are also vice-presidents for each of the twenty-four states west of the Mississippi.

The city of Omaha, with a population of 150,000, is itself an exhibition of enterprise and of marvellous advance. Here, on the banks of the Missouri, fifty years ago, wild Indians hunted the buffalo, while westward stretched a vast wilderness known as the

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"Great American Desert," an area whose business enterprise, productive wealth, and social advancement now find illustration in this exposition, fitly styled the "Magic City." The site chosen is ideal in fitness to its present use. It occupies about 200 acres, scarcely two miles from the centre of Omaha, with which it has connection by many lines of electric and steam railway. Its form is that of an L, one arm of which is along the bluff skirting the river, and giving a view far up and down the valley: here, on a plot of sixty acres, stand the buildings of the various states, numbering about a dozen. Back, westward from this strip, lies the other strip of the L, with the main structures of the Fair. This is on ground known as the Kountze tract, 670 feet wide and nearly half a mile long, having at its centre, through almost its

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

whole length, a canal 150 feet wide, with picturesque bridges, which at its western end divides into three lobes or arms, making a lake about 400 feet across. This grand canal court, with its broad esplanades, is flanked on both sides with the buildings for the various classes of exhibits, forming an extended and imposing quadrangle more than 2,000 feet long and about 550 feet wide.

On one side of the quadrangle, beginning at the east end (or the bluff), are the Electrical and Machinery Hall, the Manufactures building, the Administration building, and the building of Agriculture; on the other side stands first—near the viaduct which bridges a depressed street and leads from the bluff tract—the Auditorium, for great assemblies; thence westward are the Mines and Mining building, building of the Liberal Arts, and Fine Arts building. On this quadrangle are also two notable arches of grand proportions, the Administration Arch and the

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Arch of States: the last, forming the entrance, is a noble construction of stone intended to be permanent. Ending the perspective at the extreme western end of the grand quadrangle, stands the vast United States Government building, 500 feet long, in Ionic architecture, bearing on its central section a colossal gilt dome, on whose top stands a statue of Liberty, holding its electric torch at a height of 178 feet. The floor space of the Government building is 50,000 square feet.

The part of the lake fronting this building is named The Mirrors. Broad steps, flanked by sculptured figures, lead down to it; on it are pleasure boats and swans; and around it are beautiful grounds, with various artistic adornments. The length of the

LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

lake provides pleasant communication by boat between the two extremities of the grounds.

An original feature of this exposition is the admirable provision for making the journey from one great building to the others, a charming half-mile walk, under vine-shaded arcades, whose long and graceful pillared lines, blending in the general architectural plan, give welcome shelter from sun and rain. These connecting colonnades open along both sides on pleasing scenes—here the placid lake, gay with gondolas and launches; there shaded arbors, fountains, winding walks, and music pavilions: at each end the line of colonnade sweeps into a broad and graceful curve. At night the buildings and grounds are lighted by innumerable electric lights.

The material of all the structures is the light and easily

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wrought "staff," such as in the Chicago exposition was found to give beautiful effects of snowy whiteness and to combine delicacy of ornament with all the semblance of massive strength. At Omaha, while much of the snowy beauty appears in the buildings as a group, an original effect is produced by everywhere toning down the white into a rich old-ivory tint. The lofty columned porticos, the entablatures, cornices, pilasters, capitals, pedestaled sculptures, bas-reliefs, all harmonize in this soft color-tone, which though delicate is yet sober enough to lend itself easily to the general illusion of a massive magnificence and a solid and enduring strength.

U. S. GOVT. BLDG. MFRES. BLDG. ELECTRICITY BLDG.

PART OF GRAND COURT, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION, LOOKING NORTHWEST.

As with all great expositions, the heavy utilities are brightened with fragments from Vanity Fair, here gathered on an assigned section of the grounds into what is styled The Passing Show—a resort for a great variety of amusement and frolic, yet not without some serious contributions not easy of classification in the regularly organized departments. Some of the latter class of contributions are also housed in small but attractive buildings in other parts of the grounds.

The exposition grounds, as a whole, present a specimen of landscape gardening as notable as is the good taste and harmony of the large architectural design. Miles of walks and drives have been made, nearly 20,000 trees of many varieties set out, 100,000

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flowering plants, besides numberless decorative vines and shrubs planted, and more than 200,000 square feet of ground sodded.

On June 1, the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition was formally opened. President McKinley at Washington touched an electric button, and the great machinery on the banks of the Missouri started into action in immediate response. The impressive exercises, including addresses by distinguished speakers, music by the Marine Band from Washington and by a grand chorus, were attended by fully 100,000 people. When

MINES AND MINING BUILDING, TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

"America" was played by more than 100 bands in unison, the enthusiasm was tremendous.

It is impossible here to give details of the exhibits in the various departments: in general they are the same as in the great expositions, among which it now seems that this must be given a rightful place. Surpassed in vastness and variety as well as in several special departments by the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, it is probably to be assigned a rank second only to that. Its electrical and machinery exhibit shows the most recent inventions and methods. Its agricultural exhibit is sur-

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prisingly complete. Its display illustrative of the federal government in all its functions and in its many varieties of administrative work, has never been equalled. A further evidence of the importance which the government attaches to this enterprise is seen in the issue from Washington of a special series of postage-stamps commemorative of the occasion, bearing designs historically typical of the agricultural and industrial region which has called this exposition into being—a region whose growth and resources were set forth by one of the speakers at the opening in his statement of its population at 22,000,000, and of its aggregate wealth at twenty-two billions of dollars.

A board of women has charge of all the educational features, including the work and condition of public schools, manual training, industrial and reform schools, and kindergartens. They have dispensed with the usual "Woman's building" with its claim and its prophecy, and instead have provided by five-cent subscriptions from school children throughout the West a Building for Boys and Girls, containing also rooms for mothers and children, a model nursery, and a crèche. School-children have been invited to send specimens of their best work in penmanship, composition, history, drawing, etc.; and since December an enthusiastic competition has been going on. Prizes are offered, and the prize exhibits are to find place in the Exposition building.

Nearly a hundred congresses or conventions—some of more than local importance—are expected to meet in the Auditorium, in the interest of religion, education, science in its many various departments, literature, music, and art. There is to be a congress of all religions.

This exposition, which opened without a dollar of bonded debt, and whose spirit and plan are large and wise, should have liberal public patronage. It forms a great landmark of our national progress.

AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

California.—*The San Francisco Charter.*—On May 26, by a majority of 2,000 votes, the people of San Francisco adopted a new charter, which is something unique in American municipal history, to go into effect January 1,

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1900. The charter is looked upon in varying aspects in different sections of the country. In New England it suggests a return to the direct democracy of the New England town-meeting on a large scale, with a representative system grafted on—in fact a representative system with a town-meeting added in the form of initiative and referendum provisions.

Concerning it the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" says:

"San Francisco has adopted what is known as the initiative and referendum feature of communism. Social anarchists regard this as a step in the right direction. It will give the 'people' more and better opportunities to vote, and San Francisco's affairs in due time will be relegated for settlement to mass-meetings and torchlight processions."

The following is from the New York "Tribune:"

"The formation of this charter is an advanced example of the exercise of municipal home rule. The constitution of California gives the cities of the state the uncommon privilege of framing their own charters subject simply to the veto power of the legislature. Exercising that right, the people, acting through fifteen freeholders, elected for that purpose, have drawn up the new charter. . . . If the legislature approves, it will become the local constitution. The charter provides for its own amendment by the people without appeal to the legislature. So the present provisions of that instrument may be only a form to be entirely remodeled by the city at its own pleasure until it has no resemblance to the laws to which the state authorities gave approval. That is an extreme delegation of powers, such as we think has never before been made in an American state. The mayor has large powers of appointment and removal. He can suspend all elected officers except the supervisors—the city legislators—who may remove those whom he suspends, and he may remove at any time for cause all appointive officers. The elective list is large, for, though there are only eighteen supervisors, the number of places filled by election each year is thirty. This is a great departure from the charter-making practice recently prevalent, which has tended to the election of only a few administrative officers who are responsible for the selection of agents in different departments. Attempt is made to centre responsibility in the mayor, but the supervisors and the people both can pass ordinances likely to interfere with that responsibility. So the charter is as far as possible from inaugurating the one-man power, which has been much advocated as the cure for the ills which spring from a municipal administration animated by no uniform purpose or intelligence."

Among other interesting provisions of the new charter is that in regard to street-railway franchises.

By the provision, such franchises are limited to twenty-five years, at the end of which time the track and the roadbed are

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to become the absolute property of the city without any payment therefor. When the board of supervisors agree as to the granting of a franchise, the ordinance must be framed and published, and the privilege disposed of at public auction—the bidders agreeing to pay to the city a percentage of the gross receipts, varying from 3 per cent for the first years to 5 per cent for the last. The charter declares it to be the intention of the city and county that its public utilities shall be gradually acquired and ultimately owned by the city and county.

Idaho.—From the reports which come from every quarter in regard to the city elections of this new state, it would seem that the prejudice against equal suffrage, as far as Idaho is concerned, is practically dead. Every city polled a large woman vote contrary to the oft-expressed opinion that the competent good women would not vote; and of these votes it may be said that they were almost invariably cast by the most intelligent, cultured, and best class of women citizens. Neither did they always vote as their male relatives did.

In one thriving town, Kendrick, a young woman, Miss Jessie Parker, twenty-two years of age, was elected mayor, the first woman in the state to hold office outside of school positions.

There has been no general election since the ballot was placed in the hands of women in December, 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 881); but the influence of this new voting element was felt in the legislature in the passage of a law prohibiting gambling. It is a significant fact that the law was passed without any organized movement on the part of the women. It is often said that the women would not vote if given the ballot. They did vote in Boise City, and those who had opposed the adoption of the equal-suffrage amendment went to the polls in great numbers. The election proved that, though women may not always go to the polls, they will, as voters, constitute a great reserve force whenever important issues are to be decided.

Louisiana.—*The New Constitution.*—On May 18 the newspapers announced the close of the convention which had been sitting for some weeks to frame a new constitution for the state of Louisiana.

Among the various provisions of the new constitution is one which establishes an educational test for the ballot, with the possession of $300 worth of property as an alternative qualification. Another section provides that no man who was at first entitled to vote at the beginning of 1867 under the constitution or the statutes of any state, and no son or grandson of any such person

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not less than twenty-one years old now, as well as no foreigner naturalized before the first of January last, shall be denied the right to vote by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification or the property qualification referred to above.

The question which grows out of this is whether or not it is an attempt at race discrimination. By the above provision it would seem that no black man (for no negro was entitled to vote prior to the time mentioned) and no son or grandson of such a person can vote without possessing one of the above qualifications, while any white man who could vote at that time and his son or grandson can vote now. There are many who see in this a violation of the fifteenth amendment of the United States constitution, which provides that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The constitutionality of the provision will undoubtedly be tested before the courts.

Mississippi.—The supreme court of the United States has pronounced in favor of the constitutionality of the suffrage provision of the new constitution of the state of Mississippi.

When Mississippi was admitted into the Union, congress imposed the condition that its constitution should "never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all of the inhabitants of said state." This was virtually the placing of state rule in the hands of the negroes, who were then and continue to be the majority of the population.

In 1890 a convention was called to frame a new constitution for the state. By the terms of the new constitution the right of suffrage was based upon the ability of the would-be voter to read and understand the constitution and the payment of a poll-tax. Few of the negroes could meet these requirements, so that out of 150,469 blacks in 1890 only a few thousand have the right to vote or to sit on a jury—the first being essential to the second.

The negroes of the state have long felt that the rights granted them by the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution were being violated. To test the whole matter, a case was brought into court of a negro named Williams, who was indicted for murder by a grand jury composed of white persons and who was convicted by a white petit jury. The case was taken to the supreme court of the state, and from there to the supreme court of the United States. Both courts have affirmed the right and decision of the lower court, thus establishing the constitutionality of the suffrage provision of the new constitution.

New York.—*The Civil Service Act.*—Last year, on recommendation by Governor Black, the legislature modi-

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fied the law controlling appointments to the civil service, reducing its stringency for convenience at certain points not deemed vital (Vol. 7, p. 426). The unexpected triumph of Tammany last fall changed the situation. Some of the modifications were found to be such as could be used by unfriendly hands for annulling the whole recent reform within the limits of the great new city. Mayor Van Wyck promulgated a revision of the rules in the interest of Tammany, not having referred the revision to the state commissioners. The new condition was met by a new legislative enactment forbidding the framing and enforcing of civil service rules without sanction from the state civil service commission, and ordering that no person in an office subject to competitive examination should be removed without a hearing and the statement in writing of the reasons, which must be more than merely general charges. The Tammany abuse of the civil service law by abolishing an office and then creating it anew as a place for a new incumbent with the same or like duties, is forbidden. The list of subordinate offices declared competitive is greatly enlarged.

Election Primary Law.—This reform measure was passed on March 23 by both houses without a dissenting vote, and was promptly signed by the governor. The chief points which its proposers aimed to secure have already been outlined in this volume (pp. 143-4): they concern prevention of fraud in making nominations. Coming to Albany as the result of deep study, and after prolonged conference both of the machine and of the anti-machine Republicans with the non-partisan reformers, the bill was there discussed and was amended in many details—all the changes, however, looking toward increase of its stringency and certainty of operation. The law was enthusiastically accepted by all the reform and non-partisan political elements as the nearest practicable approach to adequate legislation in a new and highly important field. The extreme Republican partisans mostly gave it their advocacy, some of them perhaps for political reasons. The Democratic leaders seemed to regard it partly with amusement and partly with annoyance, but did not vote against it. Even should this law fail—as such laws often do—to accomplish all that is expected of it, its enactment shows and pledges the public purpose to have honest elections.

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Brooklyn Bridge Commissioners.—Mayor Van Wyck's removal of these officials with his appointing of Tammany men to their places, was in June declared illegal and void by Judge Garretson. This decision reverses the official opinion given the mayor by Corporation-Counsel Whalen, and restrains the new commissioners from performing the functions of the office and the controller from paying their salaries. The control of large expenditures is at issue; and the case will be carried up to the appellate division, and thence to the court of appeals.

The final decision in this case will affect also the validity of the mayor's removal of the aqueduct commissioners and of the shore-road commissioners—cognate cases in which the mayor acted on Whalen's opinion.

Canal Affairs.—The commission to investigate the expenditure of the $9,000,000 appropriated for canal improvement (p. 143), was announced by Governor Black on March 17. The appointments are seven, as follows:

GEORGE CLINTON, of Buffalo, grandson of the founder of the canal;
SMITH M. WEED, of Plattsburg;
DARWIN R. JAMES, of Brooklyn, president of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation;
FRANKLIN EDSON, formerly mayor of New York;
FRANK BRAINARD, of New York, president of the Produce Exchange;
A. FOSTER HIGGINS, of New York, chairman of the Harbor Committee of the Chamber of Commerce;
WILLIAM McECHRON, of Glens Falls.

Messrs. Clinton, James, Brainard, and McEchron are Republicans; Messrs. Weed, Edson, and Higgins are Democrats—the latter an independent Democrat. The men selected are universally recognized as of the highest standing for probity and ability. The commission serving without pay, is to report not later than July 1, and has full power of investigation (through books, papers, witnesses, counsel, experts) into all that concerns the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego canals—including extent and character of work already done, amount of expenditure, amount of contracts, work still requisite to complete needed enlargements and improvements, and expense of such work.

Disbandment of Thirteenth Regiment.—On May 7 this favorite Brooklyn regiment was disbanded by order of Governor Black for disobedience of the order directing it to go into camp at Hempstead; those of the officers and enlisted men actually remaining at the camp at that date (reported at about 300) were detached from the 13th with a view to their incorporation with another regiment; while

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the remainder (about 350) who had not gone to the camp, or who had marched back to Brooklyn, were discharged from the service, the officers among these being rendered supernumerary.

The chief points in this case seem to be these. The regiment, having early announced its willingness to go to the front, was included in the governor's order of volunteer regiments to go into camp at Hempstead. Afterward it became known that a majority of the regiment had lost their desire to enlist in the war, since this would probably involve the regiment's loss of its autonomy. The governor, however, did not see fit to rescind his order as to encampment—whatever he might have done at a later stage in relieving the regiment from enlisting for the war with Spain; and the act of more than half the regiment, who either refused to go into encampment in the first instance, or after a few days quitted the encampment and, with their colonel, returned home, was regarded as disobedience of an order of the commander-in-chief. It was understood that the state authorities did not blame the men, but regarded them as misled by their officers, who seem to have misunderstood some important elements in the case. Much public sympathy for the regiment was expressed, and a petition to the governor to rescind his action was signed by many leading citizens. The governor refused to rescind the order of disbandment, and the old 13th went out of existence.

Frauds in Brooklyn Department of City Works.—Investigations by the new Tammany controller have laid open frauds by former Republican officials in Brooklyn which have caused great scandal. The controller in his statement asserts that the frauds included:

1. Fraudulent bills of officials;
2. Fraudulent additions to the amount of bills;
3. Fraudulent bills of mythical tax-collectors;
4. Fraudulent bills of non-existent villages.

When the matter was brought before the grand jury in April, there were attempts at bribery of jurors by some of the accused. Some of those accused deny absolutely any wrong-doing; others seem hopelessly implicated. As there appears to have been a conspiracy with various ramifications, all the facts are not yet in evidence. Prominent among the number who are accused are two Platt Republicans, ex-Commissioner of City Works Willis, and ex-Commissioner Philips of the Greater New York police board; also the former Democratic cashier of the Brooklyn city works department.

Republican Committees.—The new chairman of the state committee, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of Newburgh, is

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now in his third term as congressman, having been re-elected by a plurality of 7,123 votes. His election to the state committee chairmanship was unanimous in the committee.

The new county committee in New York was organized June 15. Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg was elected president of the committee by the votes of 204 of the 221 delegates.

The committee passed resolutions severely arraigning Mayor Van Wyck for his "immoral and unlawful abuse of power" in the removal of the two Republican commissioners of police in order to the appointment of William S. Devery as chief of police in place of John McCullagh. Also resolutions were passed with a view to urging Governor Black to call the legislature in special session, and recommending legislation to take the city police department and election machinery away from control by Tammany Hall.

The new city committee, elected under the new primary law, organized on June 22, the delegates present numbering 1,337, and elected as its chairman George H. Roberts, Jr., of Brooklyn, and as chairman of its executive committee Lemuel E. Quigg of Manhattan.

Resolutions were adopted calling for legislative action to prevent the frauds in elections threatened by Tammany's recent seizure of control over the police board.

Police Board Controversy.—Great tumult has been occasioned in political circles in the city by Mayor Van Wyck's action on May 21, in removing the two Republican members of the bi-partisan police board, Hamilton and Philips. They had refused to join with the two Democratic members in removing Chief of Police McCullagh and in putting in his place the well-known Tammany favorite of a few years since, William S. Devery (Vol. 5, pp. 140, 376; Vol. 6, p. 150). In place of Mr. Hamilton, the mayor immediately appointed Jacob Hess, who has been known as a "Tammany Republican." Mr. Hess immediately joined his two Democratic colleagues in voting to make Devery acting chief of police. About six weeks later (June 30) the mayor filled the remaining vacancy in the board of four by appointing Henry E. Abell (Rep.) of Brooklyn; whereupon all four voted to make Devery the permanent chief of police.

McCullagh, the retired chief, has a long record of faithful and efficient service in the department. Devery was charged with official misconduct of the gravest character by Doctor Park-

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hurst's society, and in 1895 was dismissed from the police department on charges growing out of the Lexow investigation. The courts reinstated him on a technicality. He has the repute of being an unfailing upholder of Tammany and all its methods social and political.

The Platt Republican leaders immediately took legal advice regarding an impeachment of Mayor Van Wyck to obtain his removal from office by Governor Black for illegal use of his power over the police board. This plan, it is reported, did not commend itself to the governor's judgment, and was soon dropped. But to meet the danger of the elections being tampered with by Tammany, as in former years, through its control of the police board, which has general charge of the arrangements and proceedings on election day, the removal of the present members of that board by the governor was suggested; this proceeding also the governor was understood to disapprove. As he had decided to call a special session of the legislature to enact a law permitting soldiers from New York to cast their votes in the field, the proposal has found favor to enact at that session a law removing control of elections from the board of police to a state board of elections. Details of this plan were not as yet decided.

HON. W. J. BRYAN OF NEBRASKA.

Pennsylvania.—On June 29 the Democratic convention, which met in Altoona, nominated George A. Jenks of Brookville for governor. His vote was almost twice that polled for Judge Gordon of Philadelphia.

The convention reaffirmed the Chicago platform of 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 276), and heartily indorsed William Jennings Bryan as the "tribune of the people."

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The Republican convention, which met in Harrisburg, June 2, nominated Col. William A. Stone for governor.

The name of William A. Stone was first presented, followed by those of Frank Reeder, ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker, and Congressman C. W. Stone. Mr. Wanamaker withdrew in favor of C. W. Stone who had been indorsed by the Bourse conference. The final ballot showed 198 votes for W. A. Stone and 162 votes for C. W. Stone, 5 votes cast for General Reeder having been changed to C. W. Stone.

The convention ratified and reaffirmed the principles of the St. Louis platform of 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 257); was emphatic in its approval of the course taken by President McKinley in the present war; rejoiced with the nation in its victories; and approved of the plans for enlargement of the navy. It declared itself in favor of the doctrine of protection to American industries; its interest in the construction of the Nicaragua canal; and its assent to the declaration in the state platform of 1897 as to restricting immigration.

South Carolina.—*The Liquor Dispensary Law.*—On May 9, Justice White handed down a decision of the United States supreme court which holds that the inspection provisions of the Liquor Dispensary law, which interfered with shipments from other states to individuals for their own use, are equivalent to the denial of the right of interstate commerce and are hence in opposition to the constitution of the United States. That part of the law which regulates the sale of original packages was declared valid.

Senator Tillman says that the rejected portion will not affect the workings of the law. Others claim that the state's monopoly will be broken and worthless since the present law makes it possible for citizens of the state to buy liquors from outside manufacturers and dealers, and to use them. Public opinion now seems to be turning in with the Prohibitionists in the asking for a further amendment of the Dispensary law, so as to leave the prohibitory clause of the act the only vital one.

Wisconsin.—During June, Wisconsin observed a month-long celebration of the semi-centennial of her admission to the Union, which occurred May 29, 1848.

The history of the state is not all crowded into a single half century. It was upon her soil that an end came to the struggle between the French and Anglo-Saxons in the New World. From the fall of Montcalm to the close of the first quarter of the present century the contest went on. With Wisconsin we associate the names of Joliet, Marquette, and Frontenac. It was here in the Black Hawk war that Lincoln came into favor with

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the people. After the destruction of the Sacs, and the discovery of lead, settlers from New York and New England pushed into the then wilderness and ended French predominance. The character given to the state by these sturdy settlers has never been lost, in spite of the fact that it has received into its borders vast numbers of foreigners.

The state voted for Cass and Pierce, and for Fremont in 1856; but since, with but one exception, has gone Republican. Half of her voters went into the Civil War, and one-sixth of these never came back. Wisconsin's schools have ranked high, and her citizens have been law-abiding. She has not borne so prominent a part in politics as some other states, but her representative men at home and at Washington have made a record of which she may well be proud.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Changes in the Cabinet.—Two important changes occurred in the personnel of President McKinley's cabinet in April, in the portfolios of postmaster-general and secretary of state. On April 18, Postmaster-General James A. Gary resigned, solely on grounds of ill-health, and, on April 21, was succeeded by Charles Emory Smith of Pennsylvania, whose nomination by the president was unanimously confirmed.

For biography of Mr. Gary, see Vol. 7, p. 111. For portrait, see Vol. 7, p. 371; also Vol. 7, opposite p. 112.

SMITH, CHARLES EMORY, postmaster-general, was born in Mansfield Conn., in 1842. Was educated at Albany (N. Y.) Academy and Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. During the Civil War he was actively engaged as aide to General Rathbone, under Governor Morgan, in raising and organizing volunteers. Mr. Smith became editor of the Albany "Express" in 1865. In 1870 he became joint editor of the Albany "Evening Journal," and in 1877 sole editor. He was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1876, and was made secretary of the platform committee. He was elected in 1878 regent of the University by the legislature of New York. Mr. Smith was a delegate to Republican state conventions in New York for several successive years, and was invariably made chairman of the committee on resolutions and author of the platforms.

In 1880 he removed to Philadelphia, Penn., and became editor of "The Press." In 1881 was selected to make the opening speech of the Republican campaign in Pennsylvania. In 1884 was one of the earliest and most active in the canvass for Blaine's nomination. In 1890 was appointed by President Harrison minister to Russia, and served for two years, when he resigned (Vol. 2, p. 159). While in Russia he was active in the relief work in the great Russian famine of 1891 and 1892, having charge of the distribution of the American contributions of over $100,000 in money and five shiploads of food (Vol. 1, pp. 383, 510; Vol. 2,

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pp. 55, 159, 256, 377). He has been active in various campaigns as a speaker, and in 1895 he stumped Ohio with the then governor, McKinley, and spoke at the opening mass-meeting at Canton in 1896. It is generally understood that he wrote a large part of the Republican national platform of 1896.

On April 25, Hon John Sherman, secretary of state, resigned his portfolio on account of ill-health and the natural infirmities of old age—he being almost 75 years old. His public career had covered half a century; and he had been a leader in national affairs for 40 years, and in the Republican party since its inception.

For biography of Mr. Sherman, see Vol. 7, p. 109; for portrait, see Vol. 5, p. 38; also Vol. 7, opposite p. 112.

On April 26 the senate confirmed without opposition the nomination of a successor to Secretary Sherman, in the person of Judge William R. Day of Ohio, first assistant secretary of state.

HON. CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
UNITED STATES POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

DAY, WILLIAM R., secretary of state, was born at Ravenna, O., April 17, 1849, son of Chief Justice Luther Day, for many years a prominent lawyer of Ohio. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were supreme court justices. He was graduated at the University of Michigan, class of '70; studied law there; and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In October of that year he settled in Canton, O., and formed a law partnership with William A. Lynch. In 1886 he was elected to the bench of the common pleas court by both political parties, and in 1889 he was appointed judge of the United States district court for the northern district of Ohio by President Harrison, but failing health compelled him to resign before taking the office. With these two exceptions Judge Day has continuously practiced his profession in Canton, being engaged in both the criminal and corporation branches.

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Judge Day was married in 1875 to Miss Mary E. Schaefer, of Canton, and has four sons.

Although without diplomatic experience prior to his appointment as first assistant secretary of state in April, 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 413), Judge Day's conduct of the important and delicate negotiations that have been intrusted to him has elicited the approval and support of the country.

The vacancy caused by Judge Day's promotion from assistant secretary, was filled by the appointment of J. B. Moore of New York (nominated April 26).

HON. W. R. DAY OF OHIO,
UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE.

MOORE, JOHN BASSETT, first assistant secretary of state, is the occupant of the Hamilton Fish chair of international law and diplomacy in Columbia University. He is about 40 years of age, and a graduate of the University of Virginia, class of '80. Studied law with Judge (now Senator) Gray of Delaware; on being admitted to the bar, about 1883, entered the state department as a clerk, being one of the first on the civil service roll. He at once made a study of international law and diplomacy, and became an authority in the department. Under President Harrison he became third assistant secretary of state.

On April 6, 1891, Mr. Moore accepted a call to Columbia University to fill the post he now occupies. Secretary Blaine objected to his leaving the department, and induced the University to grant him leave of absence for a year, so that he did not enter Columbia until 1892. When the year was up, Mr. Blaine offered to make him first assistant secretary, but he preferred to enter the University.

Since leaving the state department Mr. Moore has accepted several calls from the government when it was in need of his knowledge of international law. He has been granted a year's leave of absence from the University.

Other Official Appointments.—Hon. J. B. Angell, United States minister to Turkey, having resigned his

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post on account of his duties as president of the University of Michigan, the resignation to take effect [illegible] 15, Hon. Oscar S. Straus of New York was selected to fill the vacancy.

STRAUS, OSCAR S., minister to Turkey, was born in Georgia, about 47 years ago, a younger brother to ex-Congressman Isidor Straus and Nathan Straus, recently president of the Health Department of New York city. The family came to New York city at the close of the Civil War. Mr. Straus's father founded the importing house of L. Straus & Sons. Mr. Straus was graduated at Columbia and at Columbia College Law School. He was a member of the firm of Hudson & Straus, afterward Sterne, Straus & Thompson; but in 1881, his health having suffered from constant application, he retired from the law and became a partner in his father's firm. Later he and his two brothers became partners in the firms of R. H. Macy & Co. and Abraham & Straus, in Brooklyn. In 1884 Mr. Straus was prominent in the merchants' movement in New York city, which had for its object the election of Grover Cleveland; and he was appointed by President Cleveland minister to Turkey. Mr. Straus's endeavors in Turkey were largely instrumental in reopening many American schools that had been closed in the Ottoman Empire; and other diplomatic negotiations which he instituted have since been successfully finished. In 1885 he published "The Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States." He is also the author of "A Life of Roger Williams," "The Development of Religious Liberty in the United States," and various periodical articles. A treatise on "The Reform of the Diplomatic Service" and another dealing with the Venezuelan controversy were also from his pen.

HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO TURKEY.

Mr. Straus is president of the National Primary League, a vice-president of the New York Board of Trade, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the American Jewish Historical Association, vice-president of the American Social

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Science Association, and a member of the Reform, Democratic, Authors,' and Lawyers' clubs, and the Bar Association. In politics he is a Gold Democrat.

On March 24, Judson Lyons of Georgia was nominated register of the treasury to succeed Blanche K. Bruce, who died March 17 (see Necrology).

Other Personal Notes.—On March 15, Dr. William H. Maxwell, borough superintendent of schools in Brooklyn, was elected city superintendent of schools for New York city. President Andrew S. Draper of the University of Illinois refused to sever his connection with that institution in order to accept the appointment, which had been tendered him.

On April 5 it was announced that the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, famous as the defendant in the great heresy trial of a few years ago in the Presbyterian Church, had been confirmed by Bishop Potter of New York city as a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. On May 27, Dr. Briggs was ordained by Bishop Potter a deacon.

It will be remembered that the New York Presbytery had tried and acquitted Dr. Briggs on the charge that he had uttered, taught, and propagated views, doctrines, and teachings contrary to Scripture, to the Westminster Confession, and to his own ordination vows. At the General Assembly of 1893, however, the decision of the New York Presbytery was overruled, and Dr. Briggs was suspended from exercising ministerial functions in the Presbyterian Church "until such time as he shall give satisfactory evidence of repentance." He, however, continued to hold the Edward Robinson chair of Biblical theology in Union Theological Seminary. For portrait of Dr. Briggs and fuller history of this case, see "Current History," Vol. 1, pp. 325, 573; Vol. 2, pp. 106, 207, 429; Vol. 3, pp. 180, 237.

A further move in carrying out the policy of greater unity of administration in the Vanderbilt system of railroads (p. 155), took place in the latter part of April.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew retired from the presidency of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, a post he had held for thirteen years, and was succeeded in it by Samuel R. Callaway, president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Mr. Depew became chairman of the Board of Directors of the Vanderbilt lines, which include, besides the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (The "Nickel Plate").

Mr. Callaway was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1851, of Scotch parentage, and started as a messenger boy in the office of the treasurer of the Grand Trunk. He came to the United States in 1874, first acting as superintendent of the Detroit & Milwaukee railroad.

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An incident of unusual interest during the first week in May was the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the consecration to the bishopric of the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, Roman Catholic archbishop of New York.

On May 4, His Grace celebrated Pontifical mass in St. Patrick's cathedral. One pleasant feature of the jubilee was the announcement that subscriptions, amounting to over $100,000, had been made to wipe out the debt on the seminary at Dunwoodie, for education of candidates for the priesthood, to the founding of which the archbishop had devoted much time and effort.

Among the noteworthy incidents of patriotic action on the part of American citizens in the present hour of crisis, was the gift of $100,000 to the government, for war purposes, from Miss Helen M. Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould.

Early in May a court-martial rendered a decision in the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, a brilliant officer of the engineer corps of the regular army, accused of conspiracy to defraud the government by causing false and fraudulent claims to be made against the United States in connection with contracts coming under jurisdiction of his department.

The claim is made that in advertising for bids he purposely made the wording so vague that no one could make estimates without inside information. The contractors are alleged to have made profits of about 900 per cent, and the country to have been defrauded to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The findings of the court-martial are guarded, but at the end of June had been reviewed by the judge-advocate-general, and were under consideration of the highest authorities.

The differences noted last year between the free-silver elements in control of the Democratic organization in Pennsylvania and William F. Harrity, representative of that state on the Democratic national committee (Vol. 7, p. 632), finally culminated early in June of the present year in the substitution of J. M. Guffey in place of Mr. Harrity on the committee. A poll of the national committee was taken through the mails, by the chairman, Senator Jones (Ark.), which was followed by the action indicated.

On June 26, in Denver, Col., Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, wife of William B. Lowe, a wealthy contractor of Atlanta, Ga., was elected president of the Federation of

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Women's Clubs, to succeed Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Illinois.

Other officers were elected as follows: Vice-president, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, of Denver, Colorado; recording secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Fox, of Michigan; corresponding secretary, Mrs. C. W. Kendrick, Jr., of Pennsylvania; treasurer, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, of Missouri; auditor, Mrs. C. P. Burns, of Kentucky.

Miscellaneous.—The first sample warehouse to be established in a foreign country by the National Association of Manufacturers (p. 157), is located in the former home of ex-President Guzman Blanco at Caracas, Venezuela. The government of that republic granted a special concession, including the privilege of entering goods for exhibition in the warehouse free of duty.

On April 5 the trans-Atlantic westward record, from Southampton to New York, was again lowered by the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" of the North German Lloyd line, which completed the trip of 3,120 miles in 5 days 20 hours, at an average speed of 22.29 knots an hour. The best previous record, 5 days 22 hours 45 minutes, was made by the same vessel on her maiden trip in September, 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 669).

The feat of passing through the Whirlpool rapids in the Niagara river below the Falls was successfully performed on June 19 by Robert Leach.

Leach inclosed himself in a barrel 3 ft. 9 in. in diameter at the middle, tapering to 3 ft. 6 in. at each end, with sides of steel 3-16ths of an inch thick, and heads of wood. Inside was attached a hammock, which enabled the occupant to resist the buffeting. Ballast was placed at the bottom of the barrel, and held in position by a heavy plate.

On June 27 Capt. Joshua Slocum arrived at Newport, R. I., in the sloop yacht "Spray," having completed alone a voyage around the world. He sailed from Boston, Mass., April 24, 1895.

After crossing the Atlantic to Gibraltar, he recrossed, rounded Cape Horn, touched at Australia, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and touched at St. Helena, the Ascension islands, Grenada, and Antigua.

CANADA.

Relations with the United States.—At some periods in the past, the relations between the Dominion and the

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neighboring Republic have been marked, if not by positive friction, yet by studied reserve. But at present—largely as a result of the liberal and humanitarian attitude of the United States in its present crisis of war, which has called forth a general sympathy not only in Canada, but throughout the British Empire—the drift of events is rapid toward an obliteration of all unpleasant differences. Never before have the statesmen of both countries sought so earnestly as now to cultivate good mutual understanding and cordial sympathy. Never before in all history, so far as we know, have two governments signed a formal treaty specifically aiming to remove all causes of difference between them. Never before have the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes been seen so often flung out together to the free air. There is no occasion just yet, however, to look for any general Anglo-Saxon alliance, the vision of which has so wrought the enthusiasm of some political idealists. Even among the scattered Anglo-Saxon communities of the British Empire, there is not yet any political federation. A formal political alliance with a foreign nation must, *a priori*, be still further off. Some such world-union of the various communities allied by ties of blood and similar political ideals, is certainly a possibility of the crisis-burdened future—it may be even nearer than we think;—but nevertheless, it is a long way from a *rapprochement* to an offensive and defensive treaty of alliance. We should remember, too, that good understanding, cordial mutual sympathy, comprehension and approval of one another's general aims and conceptions of life, are things that have been known to bear a heavier strain among men of Anglo-Saxon blood than any formal agreement whatever; and these are the things the promotion of which is at present foremost in the leading minds of both countries.

The moral sense of the Canadian people is on the side of the United States in the war with Spain, and is reflected generally in the Canadian press. Now and then a paper is met with that is inclined to nurse the old grudge about the American tariff, or President Cleveland's Venezuela message (Vol. 5, p. 803), or Secretary Sherman's Bering sea note (Vol. 7, p. 615); but such papers are the exception, and expressions of goodwill are the almost universal rule. It is deeply, if vaguely, realized, that the material interests of the two countries are

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identical, and that the promotion of amity between them is really a Canadian national policy, a British imperial policy, an Anglo-Saxon policy, making for the greatness of both.

A Toronto correspondent writes:

"Thoughtful men here look upon this as the most fateful war of the century. They see that it means the introduction into world politics of a great new force. They realize that henceforth the United States must have a foreign policy; and, unless all signs fail, that policy must be like, if not identical with, the foreign policy of Britain. They realize that for the first time in a century the English-speaking race finds itself united on moral grounds, which, as history abundantly proves, are the only grounds upon which such unity or alliance can permanently rest. At first Canadians feared that a swift American victory would so inflame the passions of the populace that the country might be plunged into unknown and disastrous excesses. But the sober thoughtfulness evoked by the victory at Manila has largely removed the fear, and the most thoughtful folk here are coming to believe that this war will sober and enlarge the national ideals of the Republic, and will force into public life a stronger and greater type of leadership.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

"There is no doubt as to the profound sympathy of Canadians with the American side in this quarrel. One would almost think that it was Canada's war, judging from the applicants for enlistments at United States consulates and the feverish interest in the newspaper reports. The war is the chief topic of conversation. It has actually overshadowed domestic legislation of an important character, and rendered the proceedings of the house of commons tame and uninteresting. . . .

"The Ottawa government is taking every precaution to insure strict observance of neutrality laws. All collectors at Atlantic ports have received orders not to clear any vessel loaded with coal for foreign ports, without first submitting the facts

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to the proper authorities at the capital and receiving their official sanction. As far as the public is concerned, the continued presence of Señor Polo is absolutely ignored.". . . .

At the second annual dinner of the Canadian Society of New York city, on May 24, Andrew Pattullo, M. P., spoke in part as follows:

"I have never known on any question public opinion to be so united, so completely on one side, as it is on the subject of this war. A crisis in your history has shown the truth of the old adage that 'blood is thicker than water.' The moment there was danger to civilization and to the cause of humanity and progress which you represent, we realized, as we trust you realize, that it was time for Anglo-Saxons the world over to stand together. . . .

"It is clear that this war must profoundly affect the history of this country, and, it may be, of the world. The inevitable outcome of this war may be that you will become one of the greatest naval powers of the world. You have the future now in your own hands. If you use your power for peace, all will be well; if for needless war, it will be an unmixed evil to you and the world. Whether in aceepting and achieving your great destiny you will act in alliance with the great motherland of Anglo-Saxon nations, the future alone can determine. But if there be not an alliance between Great Britain and the United States in form, there ought at least to be for all time a union of hearts among peoples of the same race, of the same language, and with mutual interests the world over. Every great event in the world's history of late seems to have shown the essential unity in interest of Great Britain, and of this Greater Britain beyond the seas. And even in this war there are thousands throughout our land ready to enlist with your boys in blue in what they believe to be the cause of justice and humanity.

"While we cherish our connection with the old land, you should not forget that you, like us, are the heirs of all its past. You have the same interest in the glories of British literature, of British statesmanship, of British heroism the world over. All that is great and good in the old land which we love is your heritage, because you come from the same stock. The incident at Manila merely proves your ancestry, your descent from the men who fought like Nelson at Trafalgar. Not only in your ancestry, but in your institutions, you belong to the same family as we. While you have broadened and deepened the currents of human liberty, you cannot forget that the origin of these currents is across the water at the cradle of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"United, Great Britain and the United States could, I verily believe, stand against the world. May they never be called to do so under arms. But, acting in concert and in sympathy as kindred peoples, they might stand for all time together as the strongest guarantee for peace on earth in the future, as the enemies of tyranny and oppression everywhere, as the friends of human progress and political liberty the world over."

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A remarkable incident, showing the growing spirit of friendliness between Canada and the United States, was an international celebration of the Queen's birthday (May 24) at Niagara Falls. Heretofore it has been along the Niagara river, from Buffalo to Lewiston, that whatever ill-will may exist in the United States toward Canadians has been chiefly manifested; but this year the Queen's birthday was proclaimed a public holiday in Niagara Falls, N. Y., by a vote of the council; and many of the citizens of that town, headed by the mayor, the council, and leading officials, on invitation of the people of Niagara Falls, Ont., crossed the river to join with their Canadian brethren in celebrating the occasion. The compliment was returned by the citizens of the Ontario town on July 4.

SIR. L. H. DAVIES, K. C. M. G.,
CANADIAN MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

The Canadian-American Joint Commission.—On May 30, after negotiations begun May 25, conducted by Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador, and Sir Louis H. Davies, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, representing Great Britain and Canada on the one hand, and on the other ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster and Hon. John A. Kasson, reciprocity commissioner, representing the United States, there was concluded in Washington, D. C., an agreement for the creation of a joint commission, the members of which should be appointed by the executive branches of the two governments, to negotiate a treaty adjusting as far as possible all subjects of controversy between the Dominion and the Republic.

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These subjects include the restriction of pelagic sealing, the North Atlantic and lake fisheries, border immigration, commercial reciprocity, mining regulations in the Yukon district and other British North American possessions, and the Alaska boundary. Newfoundland claims a right to be represented on the commission so far as the trade question is concerned.

The commission is the outcome of the sealing conferences held in Washington last November, when Canada was represented by Sir Wilfred Laurier, the premier, and Sir L. H. Davies (Vol. 7, pp. 827, 930). At that time, it will be remembered, though Canada could not agree to a prohibition of pelagic sealing, yet she expressed a willingness to submit that question, with others at issue, to a joint commission.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, K. C. M. G., CANADIAN MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

An embarrassing hitch occurred in the latter part of June, which threatened to render futile the whole proceeding. The appropriations committee of the senate at Washington, for some reason not explained, cut out an item of $50,000 from the General Deficiency bill as passed by the house to defray the expenses of the proposed commission. However, after a conference ordered by the two houses, the item was restored in response to urgent representations from the State Department.

The personnel of the commission will be as follows:

FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.—Baron Herschell, Lord High Chancellor of England.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, G. C. M. G., Premier of Canada.

Sir Richard Cartwright, K. C. M. G., Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir Louis Henry Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

FOR THE UNITED STATES.—Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, United States senator (Rep.).

Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, United States senator (Dem.).

Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

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Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, United States Reciprocity Commissioner.

Hon. John W. Foster, of the District of Columbia, secretary of state under President Harrison after the death of Secretary Blaine; special agent of the State Department in numerous diplomatic negotiations; adviser to China in arranging the treaty of peace ending the late war with Japan.

The city of Quebec will be the meeting-place of the commission.

HON. W. S. FIELDING,
CANADIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

The appointment of this commission is an emphatic indorsement by both governments of the principle of arbitration, an object-lesson to other governments in the ideals of the best existing form of civilization. It can hardly fail to have consequences of the deepest importance not only touching the present but reaching indefinitely away into the unknown future.

The Dominion Parliament.—*Lord Aberdeen Retires.*—The third session of the eighth Dominion parliament ended June 13. With its close came the official farewell of the Earl of Aberdeen, governor-general (appointed in 1893, Vol. 3, p. 313), whose resignation was announced May 13 as accepted by the Queen. Senators and commoners presented to Lady Aberdeen an historical dinner service decorated by the Woman's Art Association of Canada.

The senate played an unusually conspicuous part in the legislative program of the session, as seen in its rejection of the McKenzie and Mann Klondike railway contract (p. 164); in its refusal, June 11, by a vote of 7 to 28, to sanction a bill to pay over to Manitoba $300,000 out of

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the school fund of the province without a guarantee that the money would be applied for purposes of education: this school fund is made up from the sales of public lands reserved for school purposes, and is held by the Dominion as trustee for the province; and in its securing of several modifications in the Franchise and Prohibition Plebiscite bills (see below).

The Budget.—On April 5 Finance Minister Fielding presented the budget. During the fiscal year 1896-7, revenue was $37,829,778, and expenditure $38,349,759, leaving a deficit of $519,981. The minister estimated that this deficit would be more than wiped out by the surplus of the year 1897-8. The year's returns show that his prediction was fulfilled.

The fiscal operations of the government during the year ended June 30, 1898, show a surplus of about $800,000—the first surplus since 1893. Between 1893 and 1897 the deficits have amounted to over $6,000,000.

The total revenue on account of consolidated fund for the twelve months ended June 30, amounted to $38,394,000, as compared with $36,873,000 for 1897, or an increase of over $2,000,000. The amount to the credit of depositors in the savings banks is $48,577,000, as compared with $47,130,000 a year ago, showing an increase for 1898 of $1,447,000, which is an evidence of restored confidence throughout the country. The chief items of revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, are as follows:

REVENUE, 1897 AND 1898.

	1897.	1898.
Customs	$19,318,363	$21,467,000
Excise	9,148,000	7,812,000
Postoffice	3,226,000	3,434,000
Public works and railways	3,511,000	3,807,000

Total expenditures were $35,688,000, as compared with $34,423,000 in 1897. The items on capital account for the two years stood as follows:

EXPENDITURES ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1897 AND 1898.

	1897.	1898.
Public works, railways and canals	$2,032,000	$3,175,000
Dominion lands	77,208	104,215
Railway subsidies	385,000	1,283,000
Militia	691,723	130,157

The increased capital expenditure is almost wholly accounted for by the canal deepening works and railway subsidies, principal among which is that towards the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

The net public debt, June 30, was $257,613,000, as compared with $254,581,000 a year ago.

British Preferential Tariff.—While no general tariff

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changes were made, the special change foreshadowed in the statement made by Senator Scott, secretary of state, last February (p. 166), was duly effected, and another link thus forged in the chain of imperial unity. The reciprocity clauses were abolished; and the preferential rates, which are 25 per cent lower than the general rates, were made applicable, after August 1, 1898, the date when the German and Belgian treaties expired, only to the products of Great Britain and her colonies, the tariff thus becoming a preferential one within the Empire only. For the present, besides the United Kingdom, only New South Wales and British India, by reason of their low scale of import duties, are entitled to the 25 per cent reduction in rates.

It was officially announced, June 16, that after July 31 Canada would be excluded by Germany from the most-favored-nation treatment: that treatment was still to be continued, however, to Great Britain and all her other colonies. In 1897 Canadian direct imports from Germany were $6,493,000; exports to Germany were only $1,045,000.

In order to lend a helping hand to the sugar producers in the British West Indies, whose industry is suffering from competition with bounty-fed European beet sugar, it was decided to extend to all British West Indian products the full preferential reduction of 25 per cent, and this as a free gift not dependent upon reductions in the rates levied by the various islands upon Canadian produce. Of the 333,000,000 pounds of sugar imported annually into Canada, only 25,000,000 comes from the British West Indies. It is hoped that the admission of British West Indian cane sugar at an average duty of 49 1-8 cents per 100 pounds, as compared with the 65 1-2 cents levied on sugars from other countries, will be a helpful stimulus to the distressed industry in the islands.

The Franchise Bill.—This bill (p. 166) passed its second reading in the house May 4, and its third reading May 17, with several amendments, among them one removing the disability in regard to Dominion electors imposed upon certain classes of persons by provincial legislation.

An amendment proposed by Sir Charles Tupper to provide for an appeal to the county judge from the final revision of the lists in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba, was thrown out, the government objecting to it as contravening the

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principle of the bill. The senate was at first disposed to insist on the amendment; but finally, June 10, backed down on this point on motion of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Senator Mills, minister of justice, gave the pledge of the federal government to urge the three provincial governments to provide the suggested appeal by local legislation; and, in the commons, Mr. Sifton, minister of the interior, gave assurance that Manitoba was about to make such a provision.

An amendment upon which the senate insisted, and which the government accepted, provided that objected ballots in Prince Edward Island, where there are no lists, may be marked as such, in order that they may, if the objection is sustained, be withdrawn.

MOST REV. L. PH. LANGEVIN,
ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF ST. BONIFACE.

The Prohibition Plebiscite Bill. — This bill, a carrying out of the pledges of the Liberal party (Vol. 6, p. 660), held over from last session (Vol. 7, pp. 177, 440), was introduced in the Commons, April 21, by Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, minister of agriculture.

It provides for a submission to the electors, at a time to be decided by the government, of the following question:

"Are you in favor of the passing of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider, and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?"

The vote will be taken under the new Franchise law above referred to, and each voter will simply answer "Yes" or "No." Both sides of the liquor question will be entitled to have representatives at the polls.

The government has not committed itself to any statement of policy based upon the result of the vote. The difficulties of enforcing a prohibition law and of supplying the deficiency of revenue that would ensue—even the submission itself of a prohibitive bill—these are matters for future consideration.

The bill passed its third reading in the house, May 25; and in the senate without amendment, June 10.

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The Yukon District Government Bill.—A bill was enacted providing a form of administration for the Yukon district, but not for the present on a popular basis: it places great power in the hands of the minister of the interior. The bill passed the senate May 27, after a protest from Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

For the present, the administration of the affairs of the district will rest largely with the federal government.

The system of government provided for in the bill is framed after the law giving the first government to the Northwest Territories, though differing from it in some particulars. A commissioner will be appointed to administer the government of the district under instructions from the governor-general-in-council or the minister of the interior. Provision is made for the appointment of a council, to be composed of not more than six persons, to assist the commissioner in the government of the district. It is proposed to confer upon the commissioner and the council powers to make ordinances similar to those conferred upon the executive of British colonial possessions. These ordinances will be subject to disallowances by the governor-general-in-council, as are the ordinances passed by the council of the Northwest Territories. The powers to be exercised by the commissioner and the commissioner-in-council shall be from time to time decided upon by the governor-general-in-council, and shall never be larger than those possessed by a province of the Dominion. The mining regulations will be made at Ottawa. Power is taken to appoint more than one judge with superior court powers, as a court of record with general jurisdiction.

The personnel of the first council for the district was announced July 8, as follows:

Commissioner, William Ogilvie; members of the Council, Judge McGuire, F. C. Wade, Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, and Joseph E. Girouard, M. P., Athabaska.

The Drummond County Railway.—The report of the special committee of the house investigating the relations between the government and the Drummond County railway (p. 146), was adopted at the end of May. It says:

"No evidence whatever was given or offered which affected in the least degree the honor or integrity of any member of the government in connection with the matter."

The report of the senate committee on the same subject was presented, June 10.

It upholds the action of the senate at the preceding session (Vol. 7, p. 443; Vol. 8, p. 164), and approves as economical the modifications in the new contract giving the government power to buy the road.

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Miscellaneous.—A report from a commission appointed by the government to investigate charges of cruelty to and neglect of workmen, laid against the Canadian Pacific railway and contractors working on the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railroad (Vol. 7, p. 445), shows conclusively that the men had abundant cause for complaint, revealing a state of affairs rivalling the horrors of the days of slave driving.

HON. L. A. JETTE, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Provincial and Dominion Fishery Rights.—A clear, and, it is hoped, final decision has been reached as to the respective rights of the separate provinces and of the Dominion in regard to the ownership of the lakes, rivers, and foreshores of the country and of the fish therein, and the leasing, licensing, or regulating of the fisheries. It will be remembered that a decision on this question was rendered by the Canadian supreme court in October, 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 900). An appeal was taken to the imperial privy council, which recently handed down a decision so complicated and ambiguous as to promise the necessity of still another appeal to the bench for interpretation. To avoid the prospective litigation, and settle the matter promptly, representatives of the Dominion and of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec met in Ottawa, and on June 22 reached a clear definition of the respective jurisdictions of the federal and the provincial authorities. The results of the conference are summarized thus:

> The sole and exclusive power of making regulations, with the times, seasons, and manner of fishing, belong to the Dominion; and any regulations on the subject, affecting the time for

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fishing or the manner, made by the Provinces, are void. The right, heretofore exercised by the Dominion, of leasing defined areas to fishermen for pound net licenses on salmon stands or for other fishing purposes, is ultra vires of the Dominion, because it interferes with the jurisdiction of the Provinces, and hereafter these rights will be exercised by the governments of the respective provinces of Canada. The question as to whether Ontario and Quebec have any claim against the Dominion for refund of money already received by the Dominion for these licenses in the way of fees was discussed, but no agreement come to. The matter was allowed to stand over for further consideration, but the department at Ottawa does not admit that there is any ground whatever for such claim. Both authorities have the right for the purposes of revenue to levy a tax by way of a license fee, the Provinces in order to raise a revenue, and the Dominion under its general taxing power. It was therefore agreed that the Dominion will not grant any further licenses this year. This refers chiefly to pound net licenses and salmon stands. The provincial governments will confirm and ratify the leases already granted by the Dominion this year. Applications which have been already made to the department at Ottawa will be forwarded to the provincial governments and dealt with by them. Officers to be appointed for the enforcement of the regulations hereafter to be made by the Dominion will probably be appointed by the Provinces. While the Dominion will continue to frame regulations for the control of the fisheries, it will in all probability leave the enforcement of these regulations to the provincial governments with the exception of inland waters and lakes of a commercial or international character. The control of public oyster beds remains in the Dominion, because of the power to determine the close seasons; but the leasing of private oyster beds for the propagation of the oyster passes to the provincial governments exclusively.

HON. M. C. CAMERON, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Miscellaneous.—On March 30, M. C. Cameron, M. P. for West Huron, was appointed lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Territories, to succeed Hon. C. H. Mackintosh.

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Following is a list of the Queen's birthday honors bestowed upon Canadians:

Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, C. M. G., speaker of the senate, made a K. C. M. G.

Hon. J. D. Edgar, speaker of the house of commons, made a K. C. M. G.

J. G. Bourinot, C. M. G., LL. D., D. C. L., clerk of the house of commons, made a K. C. M. G.

Dr. G. R. Parkin, principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, Ont., made a C. M. G.

John Murray, F. R. S. E., LL. D., scientist, made a K. C. B.

Dr. Murray was born in Cobourg, Ont., in 1841, and was educated in the old Central School there. After a course in Edinburgh University, he was appointed naturalist on the British ship "Challenger" during her explorations of the great sea basins, 1872-6; and he edited the published results of the expedition.

The figures of the recent Ontario assembly elections (p. 168), published early in April, are as follows, those of the elections of 1894 being given for comparison:

Total vote in 1898 434,075; in 1894, 378,000.

Liberals polled in 1898, 215,644; in 1894, 159,232.

Conservatives polled in 1898, 208,436; in 1894, including two P. P. A.'s, 130,610.

Independents polled in 1898, 9,995; in 1894, 8,461; Patrons polled in 1894, 79,697.

Liberal plurality in 1898, 7,208; in 1894, 28,622.

The legislature of British Columbia has voted $1,000,000 as a subsidy to Messrs. McKenzie and Mann to aid them in building a railway from a British Columbia port to Lake Teslin.

The distinctive feature of this project is that it takes a British Columbia port as the starting point, and thus looks to the securing of an all-Canadian route. The scheme rejected at Ottawa (p. 161) began at a point beyond the American frontier, and could only have been made an all-Canadian route by a subsequent extension to a British Columbia port, which was held out as a future possible undertaking; but the only provision made respecting it was that, if ever built, it must be built by McKenzie and Mann.

Major-General Gascoigne, in command of the Canadian militia since 1895, resigned his post in April, owing, it is said, to a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the conditions of the service.

On May 7, the second trial of Mrs. Sternaman on the charge of murdering her husband (p. 171), resulted in her acquittal.

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On April 15 the business portion of the town of Sutton, Que., was destroyed by fire. Loss, about $100,000; partly insured.

On June 26, the Clifton House at Niagara Falls, Canadian side, was destroyed by fire. Loss on building, about $100,000; on furnishings, about $50,000; insured. The hotel was famous as the stopping-place of many celebrities.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The "Greenland" Disaster.—The worst disaster in the history of the sealing industry occurred March 21.

The steamer "Greenland," Captain George Barbour, carrying 208 men, sailed from St. John's March 10 with the rest of the sealing fleet. On March 21, when about 30 miles off Cape Bonavista, several parties, numbering in all 154 men, were landed on the ice-floes to kill seals. As a storm was brewing, the vessel started to pick up the men. Part of the company were taken safely on board, but it was found that the ice had wheeled around, forming an impenetrable barrier against progress of the vessel toward the floes on which the larger part of the hunting party were now helplessly adrift. Beyond the ice was a channel of water two or three miles across, on the further side of which were gathered the castaways. In the meantime the storm developed fearfully. For two nights and a day the men were adrift without food or shelter, exposed to the dampness and cold. Their sufferings beggar description. When at length the "Greenland," assisted by two other ships, which abandoned their fishing to assist, reached the men, it was found that 48 were dead. Only 25 bodies were recovered. Sixty-five survivors, all badly frost-bitten, were picked up, of whom about a dozen subsequently died from the effects of their terrible experience. Subscriptions for the sufferers were started in England, Scotland, and in Montreal, Que.

A Proposed Royal Commission.—Pursuant to resolutions unanimously adopted by both houses of the legislature, the premier, Sir James Winter, and the receiver-general, Mr. Morine, sailed for England in June, to negotiate for the dispatch of a royal commission to inquire into the affairs of the colony.

MEXICO.

Last Christmas day saw the completion of an elaborate system of drainage projected over thirty years ago,

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during the short reign of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian, for the City of Mexico.

Although 7,350 feet above sea level, the city is on marshy ground, and has been subject to inundations from a shallow lake near by, Lake Texcoco. There were also other lakes in the valley in which the city lies—among them San Cristobal, Xaltocan, and Zumpango, to the northeast and north. The city hitherto has drained directly into Lake Texcoco; and when the summer rains raised the level of that great sheet the sewers were filled with black water, and the Mexicans were bothered with typhoid fever and other maladies. These difficulties, it is now hoped, have been overcome by the present drainage system.

The two main features of the plan are a cut or canal about 40 miles long, starting from the San Lazaro gate of the city and following such a course as to drain the four lakes above named; and a tunnel through the mountains, by which access is gained to Panuco river. The tunnel begins on the shore of Lake Zumpango and is about seven miles long.

As it now stands the canal has drained off a vast amount of the water in the valley, the lakes of Zumpango, Xaltocan, and San Cristobal being practically dry, and the level of Lake Texcoco lowered several feet. This latter lake was not intended to be entirely drained, as such a proceeding was considered prejudicial to the sanitary condition of the city. There will be gates at the San Lazaro end and at the cut which discharges Lake Texcoco, and the water can be turned in at either place as desired. The sewage of the city, as heretofore, will have to be removed by the San Lazaro pumps until a different system within the city is built, and then it can be drained directly into the canal, which is low enough to carry it off.

THE WEST INDIES.

San Domingo.—An abortive attempt at rebellion against the government of President Heureaux, led by General Jimenes, formerly a merchant in New York city, and General Augustin Morales, a Haytian exile, was made the first week of June at Monte Criste on the border between Hayti and San Domingo. The expedition sailed from Mobile bay, Alabama, May 24, on the steamer "Fanita," formerly of the Clyde line. A landing was effected at Monte Criste after a slight skirmish, but the government troops quickly put the rebels to flight and captured the ringleaders, most of whom were promptly shot. Jimenes escaped, but was subsequently arrested on complaint of the American consul, at Inagua, Bahama islands.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica.—For four months or more the press dispatches from Central America were filled

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with reports of incipient outbreaks which promised to bring about actual hostilities between the republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua (p. 176). The disputes over the boundary between the two countries, especially that portion of it which promised to give one or the other a larger measure of control over the interoceanic canal, led to much bad feeling, which was intensified by the arrest, last autumn, of the Costa Rican consul to Nicaragua, Don Eduardo Beeche, on the charge of assisting the revolutionary party in the latter state. Throughout the winter and spring both sides made active preparations for war, a number of skirmishes took place along the frontier, and President Yglesias proceeded to the front and assumed active command of his army, early in April. Meantime, the other states of the "Greater Republic" had been using their best offices to bring about a peaceful settlement. Sr. Lainfiesta of Guatemala was assigned the task of arranging terms mutually satisfactory, and spent several weeks in the effort to bring about some understanding. Just when all the signs seemed to point to the complete failure of his mission, the negotiations took a fresh turn; and a treaty, submitting all matters in dispute to arbitration, was arranged. The preliminary treaty was signed at San José, Costa Rica, April 26, by Dr. Ricardo Pacheco in behalf of Costa Rica, Dr. M. C. Matus for Nicaragua, and Minister Lainfiesta for Guatemala.

What is hailed as an augury of the greater permanence of peaceful prosperity in Central America is the action of the Salvadorean government in restoring to the former president of the republic, General Carlos Ezeta, all of the estates and personal property belonging to him, amounting to somewhat more than $2,000,000, which were confiscated when he was forced to leave the country four years ago (Vol. 4, p. 392).

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Chilean-Peruvian Arbitration.—The dispute between Chile and Peru regarding the disposition of the two border provinces of Tacna and Arica, was happily settled by a treaty signed by the representatives of the two governments during the last week in April. The original treaty of Ancon, signed October 20, 1883, ceded these provinces

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from Peru to Chile for a term of ten years, at the end of which period the people of the provinces were to decide for themselves, by a popular vote, which state they preferred to belong to. For five years, the two countries have been unable to agree as to the manner in which this popular preference should be determined. The treaty now signed arranges the essential conditions, and refers all disputes as to the methods of taking the vote, and other details, to the queen regent of Spain as arbitrator.

Chile and Argentina.—As soon as the Peruvian difficulties were arranged, the Chilean government turned its attention to the disputed boundary with the Argentine Republic. An urgent order for military equipment was issued to the home factories; and an ultimatum was sent to Buenos Ayres, demanding an answer by June 15, and insisting upon the settlement of the boundary upon the basis of strict compliance with treaty stipulations. Here, as in Central America, the prolonged period of comparative peace appears to have become trying to the national character. Happily, no difficulties were raised by the Argentine government, and an agreement was promptly ratified for the appointment of two arbitrators who will trace the boundary line during the ensuing August.

Chilean Politics.—The foreign activity of the Chilean government followed upon the successful organization, early in April, of a new coalition cabinet, composed of:

Señor Carlos Walker Martinez, minister of the interior; Señor Juan José Latorre, minister of foreign affairs; Señor Auguste Orrego Luco, minister of justice and public instruction; Señor De Cio Saquartu, minister of finance; Colonel Patricio Larrain Alcalde, minister of war and navy; Señor Emilio Bello Codecio, minister of industry and public works. Some difficulty was experienced with the portfolio of war, and Colonel Larrain Alcalde was soon succeeded by Señor Montt, who gave place in May to Señor Ventura Blanco Viel.

The Chilean congress opened June 1, with a most satisfactory address by the president. The budget promised an estimated revenue for the next year of just over $83,000,000, while the expenditures were estimated at under $77,000,000.

Presidential Election in Argentina.—Lieutenant-General Julio A. Roca, who was president of the Argentine Republic from 1880 to 1886, has been re-elected to that office. The new vice-president is Señor Norberto Querno Costa, formerly minister of foreign affairs.

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Venezuela.—The installation of the new government of Venezuela, March 1 (p. 181), was immediately followed by the outbreak of a dangerous revolution conducted by General José Manuel Hernandez, a popular and skilful leader. President Andrade promptly entrusted the operations against him to General Crespo, his predecessor, who met with some success, but was unfortunately killed, April 16, while leading his troops in a charge against the rebel position. A number of reverses to the government forces followed, and Hernandez had strengthened his position very materially, when he was suddenly surprised by a small body of horsemen, on the night of June 12, and captured. His followers were then easily dispersed, and the whole country immediately settled into comparative quiet.

GENERAL JOAQUIN CRESPO,
FORMER PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA.

The first important colonization contract ever effected by the Venezuelan government was arranged with an Italian colonization society about the beginning of June.

The society secures a large land concession in return for undertaking to bring over a minimum of 1,000 families per annum for a period of fifteen years and settle them on the ceded lands. The Venezuelan government, on its side, agrees to pay eighteen francs per annum during the like period of fifteen years for each immigrant brought into Venezuela, to give to the company six hectares of land for each immigrant over ten years of age, and to permit the importation free of duty of everything required for the immigrants. The company undertakes also to make two voyages monthly from Italy to Venezuela, and to establish within a period of three years from the date of their contract a bank with a capital of 20,000,000 francs, 12,000,000 francs of which shall be specially devoted to the encouragement of agriculture.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Irish Local Government.—The institution of elective county assemblies in Ireland, for the administration of local affairs, has been a part of the program of the Unionist party ever since the Home Rule bill of 1886 united Conservatives and Liberals in opposition to Mr. Gladstone and his Irish allies. Opposition to the idea of a parliament and independent ministry in Dublin was felt to be in no wise inconsistent with the belief that the British parliament should give to Ireland local representative institutions similar to those in other parts of the United Kingdom. This was, indeed, the very basis of the Unionist party, formed, in large part, by those who maintained that opposition to Mr. Gladstone's scheme was nowise inconsistent with true Liberal principles. For ten years the Liberal-Unionist leaders have been studying some means by which they might extend to Ireland some measure of local self-government which could be introduced with safety and with justice to all the interests involved. The existing system, which is directly traceable to the age of Ethelred, the Unready, provides that the local expenditures shall be controlled by those who pay the larger proportion of the taxes. Under the conditions existing in Ireland, this governing class constitutes but a very small proportion of the population. Taking a dozen counties at random, the reports show that two and a-half per cent of the cess-payers constitute more than one-fourth of the entire local income, as expended for roads, the poor and insane, and the like. Nearly a half of the whole revenue is drawn from ten per cent of the population, on an average, while in one district fifty-three per cent comes from six and a-half per cent of the registered inhabitants.

Such were the conditions with which Mr. Arthur J. Balfour and his brother Gerald, chief secretary for Ireland, have had to deal in introducing and championing through parliament the Irish Local Government bill referred to in the previous issue of "Current History" (p. 183).

This measure has been recognized as the most important law which the government will undertake to pass during the present parliament, and it has been given by far the largest proportion of time while that body has been in session. Very little has been accomplished, beyond the delivery of many

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speeches, which have been faithfully reported in the organs of the respective Irish factions. No serious opposition to the bill has been developed at Westminster. The long delay before it comes up for passage, however, has been most valuable. The measure was subjected to the most searching examination from the moment of its publication, by all the classes in Ireland who are affected by its provisions. Meetings were held by high and low degree; resolutions were discussed and passed; and a large number of minor points of weakness were brought to the attention of Mr. Balfour. With a truly remarkable breadth of intelligent insight, Mr. Balfour has received these suggestions, considered them, and engrafted a surprisingly large number of them into the details of the bill. The result will be, it is almost safe to believe, a measure which will alter, in almost a revolutionary manner, the whole system of Irish local government, yet which will be put into operation and work with no great unfairness or disturbance of relative good-feelings, than is secured by the existing thousand-year-old system.

RT. HON. JOHN MORLEY,
FORMERLY CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

It may be possible to explain the details of the bill more fully after it secures a place on the statute book. The intricacies of the scheme are so great, however, and the variety of changes introduced are so numerous that for the present it is necessary to be content with the outline of the measure already given.

The Revenue and the Budget.—The British nation has accustomed itself to calculating its finances into nine figures, so that there was no surprise when Sir Michael Hicks-Beach reported a national income of over £100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending with the month of March last.

The total amount, £106,614,000, is an increase of £2,664,000 over the revenue of the preceding year, an increase to which every branch of taxation contributed. Not only was there an

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increase of a million and a-half from customs and excise, which furnish the surest guide to the prosperous condition of the whole people, but from death duties, a fluctuating and uncertain sign of the condition of accumulated capital, there was a total yield of £11,100,000, more than a million above the yield of 1896-7, despite the transference of £832,000 to the fund for the relief of local taxation. Stamp duties yielded an increase of £300,000; while the income tax footed up a total of £17,250,000, or more than twice the sum at which the chancellor of the exchequer estimated it at the beginning of the year. The revenue from posts and telegraphs yields an increase of £410,000, in spite of reductions in rates and penalties, which were estimated to involve a loss of revenue amounting to over £360,000. Measured by its ability to pay the expenses of government, no doubt can exist of the sound and steadily strengthening position of the English people.

This revenue of over five hundred million dollars is largely absorbed by a few large accounts, of which the chief is that of Consolidated Fund charges, including the public debt payments, amounting to £26,650,000. The navy absorbs nearly as much, with estimates demanding £23,778,000, as against £19,220,000 for the army. The civil service takes £21,793,000, and the revenue departments £15,027,000.

On the basis of existing taxation the chancellor of the exchequer presented to parliament, April 21, a budget statement showing estimated receipts amounting to £108,615,000. Deducting the estimated expenditures, Sir Michael found himself with an estimated surplus of £1,786,000. The realized surplus of the year 1897-98 was sufficient to provide £2,550,000, which will be expended in an extensive scheme for enlarging and adding to the building necessary for the efficient housing of the government departments in London and elsewhere, besides leaving a considerable balance to the credit of the various departments.

In the face of these facts, the government determined upon a reduction of taxation. The duty on unmanufactured tobacco, with corresponding rates on other forms except cigars, is reduced by sixpence in the pound, the rate having stood at 3s. 2d. to the pound for more than fifty years. This will result, it is anticipated, in an immediate loss to the revenue of £1,120,000, so that tobacco, at £11,000,000 or more, will yield its place at the head of the revenue-producing articles, to beer.

The other important change is in the income tax, which has been rearranged so that considerable relief is afforded to persons whose income amounts to between £400 and £700.

Taken all together, these financial statements show an immense vitality in the British nation, a commercial vigor and an industrial activity never surpassed, a rapid growth of capital, a diffused well-being among all classes, and an increase of consuming power, which is the infallible indication of profitable trade, good wages, and steady employment.

Lord Salisbury's Illness.—During the six weeks while the nation was watching the daily bulletins which told of Mr. Gladstone's approaching death, the dearth of

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strong men to lead the British people at the present moment was made painfully apparent by an attack of influenza which compelled Lord Salisbury, wearied by the terrible strain of foreign-office work during the past winter, to withdraw entirely from the consideration of public affairs.

During his absence, affairs in China, South and West Africa, and America, all demanded most careful attention, and opportunities for the exercise of a powerful influence were constantly evident. At this juncture, Mr. George Curzon, who represents the foreign office in the house of commons, was also overcome by too long continued application to the duties of under-secretary, and was ordered by his physician to take a complete rest from public employments. Meanwhile, Sir William Harcourt, the number of whose years adds emphasis to the fact that he appears to be the only possible leader for the Liberal party as it exists at present, was also obliged by ill-health to absent himself from the sessions of the commons.

Lord Salisbury signalized his return to London and its duties by a very significant speech before the annual assembly of the Primrose League.

Clearly and forcibly, the premier minister for foreign affairs explained what England has failed to accomplish, especially in the dealings with China and Russia. His speech, one of the important utterances of the year, was in effect a defense and an apology. As such, its value for historical record is not great.

Mr. Chamberlain's Speech.—A more important speech was made by the Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, at Birmingham, May 13 (p. 303).

With his accustomed vigor, Mr. Chamberlain portrayed the existing and potential difficulties threatening England, especially through the increasing activity of Russia in the Far East. He showed what was needed to meet and overcome these difficulties, and made in particular an earnest plea for closer relations between England and the United States. As is inevitable whenever Mr. Chamberlain speaks with his natural earnestness, his words were liable to misinterpretation. The sentiments, apparently, agreed so closely with what was in the mind of most Englishmen, in their feelings both towards Russia and towards America, that the speech passed almost unnoticed until the reports of it had been perused on the continent. From every capital of consequence there came an anxious demand for explanation of Mr. Chamberlain's exact meaning. War by Great Britain with her rivals and alliance with her kinsmen appeared to have been proclaimed, or forboded, or prophesied,

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by the man who is generally recognized as the most efficient Englishman now in the public service. The explanation was not forthcoming; but it soon became evident that the war was not imminent, and that the alliance was not likely to be more than a sentimental attachment. The fact remains, that Mr. Chamberlain voiced what many Englishmen think, and that most Englishmen are longing for the appearance in public life of a strong and effectively influential personality.

Anglo-American Relations.—One result of the feelings which found expression in Mr. Chamberlain's speech was an "Anglo-American Banquet," held at the Hotel Cecil in London, June 3.

SIR WALTER BESANT, BRITISH NOVELIST.

Lord Coleridge presided, Mr. A. C. Foster Boulton acted as honorary treasurer, and Dr. R. C. Maxwell as honorary secretary. The toast of "Our Kin Beyond the Seas" was proposed by the Bishop of Ripon, and supported by Lord Brassey, and acknowledged by Colonel Taylor, the president of the American society in London, and Sir G. W. Des Voeux. Mr. R. Newton Crane, ex-president of the American Society, proposed "The Old Country;" and Professor Dicey, "Our Common Language and Letters," to which Mr. G. W. Cable replied. Among the other well-known persons present were Sir Frederick and Lady Pollock, Sir Walter and Lady Besant, the Earl of Carlisle, Dr. Conan Doyle, Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, Lord Kinnaid, Sir T. J. Lipton, Sir Norman Lockyer, Mr. Hiram Maxim, Mr. W. Y. Head, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. H. D. Traill.

An outcome of this gathering was the organization of an Anglo-American Society, with the object of fostering more intimate relations between the two politically-distinct branches of the English-speaking world.

A curious minor outcome was the revival of a discussion as to the proper use of the terms ordinarily applied to English-speaking peoples. Dr. Conan Doyle protested against the persistent use of "Anglo-Saxon," with its seeming ignoring of the

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played by Celtic blood in the development of the British-[illegible]ean power. The certain sensitiveness of disposition which the Celtic races claim among their inheritances, was also noticeable during the spring in a renewal of the protest from Scotland against the occasional use of the term "English" in official documents, where "British" was really meant.

The London Elections.—The London County Council elections in March resulted in a remarkable and unexpectedly complete triumph of the Progressive candidates.

In November last, after the election in Greater New York, Lord Salisbury took occasion to remark upon the danger of allowing municipalities to become too large for effective and economical administration. He proposed, therefore, to guard against such a danger in London by dividing the territory which the Liberal-Radicals had united under the management of the County Council, and establishing a number of small, mutually independent local governments. To the poorer portion of the metropolis, this of course meant that they would be obliged to provide for their own expenses, for streets, policing, etc., without the assistance of the wealthy districts; while these latter would be able to devote their tax-contributions to the beautifying of the sections of the city in which they resided. The change, however, could not be brought about without the consent of the council as at present constituted; but, when Lord Salisbury announced his scheme, the council contained a small but effective majority of Moderates, who were supposed to side with the Conservative leader. When the election of members of the County Council approached, this issue as raised by Lord Salisbury was complicated by his decision to introduce national political considerations into the campaign. Moderates and Conservatives were addressed as identical bodies of voters; and both the premier and Mr. Chamberlain entered the lists in favor of the Moderate candidates, making powerful speeches in justification of the government administration of imperial affairs. In reply, Lord Rosebery, whose position as an independent member of the Opposition relieved him from the restraints of recognized authority or leadership, spoke in behalf of the Progressives and Liberals, accepting the distinction claimed by the Conservatives, but insisting upon the more essential distinction between municipal and imperial affairs. The canvass was thoughtful rather than exciting; and when the voting was over, it was found that the Moderate majority of two had been changed to a Progressive majority of twenty-two.

The result will be that for the next three years at least, the whole metropolis will be administered by those who represent the working classes, and who believe that the interests of the great majority of people should be the chief concern of the local government, as opposed to vested interests, corporation monopolies, traditional privileges, and ground rents.

Echoes of the Jameson Raid.—As a result of the investigations into the organization and carrying out of the raid into the Transvaal in December, 1895 (Vol. 6, pp.

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54, 314, 321, 579), six officers holding Her Majesty's commission in the army were, in effect, discharged from the service. The government has now decided, in response to the petitions of the officers involved and their friends, to restore to the service four of these officers, refusing to remit the punishment imposed upon Sir John Willoughby and Colonel Francis Rhodes.

Piper Findlater.—Considerable public interest has been excited by the case of the heroic piper whose conduct at the storming of Dargai heights last autumn excited such enthusiastic praise (Vol. 7, pp. 985-6). Having been decorated with the Victoria Cross and invalided home, the British army officials and a considerable section of the public were scandalized by the announcement that the national hero would play his piece at one of the London music halls. Steps were immediately taken to induce him to withdraw, and the management generously released him from the engagement, which conflicted so vitally with what are called "the traditions of the army." Despite the Radical protests against the intervention of government in the matter of a man's earning his livelihood in any way which he sees fit, an increase of pension and a post in Her Majesty's household resulted in the disappointment of such of the public as desired to applaud the hero upon the stage.

Distress in Ireland.—The distresses in the west of Ireland, occasioned by the failure of the potato crop last year, a failure now ascertained to have amounted to 1,202,584 tons less than the preceding year, or nearly one-half the average good crop, continue to demand urgent attention from the Local Government Board. Definite statistics are not yet available; but official estimates place the number of people who will need food, seed, and clothing until August, at about 300,000.

The anniversary of the rebellion of 1798 was celebrated with considerable enthusiasm in most of the important centres. At Belfast, especially, the anniversary resulted in conflicts between the two parties; and the first week in June witnessed several riots, which were eventually quelled with the assistance of the military.

LABOR INTERESTS.

Employers' Liability in France.—By a law passed

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April 9, and coming into operation after three months' official publication, provision is made for compensation for accidents to workmen in France.

The law applies to workmen employed in building trades, factories, workshops, and shipbuilding; in yards, transports, warehouses, mines, quarries, etc.; and where explosives are made or used, and where motor power is employed. The scale of compensation is based upon the workman's earnings, full compensation being allowed up to £96; but for every £1 of earnings above £96, the claim for compensation is 5s. only. The scale is as follows:

1. For permanent complete disablement, an allowance equal to two-thirds of yearly wages.
2. For permanent partial disablement, one-half of the diminution in wages.
3. For temporary disablement, a daily allowance of what the man was earning at the time of accident, the disablement to continue beyond four days.

Compensation for fatal accidents may take one of three forms:

1. The surviving wife (or husband) will receive an annuity equal to one-fifth of the yearly wages of the deceased, provided that, in case of marriage, a lump sum equal to three times the annuity shall be paid.
2. The children of the deceased under sixteen years of age shall receive an allowance of 15 per cent of the yearly earnings of deceased, if but one; 25 per cent, if two; 35 per cent, if three; 40 per cent, if more than three; if orphans, each child will receive one-fifth of the yearly earnings of the deceased, but in all not more than 60 per cent.
3. If neither parent nor child survive, other relations dependent upon the deceased shall receive an aggregate amount not to exceed 30 per cent of the yearly earnings of the deceased. The employer is required to defray the cost of medical attendance, medicines, and funeral expenses (up to £4).

Employers' Liability in Italy.—A new law relating to workmen's accident insurance was passed March 17, to go into effect six months after official publication.

The provisions in their application do not differ materially from the occupations mentioned under the French law. The compensation under the law is as follows:

1. For complete permanent disablement, an amount to be invested in a life annuity equivalent to five times the man's yearly wages, but in no case to be less than £120.
2. For permanent partial disablement, an amount equivalent to five times the difference between the man's previous annual wages and the lower wages which he may earn after the accident.
3. For temporary complete disablement, a daily sum equal to one-half of the man's previous daily earnings, payable from five days after accident to the time when permanently cured.
4. For temporary partial disablement, one-half of the difference between the man's previous daily earnings and his earnings

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after the accident, payable from five days after the accident until cured.

5. In the case of fatal accidents, the sum paid will be five times the annual wages of the deceased, payable to legatees or other representatives.

South Wales Coal Strike.—At the beginning of April more than 100,000 colliers in the South Wales coal mines of their own accord quit work.

They claimed that the coal which they were mining sold at higher prices than either the English or the Scotch coal, while they, bound by "the sliding scale," were receiving wages much less than the rate paid in other parts of Britain. The twenty years' agreement to abide by the sliding scale expired the last of March, at which time notices were sent to the employers demanding 10 to 20 per cent advance in wages, and a minimum below which wages should never sink. The employers were willing to arbitrate, but no delegates were sent by the colliers with plenary powers, hence the matter has hung fire for two months. The employers have plenty of money on hand for fighting purposes, but great suffering exists in the homes of the workmen. Public opinion seems to be about equally divided between the disputants.

GERMANY.

German Politics.—A general election of members of the Reichstag took place, beginning June 16. With the hope of securing a more obedient parliament, the old Reichstag was dissolved by the emperor; but in this he has failed, since the new body differs but little from the one sent home.

The complexion of the new Reichstag, as shown by the final ballots, which took place June 24, is indicated as follows, the corresponding strength of parties before the dissolution being given in brackets:

Conservatives, 53 (57); Free Conservatives, 21 (25); National Liberals, 48 (50); Centre, 103 (101); Moderate Radicals, 13 (13); Advanced Radicals, 30 (28); South-German Democrats, 8 (12); Poles, 14 (20); Hanoverian Guelphs, 9 (8); Anti-Semites, 12 (16); Alsatian Party of Protest, 10 (9); Agrarian League, 4; Bavarian Peasants' League, 5 (4); Social Democrats, 56 (48); unattached, 11.

The practical result of the elections may be said to be this—that the Social Democrats, although they lost two seats to Radicals in the capital, have increased their parliamentary party strength by eight seats, and have probably polled over 2,000,000 votes throughout the empire. There are not enough Conservative and National Liberal deputies in the new Reichstag to form a majority on the pattern of the old Bismarckian Cartel. As before, the Clericals hold the balance and remain the "governing

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party." At the same time, it may be pointed out that, should the Clericals dream of attempting to force Ultramontane demands upon the government, the Conservatives, the National Liberals, the Radicals, and the Social Democrats would together form an overwhelming majority against them.

The Clerical party is already beginning to put forward peremptory demands in Prussia. It desires the reinstitution of the Roman Catholic Department in the Prussian Ministry of Public Instruction, a department in which the offices were formerly filled by Catholics only, who speedily converted it into an organ of the church against the state. They also desire to reintroduce into the Prussian constitution, and ultimately into the constitution of the empire, the article which, according to the authors of the Culturkampf, gave the church liberties which were inconsistent with the supremacy of the state.

The election was indirectly participated in by some of the more advanced women of the country. The constitution says that every German who has passed his twenty-fifth year and is not an idiot, a pauper, or a released penitentiary convict, can vote for members of parliament. Frau Cauer, a well-known leader of German women, proposes to test this law in the courts and see whether the expression "Jeder Deutscher" does not include German women as well as men.

The Social Democratic women took an active part in the election, going about and seeing to it that men did not fail to vote. Every electoral district had its company of them. The Agrarian women were active in persuading farm hands to vote with their employers. It is not yet permitted any of the women to make purely political speeches, but they are free to attend all mass meetings and they sometimes make able speeches on such occasions.

German War Policy.—To the onlooker it is clear that Germany is critically watching the Hispano-American war, and shaping her foreign policy to meet the exigencies of the hour. If the German press voices German sentiment, we are not led to believe that that nation is eager for an alliance with the United States. Just now England's attitude towards us is being critically watched, and, England being a "pet aversion" at the present time, it is hardly reasonable to expect the German emperor to seek an alliance with the friend of his rival. If England and America co-operate in the Far East, we may expect Germany to take the other side. The Germans have come to believe that Germany and Great Britain are to have a contest for supremacy of the seas. There is a growing opinion that after the completion of the great naval scheme which has been undertaken, the Germans might risk a battle in the North Sea, even with Great Britain.

German Naval Plans.—As a result of the rapid extension of German commerce, the German belief is strong

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that in order to protect her commercial interests she must have a powerful navy. In April a Navy bill was adopted by the Reichstag, which provides for the expansion of the navy so that it is to become a formidable rival of any in existence.

From certain quarters the bill met with opposition; the Socialists in particular were against it as a body. It was argued, that taxes in Germany are already so heavy that the masses of the people find it difficult to bear the burden, but in face of this the carrying out of the scheme adopted will involve the expenditure of a sum not to exceed $115,275,000 during the next six years.

The plan adopted for naval expansion is that which has been recently advocated by the foremost naval authorities of France. It includes the building of but three classes of ships apart from torpedo-boats, coast defense ships, etc., and these are to be exactly uniform in each class, so that a man familiar with one will be equally familiar with the others, and the guns and machinery of all will be interchangeable.

The three classes are to be battleships, big cruisers, and small cruisers or gunboats. The bill provides that there shall be one flagship of the fleet, two squadrons of eight battleships each, and six big and sixteen small cruisers for home, and three big and ten small cruisers for foreign waters. Besides these there shall be in reserve two battleships and three big and four small cruisers. There are now built or being built twelve of the eighteen battleships, ten of the fifteen big and twenty-three of the twenty-nine small cruisers. All of the rest are to be completed by the end of 1903; and thereafter all of the battleships are to be renewed every twenty-five years, all the big cruisers every twenty years, and all of the small cruisers every fifteen years.

FRANCE.

The General Election.—On Sunday, May 8, a general election was held in France. Four hundred and one seats in the new chamber were filled at that time; and on Sunday, May 22, second ballots were held in the remaining 180 constituencies in which no candidate received a clear majority.

According to the latest figures the ministerialist members of the chamber number 291, with ten or a dozen to be doubtfully counted upon; the Conservatives number 49; the Radicals, 104; the Socialist Radicals, 107; and the Anti-Semites, 20. This gives a cabinet majority of only 10 or 20 in an assembly containing a great many turbulent elements. This in the French chamber is not a working majority.

In the twenty years during which the Republic has solidly established itself in France, it has sought a stable majority that would permit it to live and to advance, but it has not yet found

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one. While in the various chambers the majority has ever been for the Republic, there have been at the same time wide differences as to the form which it should take and the principles which should direct and govern it. Since 1893 the danger has been not in monarchy, or even in Cæsarism, but in Socialism, which at that time became an important factor in the chamber.

The question at the recent elections was to ascertain whether the country would grant the Moderate Republicans and the ralliés the needful majority with which to confront the Monarchists and the Radical Socialists. In looking over the returns it will be seen that the two forces are very nearly equal. In the elections the Moderates lost seats while the Radicals and the Socialists have increased their following. We are not to interpret this as an indication that the love for the Republic is dying in the hearts of the people, but are to explain it rather by saying that the French masses, as a whole, have no very distinct political education, and that French elections do not turn on politics alone. For instance, it happened at this election that a borough which four years ago renounced Bonapartism and became Republican, has returned to Bonapartism, simply because the successful candidate, a nobleman, rich and influential, has rendered more services to the electors than did his opponent.

EX-PREMIER MELINE OF FRANCE.

Cabinet Crisis.—Ever since the returns of the recent elections were fully in, the downfall of the Méline ministry has been expected. In the election of the president of the chamber of deputies the government candidate received a majority of but one. Upon the validity of this election being challenged, a second was held, which gave the government candidate a majority of four; but so small a majority could not be depended upon long to keep the government in power. It was reported that M. Méline would reorganize his cabinet so as to strengthen its hold upon the chamber; but the chamber did not wait to give

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him a chance. A cabal was formed against him, so strong that on June 15 he handed to President Faure the resignations of himself and his colleagues.

Futile efforts were made in turn by M. Ribot, M. Sarrien, and M. Dupuy, to form a cabinet. On June 24, it was reported that M. Peytral had succeeded in forming a ministry to take the place of the retiring Méline ministry; but, the following day, upon the declination of some of his friends to enter it, he too abandoned the task. M. Henri Brisson was then invited by President Faure to form a cabinet; and on June 28 it was definitely formed as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, M. Henri Brisson.
Minister of Finance—M. Paul Peytral.
Minister of Education—M. Léon Bourgeois.
Minister of Justice—M. Ferdinand Sarrien.
Minister of War—M. Cavaignac.
Minister of Marine—M. Edouard Simon Lockroy.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Théophile Delcasse.
Minister of the Colonies—M. Georges Trouillot.
Minister of Commerce—M. Emile Maruejouls.
Minister of Agriculture—M. Albert Viger.
Minister of Public Works—Senator Tillaye.

M. Brisson has been to the fore all through the crisis; in fact, he was the Opposition candidate for his old place of president of the chamber, and was defeated by M. Deschanel, the government candidate, by the narrowest of majorities in the test vote which was really the beginning of the cabinet crisis. The new ministry is emphatically Radical, though its chief members are not without claims upon Conservative Republican support.

On June 30, M. Brisson outlined his policy before the chamber.

He said that the government proposed two principal reforms, the first through a special bill replacing the taxes on personalty and realty by a graduated income tax, the second by means of retiring pensions to working people. Among other questions to be acted upon, were the succession duties, the liquor law, the formation of a colonial army, emigration to the colonies, and the curbing of speculation, which has become injurious to agricultural and industrial production. The creation of chambers of agriculture was proposed, the Russian alliance eulogized, freedom of discussion in the chamber promised, and the upholding of the supremacy of civil power assured. The cabinet decided that the full duty on wheat should be restored on July 1.

The Méline cabinet has been in office a little more than two years and one month (Vol. 6, p. 433), an existence longer than that of any other cabinet since the organization of the Third Republic. The average life of a French cabinet is about nine

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months. It is claimed that the Méline ministry had stood 116 interpellations.

The Second Zola Trial.—The court of cassation, April 2, quashed the sentence of one year's imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine imposed upon Emile Zola, on the technical ground that the charges should have been made by the president of the Esterhazy court-martial instead of by the minister of war, since it was not the army but the court-martial which was assailed by Zola. (See pp. 43-54.)

The second trial of Zola began in the assize court in Versailles, May 23. An objection raised by M. Zola's counsel against the change of venue from Paris was overruled; but a demand for the stoppage of the trial pending an appeal to the court of cassation was complied with, and the trial was adjourned.

The present trial, or the indictment which led to it, is based upon the last clause of the following paragraphs of M. Zola's famous letter, "J'accuse," which was published in the "Aurore" of January 13, 1898 (p. 48):

"I accuse the first court-martial [the one which tried Alfred Dreyfus] of having violated the law in condemning a defendant on a piece of secret evidence; and

"I accuse the second [the Esterhazy] court-martial of having cloaked this illegality, by order, in committing, in its turn, the judicial crime of knowingly acquitting the guilty party."

The assize court of Versailles was chosen as the scene of the second trial because the room is small and because of the strong garrison there. The Paris mob so conspicuous in the last trial will thus be kept away.

Miscellaneous.—On June 14, Count Boniface de Castellane, who married Miss Anna Gould of New York (Vol. 5, p. 145), fought a duel with M. Henri Turot, of the "Petite République Française." Three rounds were fought with swords, and M. Turot was wounded in each round, twice slightly and the third time severely in the right forearm, thus ending the affair. The dispute which led to the meeting grew out of M. Turot's comments on an act of infanticide committed by a servant in the count's household.

On June 5, the race for the Grand Prix de Paris, consisting of 200,000 francs for colts and fillies foaled in 1895, added to certain sweepstakes, was won by Baron de Rothschild's "Le Roi Soleil." There were seventeen starters.

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ITALY.

Bread Riots.—The riots in Italy, which for weeks had been rife in Rome, Naples, and the chief towns on the Adriatic coast, and in the north, culminated during the second week in May (p. 192).

The great centre of the disturbances seems to have been Milan. It is almost certain that a widespread uprising had been planned, and equally certain that the uprising had failed in its purposes because of its prematureness and the failure of a railway strike, which had been depended upon to hinder the movement of troops.

Matters were so serious in Milan that for some days unofficial telegrams were suppressed; but it has since come out that the difficulty verged upon revolution there. The rioters formed barricades in the streets; tram-cars, omnibuses, and carriages were overthrown to prevent the government reserves from reaching the scenes of the disturbances; muskets and revolvers were fired by the mob in response to the orders of officers; and women and children taunted the frenzied men and urged them on to greater excesses. At last it became necessary to deliver a regular assault by the national troops to clear the streets. The number of killed and wounded in Milan alone is officially reported at 150.

In the attempt to assign a cause for the condition of things which is found in Italy to-day many things must be taken into consideration. While the price of bread may have precipitated the difficulty, it is more than probable that other causes have played no small part in driving the people to take such a course. In proof of this it may be said that the greatest unrest has been exhibited not in the poorer districts but in the more prosperous ones. Milan, the very centre of the movement, is the most prosperous and growing city of Italy; but here we find the most savage agitation seen anywhere. In Milan there has long been a great Socialist organization numbering tens of thousands of members, whose avowed object has been the overthrow of the government. The fruit of their teaching is shown to some extent in the recent outbreak there.

We cannot explain the cause of the riots in Italy as we do the frequent difficulties between employer and employee in America. Hitherto no pronounced class hatred has manifested itself in Italy. It is only since the recent introduction of large bodies of factory hands in a few of the towns that there has been a "labor question" of any sort. The flame has been fanned by other issues. The attempt was not a seeking to modify existing conditions so as to give relief, but rather it had the intent to destroy and set up anew: it was in fact anarchistic.

Among the passive causes which might be mentioned are the disaffection of the people with the inefficiency of the government, the corruption of the legislature and the judiciary, the indifference of the better classes to the elections and their contempt for parliamentary government, and the virtual abdication of his prerogative by the king. Many who visit Italy return with the conviction that it is a self-centred country, ignorant of what

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is going on in the world, and wholly engrossed with its own misery and with the controversy over the temporal power of the Vatican. There is a wide diffusion of revolutionary ideas among the masses, based on neglect of grievances. More thought is given to the kingdom as a whole—in the development of its military and naval powers, in the making and maintaining of its alliances, and in the keeping of Italy in its place as a member of the concert of the great powers—than is given to the welfare of its people.

SIGNOR RUDINI, EX-PRIME MINISTER OF ITALY.

Charges Against Signor Crispi. — The Italian chamber of deputies, after a long discussion, adopted by a vote of 207 to 7 the report of the parliamentary commission recommending the application of political censure against Signor Crispi, formerly prime minister, who was compromised in the bank scandals and in the traffic in decorations (Vol. 7, p. 973). Motions, one in favor of bringing an action against Signor Crispi, and another declaring that the facts established in the reports of the commission were crimes against the common law, and recommending that the actions contained in the report should be submitted to the judicial authorities, were both lost. Signor Crispi's condemnation is complete, although he is not to be prosecuted. His resignation from the chamber of deputies was accepted after the adoption of the report of the commission.

Cabinet Crisis.—On May 28, the ministry of the Marquis di Rudini resigned because of its inability to agree on a parliamentary program. King Humbert immediately instructed the Marquis di Rudini to reorganize the cabinet.

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On May 31, a new ministry was formed, said to be a colorless combination. Its downfall, because of the unpopularity of its program of legislation, which included changes in the press laws, in the laws regulating the right of association, and in the local suffrage, two days after the presentation of itself to the chamber of deputies, occurred on June 18.

On June 30, a new cabinet was announced, as follows:

General Pelloux, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.
Admiral Canevaro, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Signor Finocchiaro-Aprile, Minister of Justice.
Signor Vacchelli, Minister of the Treasury.
General di San Marzano, Minister of War.
Admiral Palumbo, Minister of Marine.
Professor Bacelli, Minister of Public Instruction.
Signor Lacava, Minister of Public Works.
Signor Fortis, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
Signor Nunzio-Nasi, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.
Signor Paolo Carcano, Minister of Finance.

The new cabinet is of a purely Liberal description. It contains three followers of Signor Crispi. The senate is represented by four ministers and the chamber by seven, so that the balance of power between the two houses has not been unduly disturbed.

Cavallotti-Macola Duel.—On March 6, at Rome, Signor Felice Cavallotti, poet, dramatist, publicist, and a Radical member of the chamber of deputies, was killed in a duel with swords with Signor Macola, member of the chamber of deputies and editor of the "Gazetta di Venezia." The encounter was the outcome of a controversy carried on by the two deputies in the columns of the Milan "Secola" and the "Gazetta di Venezia." The two, though political opponents, were personal friends. While the Italian law regards killing in a duel as "qualified murder," Signor Macola has gone to Venice, unmolested, under the protection of his parliamentary prerogative.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Serious disturbances arising out of the Anti-Semitic agitation, occurred in June in western Galicia. They took the form of the plundering and wrecking of Jewish houses and shops by peasants and laborers engaged on public works. The Standrecht or process of summary jurisdiction was proclaimed at New Sandec and Limanowa, two

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chief centres of the trouble, and, in addition, a state of minor siege was declared in all western Galicia and in three adjoining districts in eastern Galicia. Several battalions of infantry and cavalry were required to restore order.

RUSSIA.

The Trans-Siberian Railroad.—By a change of route on the easternmost part of her great Trans-Siberian railway (p. 35), Russia has secured four marked advantages. She will open communication with a Chinese province whose commerce is more extensive than that of the region originally proposed; the line will be shortened five hundred miles; the engineering difficulties are fewer; and competition will be avoided with a great water route open five months in the year. These considerations, aside from political and military results, are sufficient to justify the "short cut" through Manchuria which China has consented to allow.

Of this great route between St. Petersburg and Vladivostock, a distance of 6,000 miles, there existed in 1891, when the project was undertaken, an almost continuous railway from St. Petersburg to Tcheliabinsk on the Siberian side of the Urals, a distance of 1,300 miles. There are now in operation in western Siberia between 1,300 and 1,400 miles of track; and it is hoped that by the end of 1899, Irkutsk, between 800 and 900 miles farther on, will have been reached.

On the remainder of the route some preliminary work has been done, but destructive floods have ruined most of it. Since the change in the eastern plans, a new route has been surveyed to take the place of the 487 miles of completed road out of Vladivostock.

By entering Manchuria a fertile and densely populated region has been tapped. Of it a correspondent of the London "Times" says, "It is a great granary and will ere long be contributing to the outside world's wheat supply." The nearness of this region to Vladivostock and Port Arthur will soon enable Russia to provision on short notice any army she may have on the Pacific coast of Asia.

Russia now hopes to have the Eastern Chinese railway and its connection with the Trans-Siberian system completed within six years. One will then be able to travel by rail from Paris to Vladivostock.

Uprising in Turkestan.—An unexpected attack by about 1,000 natives on a Russian post garrisoned by 300 infantry resulted in the death of twenty of the soldiers and the wounding of eighteen others. The uprising was due to the intrigues of the Mussulman priesthood, who, ex-

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cited by Turkey's victory over Greece, had planned a general uprising in the province of Ferghana. The chief and the ringleaders in the attack have been publicly hanged, and the governor of the province has been deprived of his office.

There seems to be a growing feeling of discontent throughout Russian Central Asia generally. As causes, may be assigned the doubling of the tax on each household, the great loss of life from the plague, and a general resentment against the sanitary measures which the authorities have been compelled to take as in the case of the British in India.

The Russian Navy.—While Russia has one of the most powerful armies on earth, her navy has hardly yet attained respectable proportions. Announcement was recently made that an extra credit of $68,000,000 had been allotted out of the Russian budget surplus for naval construction.

Three new first-class battleships are to be built on the Neva, and one in the United States. Two of these are to be over 12,500 tons each and to have a speed of eighteen knots an hour. The three built in Russia are to carry each four 10-inch guns, and the one built here four 12-inch guns. Besides these some armored cruisers of great size and speed are to be built. Russia now has under construction, 6 first-class battleships, 1 second-class, 4 small cruisers, 3 gunboats, 17 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 10 torpedo-boats. Many of these are almost ready for service.

Treason in Russia.—General Porunov, popular in the strictest circles of the Russo-Greek Church, has been sentenced for high treason. He was found guilty of attempting to sell the Russian plan of mobilization and also plans of various fortresses and other documents of a like nature to the Austrian military attaché. To this end he used his beautiful daughter as a decoy bird. She played her part well, ensnaring a son of a counsellor of the Russian minister of war, an adjutant of the Fortress of SS. Peter and Paul in St. Petersburg, and a general staff officer. Several of the accused were condemned to the loss of their civil rights, and to deportation to Siberia, after various terms of hard labor. Porunov received the longest term of hard labor, in fetters twelve years.

While Russia is busy pushing her frontier rights eastward toward the ice-free Pacific, she is at the same time pushing westward toward the Atlantic and preparing to

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establish an ice-free port thereon. Large appropriations have been made from the imperial treasury for the reopening of the old port of Kola in Russian Lapland, well up toward the Norwegian frontier. At that point the Arctic ocean is almost always navigable.

THE JEWS.

Of late there has appeared in various parts of Europe a revival of the anti-Jewish spirit of persecution, which has never quite died out wherever Jew and Gentile have come into conflict since the Dispersion.

The most striking instance is seen in France, where, however, the outbreak is confined chiefly to the so-called lower classes of society—the Socialists, the Radicals, and the great body of the laboring class. The popular anti-Jewish demonstrations have naturally swayed the minds of truculent politicians, who are ever ready to yield to the most unreasoning demands of an excited and angry populace. Observers uniformly agree that even the cabinet has been swayed by public sentiment in maintaining the decision of the court-martial in the case of Captain Dreyfus. The persecutions of the Jews are not, however, confined to France. In Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy, there is a strong anti-Jewish feeling which manifests itself in various ways. In Germany the large land proprietors and the old German nobility, especially Protestant noblemen, unite in making war against Jews of all kinds. It seems that this race is hated in Germany chiefly because of the business prosperity of its leading men. In Austria it is the lower classes, again, among whom this race prejudice is most violent. In the cultured and beautiful city of Vienna the majority of the voters are bitterly opposed to the Jews. An attempt has been made to disfranchise all Jews and to drive all Jewish merchants and bankers out of the city. The burgomaster or mayor of Vienna is a violent anti-Jew agitator. It is said that the Jews do not dare to wear a beard lest the loafers of the streets should pluck it. Jew baiters resort to every possible device to insult and outrage the Jews, both men and women. In Russia, where fully 3,000,000 Jews make their home, the opposition is confined mainly to the official classes.

Russian Jews are forbidden to live in any but specified communities, and even in specified districts or streets of the cities. A Russian Jew may not follow the ordinary pursuits of the people; farming, merchandising, and banking are denied them. This almost universal hostility to the Jews is hard to explain. In almost all countries they are industrious, economical, and prosperous; they are more or less clannish, and are always ready to drive a close bargain; but they are not generally immoral, nor are they seditious and turbulent. Their long persecutions have revived the question of a return to Palestine (Vol. 7, pp. 709, 980). But many leading Jews look upon the Zion movement as impracticable and destined to dismal failure.

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SPAIN.

The Political Situation.—The end of the winter season left the political conditions in Spain in their normal state of unstable equilibrium. The outside world felt little interest in the manœuvrings of party leaders and of independent agitators. The strained relations with the United States promised to afford opportunities for every section of the political world to promote its own chosen ambitions, and all were anxiously awaiting the moment for action. Conservatives and Liberals united in support of the monarchy, but each party divided among themselves as to ways and means of accomplishing the various ends of government; Carlists and Republicans united in the desire to overturn the existing monarchy, but were diametrically opposed as to the form of government with which they would replace it; the monarch, represented by the Queen Mother, anxiously preparing for the event, whatever it might be, reminding her family connections of their responsibilities and of her own, determined that no fault of hers should be to blame if the crown of her husband was not worn by her son, the boy who was meanwhile faithfully preparing himself for confirmation at the altar of his and his nation's church. Such were the political factors. There was one other element, rarely considered, in the population of city and country, of men and women who cared little what happened so long as they might labor and eat as their fathers had done.

For six months, the Spanish politicians spared no pains to learn the actual desires of the government at Washington, and to arrive at some basis for an understanding mutually acceptable. Arbitration and concession being alike refused by the United States, the Sagasta cabinet called the Spanish parliament together in advance of its usual time of meeting, to prepare for whatever course might be forced upon them by their enemy. The Cortes met amid great excitement, April 20, the very day of the cessation of diplomatic relations with the United States. The opening session was a scene of unusual splendor, and of the wildest enthusiasm for the boy-king and his mother. Seated side by side with her son, the queen regent read to the legislators her Speech from the Throne, in which the situation, from the Spanish point of view, was presented with much skill and moderation.

Speaking of Cuban affairs, she said:

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"These complications have been led up to by a part of the people of the United States, who, noting the imminent application of autonomy, foresaw that a free manifestation on the part of the Cuban people through its chambers was about to frustrate for ever the schemes against the Spanish sovereignty formed by those who, with the resources and hopes furnished from the neighboring coasts, delayed the suppression of the insurrection in that unhappy island. Should the government of the United States yield to this blind current, the threats and insults which hitherto we have been able to regard with indifference as not being the expressions of the feelings of the true American nation would become intolerable provocations, which would compel my government, in defense of the national dignity, to break off relations with the government of the United States.

EMILIO CASTELAR, SPANISH STATESMAN.

"In this supreme crisis the voice of him who represents human justice on earth was raised in counsels of peace and prudence, to which my government had no difficulty in hearkening, strong in its consciousness of right and of its strict performance of its international duties.

"If Spain owes gratitude to the Holy Father for his intervention in favor of peace at this critical moment, Spain also rests under an obligation to the great powers of Europe, who by their friendly attitude and disinterested counsels have strengthened our conviction that the cause of Spain deserves universal sympathy and that her conduct merits unanimous approval.

"It is possible, however, that an act of aggression is imminent, and that neither the sanctity of our right nor the moderation of our conduct, nor the express wish of the Cuban people freely manifested, may serve to restrain the passions and hatred let loose against the Spanish fatherland. In anticipation of this critical moment, when reason and justice will have for their support only the Spanish courage and the traditional energy of our people, I have hastened the assembly of the Cortes, and the supreme decision of parliament will doubtless sanction the unalterable resolution of my government to defend our rights, whatsoever sacrifices may be imposed upon us to accomplish this task. In acting thus in unison with the nation I not only perform the duty which I swore to fulfil when I accepted the re-

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gency, but I also seek to strengthen my mother heart with the confident belief that the Spanish people will display a force which nothing can shake until the time when it will be given to my son to defend in person the honor of the nation and the integrity of its territory. . . .

"Even though the future shows dark before us, even though difficulties surround us, they will not be beyond the powers and energy of the country, which in the end will triumph. With an army and navy whose glorious traditions make courage even more courageous, with a nation united as one man in the face of foreign aggression, with faith in God, who has always aided our ancestors in the great crises of our country's history, we shall, with no less honor than of yore, pass through this new crisis, which it is sought to bring upon us by provocations devoid either of reason or of justice."

The difficult situation which confronted the Cortes resulted immediately in a simplification of the political situation. The leaders of all parties lost no opportunity of pledging their unquestioning support to the existing government, so long as the ministry maintained the honor of Spain. A few Republicans alone attempted to attack the regency, but they were quickly silenced by the indignant protests of their own colleagues and the evident disapprobation of the outside public. The Spanish parliament contains a large proportion of orators; and its sessions, during the ensuing weeks were occupied with long and academic discussions, the main theme being, of course, the war. Efforts were made to fix the responsibility for the unpreparedness of the Philippines, and much was said on both sides regarding the situation as it might have been had Spain followed Italy's example of attempting by European alliances to play the part of a great power. The blunders of American commanders, such as the utterly unfounded charge of mutilation by Spanish soldiers, also resulted in much learned talk. All of this, evidently, could do no good, and the ministry at last decided to prorogue the Cortes, the session ending June 27.

Whether these daily meetings served as an outlet for public excitement, or whether they acted as a focus for this excitement, it had become evident that they helped to systematize the attacks on the government, without leading to any practical end. No one proposed any remedies, nor was any one willing to accept the responsibilities of office in the stead of those whose administration they arraigned.

Ministerial Charges.—The outbreak of the Cuban rebellion found a Conservative ministry in office. For many

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months this ministry continued in charge, even though they nominally commanded only about a third of the members of the Cortes, because of the unreadiness of any Liberal politicians to accept office. When it became imperative to secure some change in the Cuban policy, in order to meet the wishes of the United States government, Señor Sagasta consented to organize a Liberal ministry, for the express purpose of introducing Autonomy into Cuba. This avowed peace ministry recalled General Weyler, and promulgated the new constitution, a fair trial of which was prevented by the unexpected change of front by the Washington administration. War broke out, but the peace ministry continued in power, owing to the refusal of any one of responsibility to undertake the task of government. The differences of opinion within the cabinet, however, soon became so great that a reorganization became imperative. Señor Moret, the minister for the colonies, brought matters to a head by a powerful speech, in the Cortes, in which he demanded that the representatives of the people should direct the policy of the government. The Conservative leader, Señor Silvela, immediately pointed out that this demand was in effect the abdication of the ministry, whose duty should be to administer, asking support, and not orders, from the Cortes. The outcome was a reorganized ministry, still under Señor Sagasta as premier, pledged to the active prosecution of the war. The ministers of the interior, of finance, of war, and of justice retained their portfolios. Señor Moret was replaced by Señor Romero Giron, and Admiral Aunon took the place of Admiral Bermejo as minister of marine. Señor Gamazo, who lends much strength to the new ministry, replaced Count Xiquena as minister of public works, having persistently refused any position carrying more responsibility in political matters. Much difficulty was found in satisfactorily filling the chair of foreign affairs. Señor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, was universally recognized as the most suitable incumbent; but he was able, after several conferences, to persuade Sr. Sagasta that his services were likely to be of greater value in Paris than at Madrid; eventually the Duke of Almodovar del Rio was selected for this post.

Inevitably, a cabinet constituted as this has been was at best little more than a stop gap, and the dispatches

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from Madrid have prophesied further changes week by week. It is not unlikely, however, that the ministry, at least in its important members, will remain in office so long as the active prosecution of the war continues.

Spanish Finances.—The budget for 1898-9 was presented to the Cortes April 26.

It estimated the ordinary revenue at 866,014,869 and the expenditure at 865,508,774 pesetas—the peseta being, nominally, equal to the franc, approximately twenty cents, although the paper equivalents of the silver are at a considerably depreciated figure. An extraordinary budget, in addition to these figures, raises a special navy credit of 90,000,000 pesetas. To meet this, treasury bonds to the amount of 100,000,000 pesetas are issued, guaranteed by the Almaden quicksilver mines. In order to guarantee the bonds to be issued for meeting the war expenditures, the government demanded authority,

1. To issue state rente or treasury bonds guaranteed by the general resources of the nation.
2. To have the option of calling upon the Bank of Spain to issue notes, the government to pay into the bank any available cash reserves.
3. To negotiate advances with the state monopoly companies.
4. To enforce one year's payment in advance of the land and industrial taxes.
5. To issue treasury bonds to an amount equivalent to the sum at present representing the floating debt.
6. To convert the bonds of the external debt into internal stock.

These proposals not proving sufficient to maintain the credit of the treasury, a commission was appointed, presided over by the Duke of Almodovar, to consider means for securing the necessary funds and resources. This commission reported on May 12, and its recommendations were promptly accepted and legalized by the Cortes.

The bill, as passed, empowers the government.

1. To issue fresh securities as may be required by the military and naval authorities.
2. To issue new currency notes up to 2,500,000,000 pesetas. This issue will be secured by a metallic reserve deposited with the Bank of Spain as follows: Between 1,500,000,000 and 2,000,000,000 of the metallic reserve to be one-half, and over 2,000,000,000 two-thirds; in the latter case one-half of the reserve to be in gold. But in case of extreme necessity the government shall not be bound by these restrictions or by those of the law of 1891.
3. To make arrangements for advances from the monopoly companies of tobacco, matches, minerals, and the like.
4. To float a new issue of treasury bonds, redeemable and bearing such interest as the government shall resolve with the Bank of Spain. These bonds are to take the place of those at present on the market and of those to be issued till the end of the present financial year.

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5. On and after October 1 the coupons of the foreign debt shall be paid in francs only to such bondholders as can prove that they are foreigners and have been domiciled abroad for six months previous to the promulgation of this law, all the other bondholders being paid in ordinary Spanish currency.

Other fiscal operations, designed to assist the treasury, include the conversion of the floating debt, nearly 500,000,000 pesetas, into treasury bonds of small denominations, for whose payment at maturity the Bank of Spain is virtually responsible, and which are consequently accepted by the class of small investors. In order to induce holders of the external debt, whose coupons are payable in francs, to exchange for the internal debt, whose coupons are not, the treasury offered a bonus of 10 per cent above the market price of the day. A surcharge of twenty per cent has been imposed upon all direct and indirect taxation, excepting octroi dues and customs duties. In order to provide for the pressing need of ready money, for the daily expenses of the war, the government entrusted the Bank of Spain with the negotiation of a loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas, at four per cent, the bank to advance the money when and as required.

Great enthusiasm was produced in Madrid by a special performance at the Royal theatre, March 31, in aid of the national fund for increasing the navy. The Marquis Villemejor gave 250,000 pesetas for his seat; the Queen Regent, 50,000 for a box; and 5,000 pesetas for stalls was a very popular price, the elite of society competing eagerly for the poorest seats in the theatre. In all, about ten million pesetas were subscribed for the increase of the navy.

Internal Disorders.—A rise in exchange was one of the first signs of the troubles which threatened the peace of Spain. Its effect was first felt in grain and flour, which naturally began to be exported in large quantities. This produced something very like a panic throughout the country, because it affected immediately the price of the ordinary bread used by the working classes, and it threatened to produce famine by depleting the stores required for feeding the population until the new harvest is reaped. The home production is very little in excess of the home requirements, and importation is prevented by very high tariff duties. This state of things naturally produced bread riots in many localities; and the government, perceiving the danger, sought to prevent it, at first by suspending the import duties, and then by prohibiting exportation. Combined with municipal arrangements by which the bakers were induced to ensure the sale of ordinary bread at a moderate price, these measures succeeded in quieting the populace, both in Madrid and in the provinces.

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The rise in exchange also affected other interests which were not always so easily propitiated. The exportation of wool, silk cocoons, and other raw products, was stimulated quite as actively as that of grain, and prices rose in proportion. To the producers, this was obvious advantage, but to manufacturers the results were disastrous. Especially in Catalonia, the most important manufacturing province in the peninsula, the difficulties became most serious. Many of the manufacturers found themselves in a position where they were compelled to choose between closing their factories, or working them at a loss. Several large delegations went to Madrid, for consultation with the government, in several instances combining their plea for industrial relief with arguments urging the cessation of war at whatever price.

One most serious result of the rise in exchange, combined with the threatened depreciation of the paper money, was the loss of popular confidence in the notes of the Bank of Spain. For several days, beginning the first of June, the bank was besieged by crowds of people of all classes, anxious to turn their savings, represented by notes, into silver. The Cortes promptly passed an act forbidding the exportation of silver, and after a little the popular mind was eased, and the bank was enabled to continue to exchange notes for silver, without resorting to a discount. The authorities meanwhile announced that they would treat in an exemplary manner, as criminal disturbers of the peace, any persons who endeavored to exchange paper money in order to speculate with silver, or to create difficulties for the bank.

In Madrid the popular disturbances were not produced so much by the difficulties about food, as by the popular feeling against the United States. During the evening of April 21, the patriotic fervor of the inhabitants was wrought to a high pitch by the theatres and speeches from the members of the Military Club. The crowd eventually succeeded in eluding the large police reinforcements, which had succeeded in keeping them from gathering in large force during the earlier part of the evening; and an immense mob collected before the building of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, demanding the removal of the United States flag and escutcheon. The eagle was eventually torn down and smashed to pieces, after which the crowd made its way from one American

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establishment to another, demanding the removal of all signs of American ownership. After two or three days these signs of popular unrest died away; and it was with considerable surprise that the public learned, May 3, that the "estado de guerra," or partial state of siege, implying martial law, had been proclaimed in Madrid.

By proclamation of the governor-general, all persons attempting to create public disturbances, whatever the means employed, and not excluding the press, or publishing news regarding military operations without being specially permitted by the authorities, shall be judged by military tribunals. Public meetings and street demonstrations are prohibited, and the military tribunals will likewise deal with any infraction of this order. A special warning is given to soldiers, whether on active service, in the reserve, or on leave. For all matters not included in this proclamation, the ordinary civil tribunals will continue to act as usual.

DON CARLOS, PRETENDER TO SPANISH THRONE.

The Carlists.—The justification for this action was not in any signs clearly visible at the moment, but in the volcanic forces which lay concealed, waiting for the moment when their outbreak might overwhelm existing institutions. Of the various groups whose hope lies in some such outbreak, the Carlists alone possess an efficient organization. Happily, their present policy is not one from which the government has anything to fear during the active continuance of the war. Their plan is simply to discredit the existing régime, so that at some convenient time in the future it may be overthrown by the Republican forces. They believe that an anarchical Republic would pave the way for a Legitimist restoration in favor of Don Carlos or his son. Meanwhile, they are exercis-

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ing great care not to produce the impression that they are taking any advantage of the national calamities for party purposes, or that they are willing to sacrifice the interests of the fatherland for those of the exiled dynasty.

Don Carlos left Italy about the middle of April, at a time when the government seemed bound to yield to all the demands of the Washington government. He issued a stirring manifesto, in which he declared:

"The Carlist who in face of a war with the United States would rise in arms against Spain is a traitor. If war occurs, all those who fight against the foreigner who insults us will deserve well of Carlos. If the government of Spain does not venture on war and permits the loss of Cuba, then the Carlists who do not respond to the voice of the king will also be traitors. If the government will not take up the glove thrown down by Washington, I will myself come to Spain, and if I cannot get soldiers I will get volunteers from the provinces to defend the honor of the country."

In an interview published after his arrival at Brussels, Don Carlos stated that he had determined to restrict himself to the most absolute passivity and refrain from creating any obstacle to the military activity of Spain. He then went on to foreshadow very significantly his future plans.

"Those who have committed an act of treason against their country in not preparing for a war which for two years we have seen to be inevitable, will never be able to tax me with having alienated from the struggle a single Spaniard when war broke out at last, despite their fruitless concessions. My present attitude will last so long as affairs remain unchanged. When the hour for a settlement arrives I shall end my silence, not by words, but by deeds, at the moment that my conscience as a Spaniard so directs me, and I am resolved to carry out my duty to the end and omit no sacrifice in order to rescue and avenge Spain."

If this declaration is to be taken seriously, it can only mean that if hostilities had not broken out with the United States, Don Carlos would have provoked a civil war, and that he intends to do so when peace has been concluded.

PORTUGAL.

Elaborate fêtes were held in Lisbon, beginning May 17, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of Vasco da Gama's discovery of the Cape route to India. British and Russian warships participated. The event was also celebrated at a meeting of the Royal Geographical So-

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ciety in London, Eng., at which Sir C. Markham, president of the society, read a paper on the great explorer, and addresses were delivered by Lord George Hamilton and the Portuguese chargé d'affaires.

DENMARK.

At the elections to the folkething, or lower house of the Danish parliament, held in April, the Radicals carried 63 out of 113 seats, decisively defeating the Conservative and Moderate parties. Until now the Radicals controlled the folkething only with the help of the Socialists, who have also increased their representation from 9 to 12. The continuance of the Radical-Socialist alliance is uncertain, as the former party has an absolute majority of the house.

The cabinet of Herr Hörring, though anti-Radical, still holds office, relying for support on the Conservative landsthing, or upper house, which is elected by the wealthier and less democratic classes (Vol. 7, pp. 205, 473). For many years prior to the retirement of Prime Minister Estrup in 1894, the ministry and crown had systematically defied the sentiment of the lower house (Vol. 4, pp. 431, 669); and even yet the government has made but little approach to more liberal ideals.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

The Swedish and Norwegian committees on the union between the two countries submitted their reports to the Swedish Riksdag and the Norwegian Storthing respectively, March 7 (p. 198).

The majority report of the Swedish committee recommends the appointment of a common foreign minister, who may be either a Swede or a Norwegian, but is not to be a member of either the Riksdag or the Storthing. He is to reside at Stockholm.

The report of the majority of the Norwegian committee recommends that each country contribute to the expenditure on account of the foreign ministry in proportion to its population, and that the consular representation be common to both countries for a period of 15 years, after which each will be entitled to demand the dissolution of the consular union.

There is also a Norwegian minority report, which recommends a separate foreign minister and separate diplomatic and consular representation for each of the two countries.

On April 21, by a vote of 78 to 36, the Norwegian Storthing adopted universal male suffrage.

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By this vote the Liberals, or Radicals, who have control of the coalition government at present, have accomplished one of the four undertakings set forth in their platform—suffrage for every self-supporting man over twenty-five years of age. In the early days, the right of suffrage in the counties was limited almost wholly to the farmers; and as the counties were to elect two-thirds of the members of the Storthing, the farmers became the real rulers of the country. In 1885 the right of suffrage was extended somewhat, and in the election of 1894 the further extension of the right of suffrage was one of the issues of the campaign. It was taken up as an issue by a bare majority of the Liberals; and, as the two opposing political parties had been nearly equal in strength at the previous election, the issue was forced into the campaign by only about one-fourth of the voters of the country (Vol. 4, pp. 668, 900).

A great many of the farmers were against any further extension of the right of suffrage. This was the principal reason why the Liberals received so small a majority at the election of 1894. Without this issue and on the separate minister for foreign affairs and separate consular service issues only, the Liberals would at the last triennial election have got a good majority. A year after the election the Liberals forced a law through, making the right of suffrage in local elections almost universal. Until then the right of suffrage in local elections had corresponded to that of national elections. At the last elections the right of suffrage was again an issue of the campaign. The Conservatives wanted to repeal the local election law referred to, while the Liberals wanted to extend the right of suffrage in national elections to every self-supporting man above twenty-five years of age who is not a servant of another's household. How well they have succeeded is apparent. They have in the Storthing over a two-thirds majority, the largest majority they have had for years. It is not unlikely that they will proceed to pass other constitutional amendments which require a two-thirds majority—among them some touching the delicate points at issue between the two members of the Scandinavian Union.

SWITZERLAND.

For many years the question of government control of the chief railway lines in the Confederation has been prominent in Swiss politics. The roads were built mainly by French and German capital, and were not kept in the best state of repair or efficiency, nor available to the public at the most liberal rates. In a country like Switzerland, mountainous and shut off from the sea, commercial as well as strategic reasons combine to give unusual importance to the question of federal control of the various main lines. An important step to this end, it will be remembered, was attempted in December, 1891, when a referendum was taken on the question of the acquisition

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of the Central railway by the Confederation, but the proposal was then defeated by 289,406 to 130,729 votes (Vol. I, pp. 389, 516).

A wider scheme of nationalization of the railroads has now been successful in its appeal for popular sanction. On February 20, 1898, by a vote of 384,148 to 177,130, the Swiss people assented to a proposal of the government, embodied in a federal law, passed last October, for the purchase and administration by the Confederation of all the chief railroad lines in the country. In five years the six largest roads will become the property of the nation, the smaller ones being left to local management.

The result of this referendum is rather striking, as all recent Swiss elections had gone against proposals embodying a centralization of powers of government, such as a federal bank, a state monopoly of the match industry, and large federal control of the military. But the railroad situation presented some features galling to national pride and personal pocket; and the electors were, to some extent at least, carried away by the vision of lower rates, and of Swiss, rather than foreign, control of the country's arteries of commerce and military communication.

As set forth by the government the chief advantages of the innovation will lie in the following:

1. Unity of administration, involving saving labor, simplification of bookkeeping, less expense in providing railroad plant, greater security of traffic. The government lay down the principle of a "living wage" for their employés, and promise to carry out more fully than the companies have done the provisions as to limitation of hours and the arrangements for pensions and sick benefit which already exist.
2. The cheapening of transit, both for passengers and goods.
3. The establishing of a sinking fund for the redemption of the original capital.
4. Finally, the freedom from foreign influence which may creep in with foreign shareholders, and the entire distinctness of the railroad funds from those of the state, so that they may be devoted to improvement of the service.

The sum to be paid by the state is to be twenty-five times the average profits of the roads for the past ten years. The boards which shall have the management of the business under the state are to be constituted with a view both to continuity of action and also ample representation both of federal and cantonal interests.

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INDIA.

Plague Riots.—The positive measures which have been resorted to for the suppression of the plague in various portions of India have met with decided opposition by the native population (p. 203). Many an Indian householder, in fact the majority of them, would rather see his wife and daughter perish miserably in their own homes than subject them to removal to a hospital, which in his opinion would be an outrage. In such a crisis, however, isolation is a necessity, and can be secured only by the hospital system, or by the shutting up of infectious houses and leaving the inmates to die. Much allowance must be made for the intense abhorrence alike of Mussulman and Hindu to the publicity of the hospital system; and indeed everything has been done that could be done to adapt the system to the peculiar sentiments of the people.

The time for the enforcement of such measures has come none too soon. The scourge has already made giant strides toward the Mediterranean. It is a fact no longer to be hidden that the plague has fixed a strong grip on Jeddah, the port of Mecca, having been brought there by pilgrim traffic from Hindustan to the sacred city. To prohibit this traffic entirely would be a most effective way of checking the plague, but would certainly, on the other hand, cause a widespread Moslem uprising or Holy War against the efforts of the Infidel to crush the True Faith under pretense of safeguarding public health. The Khedive has decreed that those of his subjects who will go to the Holy City will have to remain there six months should the scourge show its presence there; but as native officials will be employed to enforce the regulation, it is pretty certain that wealthy pilgrims will find little difficulty in returning home before the period ends.

Serious riots in India have occurred at Bombay, at Multan a city of the Punjab, and in Calcutta. The border is everywhere in a state of disquiet. In Bombay the riots in March arose through a plague party inquiring into the cause of the sickness of a Mahometan woman. The Mahometans, joined by the Hindoos, assaulted every European whom they met. Christians were assaulted; ambulances seized and burned; and hospitals attacked. The loss of life was not great, but the outbreak is regarded as one of the most alarming in many years.

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PERSIA.

The experiment of government through a responsible cabinet, introduced by the present shah (Vol. 7, p. 210), has not worked with perfect smoothness—there being frequent changes of ministers.

The government has recently issued two important orders, at the instance of the American missionaries—one relieving the Christians of the province of Tabriz of the wrong they have long endured of a forced surrender of a large share of an individual's property on the claim of some relative who had become a Moslem; the other order is in recognition of the Protestant organization of Urumia, through its Legal Council, a measure which has long been desired.

JAPAN.

A Party Cabinet Formed.—The cabinet of Marquis Ito, formed in January (p. 204), was distinctly a non-party cabinet. To this cause, largely, is to be attributed the unusual lack of excitement attending the general elections held in March. There were no party cries, no party platforms; the cabinet had declared that it would make no partisan affiliations. At the same time there was in the popular thought an inevitable alignment of the various groups, the Liberals of Marquis Ito's previous administration being supposed to incline to the government; and the Progressives, under Count Okuma (who had resigned from the late Matsuka cabinet, Vol. 7, p. 989), leading the Opposition. The following was the result of the vote:

On the side of the government were 101 Liberals, 25 National Unionists, and (probably) 9 men of the Business Men's party.

On the other side, the Progressives controlled 104 votes of their own party and 22 votes of loosely affiliated parties, making a total of 126 for the possible Opposition. The balance of power lay with the Independents.

The prediction of a short life for the non-partisan Ito cabinet was fulfilled about June 27, when the premier handed in the resignation of himself and colleagues, and recommended that the emperor accept the principle of party cabinets. This was at once done, and a new ministry formed as follows:

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Count Okuma, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.
Viscount Katsura, Minister of War.
Marquis Saigo Tsugumichi, Minister of Marine.
Count Itagaki, Minister of the Interior.
M. Matsuda Masihiso, Minister of Finance.
M. Ohigashi Gitetsu, Minister of Justice.
M. Hayashi Yuzo, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.
M. Oisha Masami, Minister of Commerce.
M. Osaki Yukio, Minister of Education.

Japanese Foreign Trade.—American products are gradually forcing their way to the front in Japan in competition with those of Great Britain and other European countries. The following figures reveal some of the changes taking place:

The total of imports into Japan from the United States and Great Britain in recent years has been as follows:

	From U. S.	From Great Britain.
1890	Yen 6,874,531	Yen 26,619,102
1895	9,276,360	45,172,110
1896	16,373,419	59,251,780
1897	27,030,537	65,406,266

The following table shows the totals of United States exports to Japan, in 1890, 1896, and 1897, of leading articles:

U. S. EXPORTS TO JAPAN.

	1890. Yen.	1896. Yen.	1897. Yen.
Kerosene	4,124,409	5,282,909	5,971,866
Raw cotton	351,875	4,252,398	7,273,221
Leather	223,549	815,057	498,277
Clocks and parts of watches	327,401	332,852	421,473
Locomotives	48,588	416,106	2,393,385
Machinery and instruments	394,111	781,510	1,909,723
Steam boilers	30,314	54,869	211,790
Flour	226,769	983,021	1,152,318
Provisions	228,977	426,683	368,972
Rails and railway material	619	434,853	1,558,794
Iron nails	1,298	232,353	939,379

CHINA.

Chinese Foreign Trade.—When outside nations are rivalling one another in encroachment upon Chinese territory, and the future status of the Celestial Empire is in doubt, authentic figures as to the extent of the commercial interests at stake in the partition and future control of Chinese territory have a special value. The following statistics are based on an official report published by order of the inspector-general of customs of China, and cover important features of the trade of China from 1890 to 1897 inclusive. They show that the United States is making marked gains in her invasion of the markets of

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China, especially in cotton goods, metals, and kerosene oil, though in the latter article Russia and Sumatra are proving active if not dangerous rivals .

The total value of the imports from the United States into China have, according to the figures presented by this report, increased more than 300 per cent since 1890, the total increase in importations during that time being but little more than 50 per cent. In cotton goods the record which the United States made in 1897 was especially striking. In cotton drills, jeans, and sheetings, importations from the United States increased materially, while those from all other countries fell off. Importations of English sheetings, for instance, fell from 1,019,991 pieces in 1896 to 389,569 pieces in 1897; those from India fell from 156,700 pieces to 23,700 pieces; while American sheetings increased from 2,251,600 pieces in 1896 to 2,418,971 in 1897. English cotton drills fell from 132,372 pieces in 1896 to 76,202 pieces in 1897; Indian cotton drills fell from 39,775 pieces to 11,243 pieces in 1897; Dutch, from 84,334 pieces in 1896 to 25,862 in 1897; Japanese, from 9,136 in 1896 to 1,250 in 1897; while American drills increased from 1,226,759 pieces in 1896 to 1,531,647 pieces in 1897. In jeans, American importations increased from 52,480 pieces in 1896 to 68,076 pieces in 1897. The total importations of cotton goods fell in 1897 considerably below those of 1896, while, as shown by the above figures, the importations of cotton goods from the United States increased in every case.

Curiously the chief increase in importations throughout the entire list is in articles which the United States supplies, while there is a reduction in nearly all other articles. The chief imports into China from the United States are cotton goods, cigars and cigarettes, flour, ginseng, machinery, medicines, kerosene oil, and timber. In practically all of these articles there was in 1897 an increase in importations, while in the large proportion of the other articles imported a decrease is shown. Of kerosene oil, for instance, the importations from the United States in 1897 were 48,212,505 gallons, against 33,520,649 gallons in 1896, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. Importations of timber increased from 1,182,494 Haikwan taels* in value to 1,324,084 taels; machinery, from 2,064,441 taels to 2,716,737; medicines, from 106,451 taels to 136,339; ginseng, which is almost exclusively from the United States, increased from 1,619,527 taels in value to 2,149,183; raw cotton, from 1,307,975 taels to 2,260,191; window glass from 348,128 taels to 468,017; and coal from 3,539,804 taels to 3,692,669.

American producers and exporters must, however, realize that in at least one particular their competition is sharp and increasing. This relates to kerosene oil, of which our exportations in the year just ending amounted to $55,000,000, and of which a large proportion goes to China and other Asiatic countries. The report in question shows that while the importations

*The HAIKWAN TAEL in which the above values are expressed was quoted by the United States Mint at $1.48-8 on Jan. 1, 1890; and $0.68-8 July 1, 1898; the official (Chinese) report, from which the above figures are quoted, gives the average sight exchange value for 1897 as $0.72.

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of American kerosene increased in 1897 nearly 50 per cent, those from Sumatra increased nearly 200 per cent, while in Russian oil there was also a marked increase, showing that in this important item of our exports there is sharp and growing competition in a large and important field.

An examination of the figures of this report shows that the imports from the United States into China have increased much more rapidly than those from any other country.

The following table shows the imports into China from the leading countries of the world in 1897 compared with the year 1890. It will be seen that the imports from the United States increased more than 300 per cent, and that the growth was much more rapid than that of other countries. It should be borne in mind, also, that the direct importations from the United States into Chinese ports do not by any means include all American goods entering China, as most of the articles entering Hong-Kong pass from that port into China; and the reports of our own Bureau of Statistics show that the exports of the United States to Hong-Kong have, during the past ten years, nearly equalled our direct exports to China.

IMPORTS INTO CHINA FROM LEADING COUNTRIES, 1890 AND 1897.

Countries.	1890. Haikwan Taels.	1897. Haikwan Taels.
United States	3,676,057	12,440,302
Hong-Kong	72,057,314	90,125,887
Great Britain	24,607,989	40,015,587
India	10,300,101	20,068,183
Japan	7,388,685	22,564,284†
Russia	897,826	3,442,449
Europe, except Great Britain and Russia	2,471,075	8,565,807
Macao	4,270,970	3,514,878
All other countries	3,088,273	11,497,617
Totals	128,758,290	212,234,994

†Including 5,413,194 from Formosa.

Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German emperor, in command of the German fleet in Chinese waters, was received on equal terms by the Chinese emperor, who afterwards returned the visit in another room of the palace. This was another departure from long-established custom, showing that the traditional conservatism of China is gradually breaking down.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Federation Movement.—Another check to the progress of the Federation movement has resulted from the plebiscite on the acceptance of the federal constitution drafted by the recent convention at Melbourne, Victoria (p. 206). The vote was taken in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, June 3; and in South Australia, June

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4. Queensland did not vote; and the vote in Western Australia will not be taken until after the submission of the matter to the local parliament.

The result in the four colonies voting is as follows:

	For Federation.	Against Federation.	Majority for.
New South Wales	70,990	65,619	5,371
Victoria	100,520	22,099	78,421
Tasmania	13,496	2,900	10,596
South Australia	25,659	15,121	10,538

The total number of electors entitled to vote on the question of Federation was: New South Wales, 293,000; Victoria, 252,000; Tasmania, 31,000; South Australia, 138,000.

The vote in New South Wales amounted practically to a postponement of the scheme, as the poll in favor of Federation fell 9,010 below the statutory minimum required of 80,000. In spite of the grave importance of the issue as affecting the whole present and future history of the colonies, it will be noted that only a strikingly small proportion of the electorate recorded their votes. The opposition was strongest in New South Wales, and was based in part on the financial features of the proposed federal plan, under which the colony would probably lose annually about a quarter of a million sterling, from its customs revenue, most of which would go to the federal government.

Of course, a favorable vote having been recorded in three of the colonies, it is now open to their prime ministers to appeal at once to the imperial executive to sanction the application of the federal scheme to those colonies. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether this will be done. The decision of New South Wales probably carries with it the adverse decision of Queensland also, which has been avowedly waiting to see how the parent colony of New South Wales would act. Without New South Wales and Queensland, any Australasian federation would be merely an incomplete, sectional conglomeration, to the creation of which the home government could hardly give its assent.

The efforts toward Federation are still to be continued. At the opening of the New South Wales parliament, June 21, the governor announced that the government was preparing proposals to modify the Commonwealth bill in the following particulars, so as to render it satisfactory to more of the electors:

1. That a bare majority instead of a three-fifths be effective at joint sittings of the houses, or that provision be made for a national referendum to solve deadlocks.
2. That some of the financial provisions be recast.
3. That the senate should not amend money bills.
4. That there should be the same protection for the territorial rights of each state as there is for the representation of each state in the federal parliament, including more definite provisions regarding inland waters.

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5. That regarding the seat of government, the Canadian plan, slightly modified, be adopted.
6. That appellate jurisdiction be remodelled.

The latest figures available as to the population and area of the six states of the possible future Commonwealth, are as follows:

Colony.	Population, Dec. 31st, 1896.	Area in sq. miles.
New South Wales	1,297,640	309,175
Victoria	1,174,888	87,884
South Australia	360,203	903,425
Tasmania	166,113	26,375
Western Australia	137,966	975,920
Queensland	472,179	668,224
Total	3,608,989	2,971,003

The area is almost equal to that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. Parts of it, however, are very sparsely settled. Two-thirds of the whole—a country nearly twice as big as Germany, France, Austria, Italy, and Spain put together—contains less than half a million people, or one-seventh of the total number.

A Maori Uprising.—An uprising of Maori natives in the extreme north of New Zealand, caused by the imposition of a dog tax—almost the only attempt that has been made to levy direct taxation in the colony—was reported the first week in May; but was promptly suppressed by the police, who captured the ringleaders.

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

Egypt.—The annual report submitted to the British government by Lord Cromer who has for fifteen years represented that government in control of the Egyptian administration, shows how much has been accomplished since he, then Sir Evelyn Baring, in 1883, undertook to restore order and financial equilibrium out of the remnants of the old corrupt and tyrannical régime.

Lord Cromer's report shows that appreciable progress has been made in every department of administration; but, as he points out with much satisfaction, the most important fact is that in every department the native and British officials are working in complete harmony, and with that smooth regularity which assures continued progress.

The past year has been one of exceptional strain upon the finances, owing to the Soudan expedition, which has demanded an expenditure of £E1,850,000. The British government, however, assumed the larger portion of this, first as a loan, since remitted as an actual gift, so that the Egyptian treasury was

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only called upon for about £E750,000, which was spent upon railways, telegraphs, and other practically permanent improvements. Thanks to this arrangement, the year closed with a surplus of £E433,000. This was in addition to a reduction of £E1,279,000 effected in the funded debt, which now stands at £98,107,000. The budget statement for the current year deals with £10,440,000, upon which it is hoped that a moderate surplus will be realized.

The Dongola Province.—An important section of the report deals with the Dongola province, which is being reclaimed to Egypt by the Soudan operations. This district contained in January, 1897, a population of only 58,000, of whom 40,000 were women and children. During the year the security of occupation resulting from the military operations increased the population by 19,000, of whom a third were adult men. Even now, only 20,000 acres out of 79,000 capable of cultivation are occupied. Even this already promises to yield a surplus above local wants, from which a part of the wants of the army may be supplied, so that there is every prospect that the province will become administratively self-supporting as soon as permanent peace can be assured.

Sir John Scott's Retirement.—The retirement of Sir John Scott, judicial advisor to the Egyptian government, after twenty years' service, on May 12, lends especial interest to his report for the past year.

The report shows a steady decrease in crime, especially in that of a grave character, the annual total being 1,424 cases, as against 1,866 in 1896, and 2,625 in 1890. Petty crime has been repressed by a steadily increasing proportion of convictions, the average having risen to 89 per cent. The inevitable difficulties of native tribunals, false testimony, and the like, have been met by gradually increasing the stringency of the legal penalties, and by providing legally trained natives to replace the older officials.

The Suez Canal.—The report of the Suez Canal Company shows that 2,986 vessels with 191,215 passengers went through the canal in 1897.

Of these, 1,905 vessels were English, 325 German, 206 Dutch, 202 French, 78 Austrian, 71 Italian, 48 Spanish, 48 Norwegian, 44 Russian, 36 Japanese, 7 Turkish. The number of Chinese and Egyptian vessels was the same as that of those under the United States flag, three, or one more than Siam contributed. The navigation receipts amounted to 79,918,400 francs, of which 39,315,530 francs is surplus above expenditures.

The South Africa Company.—The British South Africa Company held, April 21, a general stockholders' meeting for the first time since January, 1895. During the interval, the Jameson raid, the rinderpest, and the native rebellions have not only hampered the normal de-

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velopment of the country controlled by the company, but have resulted in several important modifications in its administration and commercial arrangements. These were explained to the stockholders, or to as many of the 35,000 as could gain admission to the meeting place, by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, after he had been re-elected a director of the company.

Mr. Rhodes, outlining the condition and the prospects of the country, explained that some £6,000,000 had been furnished by the stockholders and expended upon the conquest and development of the territory of Rhodesia. This sum he looked upon as a sort of debenture debt, which ought fairly to be considered as owing from those who should settle the country and there secure to it the privileges of a self-governing colony. The first step towards giving the territories self-government has now been taken, by allowing the settlers to elect a minority of the members of the Board of Directors. So long as the territory requires capital assistance from the stockholders of the company, the latter must retain the majority control over expenditures. Every effort, however, is being made to secure a balance between revenue and expenditure; and this result Mr. Rhodes promises to secure within fifteen months. As soon as this is attained, the more populous portion of the settlements can safely be entrusted with the privileges of self-government; and this is the end towards which Mr. Rhodes is working.

As regards mineral resources, Mr. Rhodes reported 157,000 mining claims registered. The rule of the company has been to allow free registry, each prospector having a right to two blocks of ten claims each. This scheme, which differs radically from the regulations everywhere else adopted for mining districts, provides that the company, instead of demanding a tax, payable monthly, from every claim, shall participate in the profits of the working. Whenever a company is formed to exploit any claim, the chartered company receives, in lieu of tax, a share in the stock certificates. By vote of the members, acting under Mr. Rhodes's advice, the chartered company has increased its capital stock by £1,500,000, of which half a million will be realized at once, in order to provide a capital which the directors can use in assisting the opening up of mining regions. In this way, Mr. Rhodes expects to hasten the realization of a profit upon the total capital of the company, now amounting to £5,000,000. The railway enterprises include, as the most important addition, the extension of the present northern line to Lake Tanganyika. The line already constructed, to Buluwayo, cost about £2,000,000, or £3,000 per mile. It is already paying £12,000 per month or £40,000 per annum in excess of the guaranteed 5 per cent. The results from the remaining 800 miles to Lake Tanganyika can not be hoped to be as profitable, and Mr. Rhodes has asked the British government to guarantee the loan needed for construction. This guarantee will enable the company to borrow at three per cent instead of five, and is felt

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by the directors to be a very moderate return for the 8,000 square miles of territory which the chartered company has added to the empire.

In the matter of tariff regulations, Mr. Rhodes reported that the present government had consented to a charter regulation that the tax upon British goods in Rhodesia should never exceed that laid by the Cape Colony. The point of this regulation is that it virtually secures the benefits of trade within the empire, as contrasted with absolute free trade to the whole world. This arrangement has been advocated by Mr. Rhodes since 1888, and only the refusal of the last free-trade Liberal government to consent to any distinction between colonial and foreign trade prevented Mr. Rhodes from occupying the place of Sir Wilfred Laurier, prime minister of Canada, as the first colonial executive to extend advantageous conditions to British, as against foreign, trade.

Cape Colony Politics.—The return of Mr. Rhodes to England, for the meeting of the chartered company, followed closely upon his reappearance in Cape Colony politics as the leader of the Progressive party. After a vigorous campaign fought upon the basis of his declaration of his plans for South African development, the voters returned a majority of five Progressives in the council, a body of twenty-three members. The platform upon which they were elected represented, as its main articles, free food products, compulsory education, taxed brandy, restricted sale of liquors to natives, railway development, and an annual vote for imperial maritime defense.

In the face of this election, it is not easy to understand the action of the Opposition in voting a want of confidence in the existing ministry, on June 20. The government was endeavoring to enact a Redistribution bill, which was antagonized by the Opposition party, because it increased the representation from the towns, where the Progressives are strongest. In order to defeat the bill, the Opposition has forced the government to dissolve the existing legislature and appeal to the constituencies. Inasmuch as a general election will be held in any event next autumn, and the spring elections of councillors had recently shown so large a Progressive majority, the political wisdom of forcing another election at this time is not easily apparent.

The Transvaal.—Affairs in the Transvaal Republic are rapidly assuming an appearance of unstable equilibrium, not unlike that which was so noticeable during the months preceding the Jameson raid two years ago. The

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supporters of Mr. Krüger assured the public that he would, as soon as his re-election as president was accomplished, initiate a policy of conciliation towards the Uitlanders and of harmonious relations with England. The discharge of Chief Justice Kotze (p. 213) was not a promising sign, and was soon followed by the resignation of Judge Ameshoff, the senior puisne judge, who was passed over contrary to precedent when Judge Gregorowski was appointed chief justice.

The controversy over the right of the president to control the judiciary has been maintained with considerable vigor, but no effective means of forcing President Krüger to reconsider his actions has been found. In reply to the threat of Mr. Kotze to appeal to England as the paramount power, Mr. Krüger has seized several opportunities of showing his intention of denying the British control. Considerable correspondence has passed between the president and Mr. Chamberlain; but the full text of the letters has not been officially published. It is known that Mr. Krüger refuses to recognize the term suzerainty as applying to the British relations with the Transvaal, because this word, in consideration of Boer susceptibilities, was expressly deleted from the convention of 1884 by Lord Derby. Mr. Chamberlain raises no objection on the score of terms, but insists vigorously upon Great Britain's paramount authority, giving her the power of controlling absolutely all the relations of the Transvaal with foreign states. A test case is likely to be made out of an extradition treaty negotiated with Portugal in 1887, which was never submitted to Her Majesty's government for approval. As this treaty is, in consequence, not legally in force, a law has been passed by Mr. Krüger, empowering the president to extradite criminals at his own discretion. Meantime, Dr. Leyds has been dispatched to Europe, commissioned to represent the South African Republic at the courts of Berlin, the Hague, Paris, Lisbon, Rome and St. Petersburg. His place as state secretary has been filled by the election of Judge Reitz, formerly president of the Orange Free State.

Natal.—The government of Natal has followed the example of Cape Colony in recognizing the colonial interest in the imperial navy (Vol. 7, p. 691), and has informed the British government that the colony will supply free

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of cost to the war vessels calling at Durban 12,000 tons of steam coal.

Russia in Abyssinia.—The visit of the Russian imperial mission, with M. Vlassoff, councillor of state, at its head, to the court of Menelek, has already resulted in closer intercourse between the two countries. An Abyssinian commercial agency has been established at Odessa, and other agencies will be placed at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, and Lodz. Russian agents are being prepared for service in Abyssinia. A number of Russians have been appointed to act as teachers there, and a lady doctor will be installed in the court of Menelek, while four assistant surgeons will be assigned to duty with the Abyssinian army.

Sierra Leone Revolt.—The outbreak in the Sierra Leone Protectorate—not in the adjacent colony of the same name—aroused especial interest in America owing to the unfortunate massacre of four American missionaries at the beginning of the troubles in May. The difficulties seem to have arisen from the efforts to collect a hut tax, which the British administrators had imposed in order to secure larger funds than could be allowed them from the imperial treasury, for the purpose of putting a stop to the slave raids, which constitute the principal hindrance to the peaceable development of the colony. The revolt spread quickly, and for several months the British forces, which were hurried into the country, were engaged in a severe struggle with the natives. The difficult nature of the country and the lack of organization among the blacks renders it extremely problematical how long it will take to restore quiet.

SCIENCE.

Liquid Hydrogen.—Professor James Dewar of the Royal Institution, London, Eng., has succeeded in liquefying hydrogen in quantity (Vol. 4, p. 688; Vol. 5, pp. 459, 732). Several years ago Olszewski, a Polish chemist, produced hydrogen in the form of mist, but could detect no meniscus. Dewar, in 1895, described an apparatus for the production of a jet of hydrogen containing a liquid, though he failed to collect the liquid hydrogen. The type of apparatus worked well, and was used in the present

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research. It required a year to construct it, together with a large liquid-air plant, and several months were consumed in preliminary tests.

On May 10 an experiment was started with hydrogen cooled to −205° C. by means of liquid air; the gas was allowed to escape continuously under a pressure of 180 atmospheres from the nozzle of a coil of pipe at the rate of 10 to 15 cubic feet a minute, in a vacuum vessel doubly silvered and of special construction, all surrounded by a space kept below −200° C. Under these conditions liquid hydrogen began to drop from this vacuum vessel into another doubly isolated by being inclosed within a third, and in five minutes 20 cubic centimeters were collected. The hydrogen jet then froze up owing to the solidification of air in the pipes of the apparatus. The yield of liquid hydrogen was about one per cent of the gas. The liquid hydrogen was clear and colorless, showing no absorption spectrum, and the meniscus was as well defined as in the case of liquid air. Professor Dewar says:

"The liquid has a relatively high refractive index and dispersion, and the density appears to be in excess of the theoretical density, viz., 0.18 to 0.12, which we deduce respectively from the atomic volume of organic compounds and the limiting density found by Amagat for hydrogen gas under infinite compression. My old experiments on the density of hydrogen in palladium gave a value for the combined body of 0.62."

The excessively low temperature of boiling hydrogen was shown by immersing in it a long glass tube sealed at one end, when the tube immediately filled, where it was cooled, with solid air.

On June 2 Professor Dewar published his results on the determination of the physical constants of liquid hydrogen. The boiling point was found by immersing in the liquid a platinum resistance thermometer to be about −238° C. This point is 35 degrees above absolute temperature, and varies from five to eight degrees from the boiling points found by other methods. Its critical point is therefore about 50 degrees absolute, and the critical pressure probably does not exceed 15 atmospheres. Its latent heat is about two-fifths that of liquid oxygen. Its density at the boiling point is slightly less than 0.07, and it is therefore the lightest known liquid at its boiling point, the next lightest being liquid marsh gas with a density of 0.41. As hydrogen occluded in palladium has a density of 0.62, it must, therefore, be associated with that metal in some other state than a liquid.

Liquid Helium.—The extremely low temperature of boiling hydrogen has been utilized by Professor Dewar to produce the liquefaction of helium, a gas, which, up to 1896, was, according to Olszewski, "apparently more difficult to liquefy than hydrogen." A specimen of purified helium was extracted from Bath gas and sealed in a bulb, to which a narrow tube was attached. The bulb was immersed in liquid hydrogen, and a distinct liquid was seen to condense in the bulb. A similar experiment was made

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in which liquid air was the cooling agent, but there was no visible condensation of the helium. It therefore follows that helium and hydrogen have about the same boiling points.

Arctic Exploration.—Three expeditions started in July for the North polar regions. The first left Christiania, Norway, on July 1, under the leadership of Captain Otto Sverdrup, who commanded the "Fram" in Nansen's expedition. The party now goes out in the same vessel, under the patronage of the Norwegian government, which appropriated 20,000 kroner to fit out the vessel. Captain Sverdrup intends simply to explore Greenland and study the ice in that vicinity, and will not attempt to reach the pole.

LIEUTENANT R. E. PEARY, U. S. N., ARCTIC EXPLORER.

On July 3 Walter Wellman sailed from Tromsoe, Norway. This party has a twofold object, the first being to find some trace of Andrée, the Swede, who attempted to reach the North pole by balloon about a year ago (Vol. 7. pp. 485, 736), and second to make a dash for the pole itself. The party includes Professor J. H. Gore of the Columbian University and Lieutenant Baldwin of the United States Weather Bureau, in addition to a crew of nine men. The expedition has sailed in the steamer "Fridtjof," and will go directly to the coast of Franz Josef Land, where it will establish at Cape Flora a supply house. The party will travel as far north as possible this fall, probably at Cape Fligely encamp for the winter, and in the spring dash over the 550 remaining miles to the pole. The National Geographical Society of Washington

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is co-operating with Wellman in the scientific arrangements of his expedition.

Lieutenant Peary's auxiliary steamer "Hope" sailed July 3, from St. John's, Newfoundland, for Sidney, Cape Breton, where she made final preparations for her trip to Cape York, Baffin's bay. Here the party and stores are to be transferred to the "Windward." The party then sails north, and, after landing, the ship will come back and refit for her return voyage to meet Peary, or to land supplies if he has not returned. He has provisions available for four years, but expects to return in one.

"We shall steer," he says, "the same course to Whale sound, 78 degrees north latitude, as in 1895 and 1896. I am confident that I shall accomplish my object and return, perhaps, in a year—at least in two years. I shall travel 700 miles on sleds, and after resting make a dash for the pole."

Peary is accompanied by Dr. T. F. Diedrich, Jr., of New Jersey; Matthew Henson, his colored servant; and Shakapsi, an Esquimau. It is estimated that in his actual "dash for the pole" he must cover 450 miles.

Natural Bridge in Utah.—A geological curiosity in the shape of a natural bridge has been discovered in Utah. It is not far from the town of Moab, on the Grand river, in southeastern Utah. The bridge is described by its discoverer as a friable sandstone, 150 feet high, and about 500 feet in span. It is believed to be the product of wind erosion, though there are some evidences of the preliminary action of water. Its location strongly favors the former cause. Strong winds prevail in this region, and the sands carried by the winds are whirled about the depressions of the rocks and soon excavate pot-holes in the sandstone. The window rocks, so common in the West, are often formed in this way, and doubtless this natural bridge is an abnormal enlargement of such a window.

The Rumford Medal.—At the annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, held in Boston, Mass., May 11, the Rumford Medal was unanimously awarded to Professor James E. Keeler, director of the Lick Observatory. The report of the Rumford committee says:

"The committee has considered at length the question of an award of the Rumford medal. The claims of various investigators and inventors have been considered with great care, and more than one among them appeared to be deserving of such recognition. After prolonged consideration the Rumford com-

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mittee has voted at two separate sessions (in accordance with long established custom) to recommend to the Academy an award of the medal to Professor James E. Keeler, now director of the Lick Observatory, for his application of the spectroscope to astronomical problems, and especially for his investigations on the proper motions of the nebulae and the physical constitution of the rings of Saturn, by the use of that instrument" (p. 221).

Aluminum for Camp Utensils.—The following camp utensils in use in the French army are now made of aluminum instead of sheet iron:

The individual plate or bowl, cup, and the boiling pot, and the large bowl for the use of four men. The change is the result of elaborate experiments made during the last four years. It is estimated that the change from iron to aluminum lessens the burden of each soldier by about one kilogram (2.2 pounds). The vessels are made without solder by a process known as *emboutissage* or ferruling. Reliable authority says that before the expiration of two years the whole active force of the French army will be provided with the aluminum articles above mentioned, together with buttons and buckles of the same metal.

Fiji Coral Reefs.—Professor Alexander Agassiz has just returned from an extended tour among the coral reefs of the Fiji group. His investigations show that the corals of to-day have actually played no part in the shaping of the circular or irregular atolls scattered among the Fiji islands, and they also have had nothing to do in the present era with the construction of the barrier reefs which wholly or partly surround some of the islands. He also concludes that their modifying influence has been entirely limited in the present epoch to the formation of fringing reefs, and that the recent corals living upon the reefs form only a crust of moderate thickness upon the underlying base. The shape of the atolls and barrier reefs in the Fiji group is due to causes operating during a period preceding our own. Professor Agassiz also says:

"The atolls have not been formed by the subsidence and disappearance of the central island, as is claimed by Dana and Darwin. The islands are not situated in an area of subsidence, but in an area of elevation. The results of this trip show plainly that the theory of Dana and Darwin, viz., that atolls and barrier reefs are formed by subsidence, is not applicable to the Fiji islands, notwithstanding the boring at Funafuti by Professor David of the University of Sydney. There are in Fiji a number of small atolls from one to three miles in circumference, the formation of which can only be satisfactorily explained on the theory that they have been formed upon the eroded summits or rims of extinct craters."

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New Properties of X Rays.—The Berlin Academy of Sciences has received from Professor Röntgen a third communication on the X rays. The following is a brief summary of the paper.

If an opaque plate is placed between the tube and the screen, covering the whole of the latter, some fluorescence will still be seen even when the plate is directly on the screen, due to the fact that the air around the tube emits X rays. The X rays from a platinum focus plate, which are most active for showing images, are those which leave the plate at the greatest angle, but not much greater than 80 degrees. Thick plates have a relatively larger transparency than thin ones; when two plates of different bodies are equally transparent, they are not necessarily so when similarly increased in thickness. All bodies are more transparent to rays from tubes requiring a high potential. The quality of the rays from the same tube depends (1) on the way the interrupter works, (2) on the spark length in series with the tube, (3) on the insertion of a Tesla transformer, and (4) on the vacuum. The smallest pressure at which the X rays are produced is probably below 0.0002 mm. of mercury.

Celestial Photography.—A circular has been issued by Professor Edward C. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory regarding the recent photographic observation of the occultation of 26 Arietis. On February 25 the occultation of this star was for the first time satisfactorily photographed. The apparatus used was an improved form of that constructed for photographing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. The plate was moved automatically every second by means of an electromagnet, and two images, alternately faint and bright, were obtained every second. The images were so satisfactory that it is probable that occultations of stars as faint as the ninth magnitude can be photographically observed.

Some new and interesting photographs of nebulæ were recently taken in France by M. Rabourdin at the Mendon Observatory. He used a reflector with a mirror having the diameter of a meter and a focal length of only three meters. In one hour he obtained a photograph of the nebula in Andromeda, as complete in detail as that on which Roberts spent four hours. With the Pleiades he was even more successful. He exposed a plate an hour, just one-fourth of the time used by the Henry brothers at the Paris Observatory, and his photograph reveals patches and streams of nebulous matter which are not visible in the photographs of his compatriots.

Medical Matters.—At the fifty-first annual convention

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of the American Medical Association, recently held in Denver, Col., Dr. J. B. Murphy of Chicago, Ill., announced a discovery by himself of a cure for tuberculosis. His treatment is based on the fact that the sore spots in the lungs have a tendency to heal, the healing being retarded by the constant movement of the lungs in breathing. "The treatment consists in the introduction of pure nitrogen into the lung cavity through a hypodermic needle. The action of the nitrogen compresses the lungs and gives them an entire rest. After a few weeks the nitrogen is withdrawn and air admitted." No results are reported.

The London *Lancet* reports a remarkable surgical operation. The external ear of a boy was completely bitten off by a horse, and, after careful re-application, survived for the most part. "The greater portion of the pinna, together with a semi-circular flap of an inch radius from behind the ear was bitten off, leaving only the tragus, with a quarter of an inch each of the helix and the lobule." The ear was sewed on with a common thread and needle, and eight sutures were used. A roll of cotton wool was then placed behind the ear to support it. Soon after, the wool was removed and the wound dressed again. Continued dressings were made, and in six weeks the wound was healed. Only a small portion of the lobe sloughed, otherwise there is little evidence of the accident.

Dr. Edwin Klebs of Chicago alleges that he has discovered the cause of yellow fever. He has isolated the amœba and traced its development through a number of stages. He made his experiments on the internal organs of two patients who died of yellow fever at Mobile. He asserts that the germ is an amœba, not a bacillus. His work needs further verification.

The Quince Curculio.—The Agricultural Experiment Station connected with Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has just completed an investigation of a destructive pest known as the "quince curculio." The experiments extended over a period of two years, and the latest reliable facts are now available in Bulletin 148.

In 1896 this insect was so destructive in some localities of New York state as to lead quince growers to consider the advisability of cutting down their orchards. Early in 1897, a critical study was begun of the habits of the curculio, and continued until its life history was ascertained. Observations showed that

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there is little, if any, possibility of poisoning the insect with arsenical spray, and that early cultivation has but little effect upon it. Study of its habits revealed striking variations from season to season. By careful observation, however, several large quince growers were given warning that the pest was appearing in alarming numbers nearly two months later in 1897 than its schedule time in 1896. By following these suggestions, one extensive quince grower, whose crop was an entire failure in 1896, secured in 1897 the finest crop of quinces he ever harvested.

The Welsbach Electric Lamp.—The specifications of the electric lamp, devised by Auer von Welsbach, have been revealed by the Hungarian patent office, at Buda-Pesth.

The inventor employs two filaments, one of platinum covered with metallic osmium, and the other of thorium oxide, the latter covering the former. The metallic filament is made by using a platinum wire .02 mm. in diameter contained in a vacuum or surrounded by vapor of some indifferent hydrocarbon, into which are blown from time to time small quantities of osmium tetroxide. The wire is made to glow, and a series of thin layers of osmium are deposited on the platinum. The thorium oxide is deposited in a similar manner. The value of the lamp is its intense light and low cost. It requires from 1.5 to 2 watts per candle. The filaments are expensive but durable.

Krypton—A New Constituent of the Atmosphere.—Professor William Ramsay and Morris Travers have jointly eliminated from atmospheric air a hitherto undiscovered constituent, which they call Krypton—a name derived from the Greek *Kruptos*, hidden. The original communication says:

"We were furnished with about 750 cubic centimeters of liquid air, and, on allowing all but ten cubic centimeters to evaporate slowly, and collecting the gas from that small residue in a gas holder, we obtained (after removal of the oxygen with metallic copper and the nitrogen with lime and magnesium, followed by exposure to electric sparks in the presence of oxygen and caustic soda), 26.2 cubic centimeters of a gas, showing the argon spectrum feebly, and, in addition a spectrum which has, we believe, not been seen before."

The new spectrum was characterized by two very brilliant lines, one being yellow and almost identical with D3. There was also a green line comparable in intensity with the green helium line. The wave-lengths of all these lines were determined. The spectroscopic work, though incomplete, suffices to characterize the gas as new. Two approximate determinations of the density were found to be 22.47 and 22.51, oxygen being 16. The wave length of sound was determined in the gas by the same method as that used for argon; and, like argon and helium, the new gas is monatomic and therefore an element. It is heavier than argon, and less volatile than nitrogen, oxygen, and argon. Continuing, the discoverers say:

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"It is of course impossible to state positively what position in the periodic table this new constituent of our atmosphere will occupy. The number 22.51 must be taken as a minimum density. If we may hazard a conjecture, it is that Krypton will turn out to have the density 40, with a corresponding atomic weight of 80, and will be found to belong to the helium series. We shall procure a larger supply of the gas and endeavor to separate it more completely from argon by fractional distillation."

Two More New Chemical Elements.—A preliminary announcement of the discovery of two new chemical elements has been made by the discoverers of Krypton. The following is a brief summary of their experiments:

A large quantity of argon was prepared in the usual manner, liquefied by liquid air, and then fractionally distilled. About eighteen liters of argon gas were used. The first distillate was about 100 cubic centimeters, and had a density of thirteen instead of twenty, which is the density of argon. Its spectrum differed from that of all known gases, containing a prominent yellow line less refrangible than those of helium and Krypton. On continuing the distillation, after nearly all the liquid argon had evaporated, a solid was left which only slowly volatilized. The gas into which this solid was converted was found to be practically of the same density as argon, but its spectrum was altogether different and peculiar, consisting mostly of bands, not lines. The discoverers propose to call the lighter element "Neon" and the solid "Metargon".

ART.

The Royal Academy.—The chief interest in the exhibition of the English Royal Academy for 1898 centred in the work of Mr. Sargent, whose portraits, especially that of Mr. Wertheimer, afforded conclusive proof of his genius, and of his ability to do much toward supplying the very serious losses which British art has suffered during the past year.

Besides Mr. Sargent's portraits, of which there were several, the most important pictures of the exhibition were two by the president of the academy, Sir Edward Poynter; a noble and masterly portrait of Lord Peel by Mr. Orchardson, which is to go into the speaker's room of the house of commons; and a very ambitious and equally successful canvas by Mr. Herkomer, called "The Guards' Cheer: Crimean Veterans of the Guards Cheering Her Majesty the Queen during the Diamond Jubilee Procession." Mr. Edwin Abbey continues his studies of Shakespeare, and follows the "Richard III." of 1896 and

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"Hamlet" of 1897 with a remarkable "King Lear," the picture representing the moment when France accepts the portionless Cordelia, who bids her pathetic farewell tc her scornful sisters, as the old King and his Court withdraw.

Australian Art.—An important exhibition of paintings by Australian artists, held in London during the spring, was chiefly interesting, aside from the introduction of several very promising names to the acquaintance of English critics, from the proof which is afforded of the dominance of Paris art teaching. Whether trained in the Paris studios or at Melbourne and Sydney, these artists, by their board, summary treatment, the firm yet careful drawing, and the manner of laying on the paint, distinctly show the influence of the best French practice.

Art in Schools.—The English Art for Schools Association has added to its work in the school rooms the holding of loan exhibitions of pictures in the poor districts of London and other large towns. During the past year the association has sold to schools 3,257 selected pictures, bringing the total number since its organization up to nearly 40,000.

Sales.—The most important pictures sold in Paris during the spring were "La Mare," by Theodore Rousseau, which brought 101,000 francs; and "The Battle of Poictiers," by H. Eugèn Delacroix, 18,500 francs. In New York, $1,200 was paid for a large painting, attributed to Wilkie, called "Family Sorrows."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The summer season was inaugurated by the production of several new plays. Among these may be mentioned the following:

"Monte Carlo," a two-act musical comedy, by Sidney Carlton, music by Howard Talbot, lyrics by Harry Greenbank, was heard in the Herald Square theatre, New York city, March 21. This burlesque, the newest importation from England, is after the fashion of "The Gaiety Girl." It deals with a lot of people from London who, meeting upon the shores of the Mediterranean, indulge in all sorts of antics.

"The Moth and the Flame," a play in three acts, by Clyde Fitch, was produced at the Lyceum theatre, New York city, April 11, by Mr. Herbert Kelcey and Miss Effie Shannon. The play,

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in its portrayal of life among the "Four Hundred," includes in its stage setting a ball scene, an amateur vaudeville show, and a fashionable church wedding.

John Philip Sousa's "Bride-Elect," a comic opera in three acts, came into the Knickerbocker theatre, New York city, April 11, and was greeted with a crowded house. The costuming and staging were most picturesque, since the plot is laid in the island of Capri. The solos with chorus entitled "Unchain the Dogs of War" and "The Clanking Swords," as well as the old men's chorus, "The Watchman's Patrol," were heartily received. There were "take-offs" of Italian opera ensemble and of that darky fad, "a cake walk," done by Italian peasants. Among other pleasing numbers were, "Love Light of My Heart," "You Remember," and a lullaby, "The Snowbody."

On the evening of April 11, Mrs. Fiske appeared in two new plays at the Fifth Avenue theatre, New York city. One, "A Bit of Old Chelsea," by Mrs. Beringer, is a play of one act, in which Mrs. Fiske appears as a flower girl. The other, "Love Finds the Way," is a comedy in three acts, from the German by Marguerite Merington. In the latter, Mrs. Fiske acts the part of a cripple—a wealthy young woman whose life had become embittered by the accident.

"The Hoosier Doctor," a domestic drama in three acts, by Augustus Thomas, was heard in the Fourteenth Street theatre, New York city, April 18. Mr. Digby Bell was at his best in the character of "Dr. Willow."

"The First Violin," dramatized from the novel of Jessie Fothergill, by J. I. C. Clarke and Merridan Phelps, with Mr. Richard Mansfield in the character of "Eugen Courvoisier," had its initial presentation in the Garden theatre, New York city, April 25. The critics of the play claim that out of the superabundance of material from which to select, the dramatizers have made the mistake of selecting and combining upon the basis that every one has read the book.

"His Honor, the Mayor," a comedy in three acts, after the French, by C. H. Meitzer and A. E. Lancaster, was presented for the first time in the Empire theatre, New York city, with William H. Crane in the title rôle, on April 25. The play is based upon a French farce from the pen of Meilhac and Halevy, entitled "Le Mari de la Débutante."

"The Ragged Regiment," a war drama, in four acts, by R. N. Stephens, was first heard in the Herald Square theatre, New York city, June 20. Mr. Aubrey Boucicault, Mr. Frank Mordaunt, and Miss Blanche Walsh were the leading people.

Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, was a guest of honor at a dinner given by the Colonial Club of New York city, on the evening of March 31. Many brilliant after-dinner speeches were made, in which there were frequent allusions to the peerless portrayer of "Rip Van Winkle."

Miss Nellie Farren, one of London's old-time favorite actresses, who, through sickness and loss of for-

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tune, had been reduced to penury, was given such a benefit on March 17 as London has never before witnessed. At Drury Lane theatre was gathered as spectators the cream of the play-going public and all of London's best artists in various lines. More than £6,000 was raised; and upon this the Rothschilds have agreed to pay her an annual interest of £360. Two-thirds of the principal she can dispose of by will at her death, but £1,000 is to go to establish a "Nellie Farren" cot in a children's hospital, and another £1,000 is to be divided equally between two theatrical benevolent funds.

On Whit-Monday, the regular biennial production of the "Passion Play" began in the little village of Höritz, Austria.

GIUSEPPE VERDI, ITALIAN COMPOSER.

The performance as presented here differed in several respects from that seen at Oberammergau. In Höritz a theatre capable of holding 2,000 people has been erected for this purpose, and there it is given every second year, while that at Oberammergau occurs only every tenth year. The Höritz text presents a chronological representation of events from the creation of man until the perfection of the plan of salvation in the resurrection of Christ, while the other lays more stress on the juxtaposition of models from the Old Testament and their fulfilment in the New.

The play began at ten o'clock, and continued on until half-past five, two hours of intermission occurring at noon. The performers, three hundred in number, were all working people, chosen from the inhabitants of the parish, which contains about 1,100 people.

The actual play very appropriately began with the "Chaos," from Haydn's "Creation." The morning performance is devoted to pictures from the Old Testament, from the Creation onward, and ends with the entry of Christ into Jerusalem. The Temptation is very graphically represented, as are the Deluge, Joseph sold to the Egyptians, and his elevation in Egypt, the

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finding of Moses, and the manna. The scenes from the New Testament in both parts of the play are most graphic, the Passion Play itself being in nine parts: "Christ confides his future sufferings to his mother," "The Last Supper," "The Betrayal," "Judas's Sorrow," "Christ Before Pilate," "The Judgment," "The Carrying of the Cross," "The Crucifixion," and "The Resurrection."

During Holy Week in Paris, three new works of sacred music, by the celebrated Italian composer, Verdi, were presented at the Grand Opera House. Extravagant prices were paid for the privilege of listening to the creative power of this master, who is now in his eighty-fifth year. The works were a "Stabat Mater" for four female voices, a "Hymn to the Virgin" for two sopranos and two contraltos, and a "Te Deum" for a double chorus.

"The Beauty Stone," a new opera, libretto by Mr. Pinero, lyrics by Mr. Comyns Carr, and music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, was produced under the direction of the authors and the composer at the Savoy theatre, London, Eng., May 28.

The central thought in the opera is "The Beauty Stone," a talisman which restores youth to the aged and makes the ugly beautiful. The story is by no means new. Laine, the crippled daughter of a poor weaver, who is engaged in singing a prayer to the Virgin, is addressed by the Devil in the guise of a monk. He produces the Beauty Stone and transforms Laine into a creature who becomes the admiration of the town of Mirlemont. In a beauty contest in the presence of Philip, Lord of Mirlemont, Laine triumphs over Saida, an Eastern adventuress, who has been high in his favor. Saida tries to regain the favor of Philip as she sings and dances before him, but he has thought only for Laine. Guntran, a faithful knight, stirs Philip to action, and he girds on his sword for action against his enemies. The beautiful Laine sees her father and mother cruelly treated by the soldiery. Touched by this, she quits the castle, throws the Beauty Stone to the floor of her father's hut, and becomes plain again. The old weaver picks up the stone and would have his aged wife to wear it. She presses it upon her husband, and the old weaver, in the midst of a violent storm, is made young again. He becomes enamored of the beautiful Saida, who, tempted by Satan, cajoles the stone from him, and he becomes again an old man. Lord Mirlemont returns victorious from war, but blind in both eyes. Purity triumphs over beauty, and he resolves to wed the crippled Laine. Saida is dismayed; the Devil, who regains possession of the Beauty Stone, is discomfited; and the curtain falls.

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ARCHAEOLOGY.

Topography of Corinth.—It has been the good fortune of the American School in Greece to discover the site of Pirene, the most famous of all the fountains in ancient Greece. Following clues from the excavations of two years ago, when the theatre of Corinth was recovered (Vol. 6, pp. 216, 727), Professor R. B. Richardson succeeded during April and May in laying bare the rock chambers from which the fountain proceeds. These chambers, with architectural decorations and a façade in two stories, enable the School, with the aid of Pausanias, to assign the ancient names to the other buildings and sites previously uncovered, and to locate with approximate certainty the most promising fields for further research.

Thebes.—The discovery of the tomb of Amenophis II., a king of the eighteenth dynasty, reigning some 1500 years B. C., was reported from Thebes by M. Loret, director-general of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities, in March last. A steep gallery led the excavators to a well twenty-six feet deep, by which they reached the royal sepulchre. The report of the discovery reads in part as follows:

> In the first chamber the body of a man is found, bound on to a richly-painted boat, his arms and feet tied with cords, a piece of cloth stuffed as a gag into his mouth, and marks of wounds on the breast and head. In the next chamber are laid out the bodies of a man, a woman, and a boy. None of the four bodies has been embalmed, but owing to the dryness of the atmosphere they are all in the most complete state of preservation, with the features perfect; and, although they evidently met with violent deaths, they have the appearance of being asleep. The hair upon each is luxuriant, and the features resemble to a marked degree those of the fellaheen of the present day.
>
> The king's tomb is a chamber of magnificent proportions in perfect preservation. The roof, which is supported by massive square columns, is painted a deep blue, studded with golden stars, and the walls are entirely covered with paintings, the colors of which are as vivid as if laid on only yesterday. At one end of this chamber, in an excavation sunken several feet below the level of the rest of the floor, is the sarcophagus of the king, placed upon a massive block of alabaster. The sarcophagus is of sandstone, artificially colored a bright rose hue, and contains the mummy intact, with chaplets of flowers round the feet and neck. In a small chamber to the right are nine mummies, two of them bearing no name and the others those of the Kings Thothmes IV., Amenophis III., Set Nakht, Seti

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II. (supposed to have been the Pharaoh of the Exodus), Rameses IV., Rameses VI., and Rameses VIII., who all reigned between about 1500 and 1150 B. C.

The tomb is that of Amenophis II., for whom it was built, and is supposed to have been opened later to receive the mummies of the other kings, probably to save them from violation. The floors of all the chambers are covered with a mass of objects—statues, vases, wooden models of animals, boats, etc., requiring immense care in sorting for removal. The whole constitutes one of the most impressive sights that can be imagined. For the first time on record the body of an Egyptian king has been found in the tomb prepared for him, as previously discovered royal mummies had been removed from their tombs and secreted for safety at Deir el Bahari.

Possibly this discovery of the bodies of murdered victims in a king's tomb may throw some light upon the vexed question of human sacrifices which now divides Egyptologists.

Venus of Milo.—M. Reinach, who has studied the perplexing problems connected with the statue found at Melos in 1819, and popularly known as the Venus of Milo, has announced, through the English Hellenic Society, a wholly new interpretation of the statue.

Basing his inferences upon a statue of Poseidon which was discovered near the "Venus," and working from various passages from old Greek writers, M. Reinach argues that the original statue, of which the "Venus" is a fragment, was a large group figure representing Poseidon with the right hand uplifted and holding the trident, while the left hand was approaching the body as if to take up the draperies. The "Venus" was then really an Amphitrite, taking up her draperies with the right hand and holding her trident in the left. The far-away look in the eyes of the "Venus," which has puzzled students, becomes the natural horizon gaze of sea divinities, as represented in classical sculpture.

RELIGION.

Denominational Gatherings.—*Presbyterian General Assembly.*—The 11th general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met at Winona Park, Ind., May 19. Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, of the New York Avenue church, Washington, D. C., was chosen moderator, to succeed Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson. An incident of general interest in the proceedings was the action taken in response to a memorial from the Presbytery of Pittsburg, Penn., respecting the alleged heretical views of Prof. A. C. McGiffert, D. D., a member of the New

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York Presbytery, and a professor in Union Theological Seminary. Another heresy trial, promising to rival in its disturbing effects that of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs a few years ago (Vol. 3, pp. 180, 236), seemed pending; but, for the time being at least, this outcome of the incident has been postponed.

The following is the substance of the overture adopted by an almost unanimous vote by the Pittsburg Presbytery May 3:

"The presbytery of Pittsburg feels with deep regret constrained to use the power belonging to it to condemn erroneous opinions which injure the purity and peace of the church. The occasion is furnished by a volume entitled 'A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age,' the author of which is Rev. A. C. McGiffert, D. D., a member of the presbytery of New York. In this volume the New Testament is very irreverently handled; no special supernatural guidance is ascribed to its sacred writers; the genuineness of more than one-half of the books composing it is called in question; discordant and mutually contradictory teachings are declared to be contained in it; and its authority as a divine rule of faith and practice is set aside. Further, in said volume great distinguishing principles of the Presbyterians Church, and even fundamental doctrines of evangelical Christendom, are denied. . . . As the said volume by Dr. McGiffert is a flagrant and ominous scandal; as it treats with open contempt the obligations by which the author and all other Presbyterian ministers have bound themselves; as it is the most daring and thorough-going attack on the New Testament that has ever been made by an accredited teacher of the Presbyterian Church in America; as it has already attained signal notoriety throughout the entire English-speaking world; and as it threatens the highest interests of the church at large, the presbytery of Pittsburg, mindful that the church of the living God is the pillar and ground of the faith, humbly petitions the general assembly of this year to take into solemn consideration the grave crisis which the publication of the said volume has created, and, in its wisdom, to adopt such measures as shall be conducive to the church's purity, peace, and honor, and to the maintenance of the authority of the words of God, which have been committed to the church's trust.

"Why a man who holds and disseminates such opinions as are expressed in this book, some of which are mentioned in the action of the presbytery, persists in remaining in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, we can not imagine. By no possible construction of language can they be made to agree with the teachings of the Confession of Faith. The errors held and taught by Dr. Briggs are comparatively harmless when set beside those which abound in this work of Dr. McGiffert."

After a calm, but intensely animated debate, the assembly, on May 27, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution, which had been reported

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from the majority of the committee on bills and overtures:

"The assembly recognizes the zeal for pure doctrine represented by the overtures from the presbytery of Pittsburg, and is itself now, as always, profoundly concerned for the maintenance of faith. It enjoins upon all its ministers in this time of doubt and even denial of things which the church holds sacred, to distinguish clearly a possible truth from all forms of error; the truth of God is revealed in His word, and interpreted in the standards of our Church; and, in particular, constantly to endeavor, whether in preaching or in teaching, by the spoken or written word, to present the positive truth so distinctly and so attractively that man shall understand it and be drawn toward it, and especially the Scriptures, which are the words of God, may be everywhere accepted and believed as the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

"The assembly, indeed, desires the fullest and freest investigation and inquiry on the part of reverent Christian students into the foundations of the Christian faith, but it deprecates everything which, whether in its substance or in the form of its expression, needlessly disturbs the faith of Christian people.

"The assembly deplores the renewal of controversy occasioned by the publication of this book at a time when our recent divisions were scarcely healed. It sympathizes with the widespread belief that the utterances of Dr. McGiffert are inconsistent with the teachings of Scripture interpreted by Presbyterian churches and by the Evangelical churches.

"And the assembly stamps with emphasis disapproval of all utterances in the book called to its attention by the Presbytery of Pittsburg, not in accord with the standard of our church. But the church needs peace, the union of all its forces, the co-operation of all its members, a spirit of brotherhood, and mutual confidence, so that it may address itself with intense zeal and no waste of energy to its great, pressing, and practical work of saving the souls of men.

"The assembly, therefore, in the spirit of kindness, counsels Dr. McGiffert to reconsider the questionable views set forth in his book, and, if he cannot conform his views to the standard of our church, then peaceably to withdraw from the Presbyterian ministry."

Two minority reports were filed but not adopted, one from a section of the committee favoring a reference of the matter to the New York presbytery for action, and the other from Professor Francis Brown, a colleague of Dr. McGiffert, recommending that the assembly take no action in the case.

The assembly put on record its sentiments on the subject of a closer drawing together of the scattered members of the Anglo-Saxon race, in the following resolution:

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"The assembly recognize with profound and devout gratitude the widespread and sympathetic expression of fellowship on the part of the British people with our country in the present crisis of our national history, discerning their fellowship and sympathy, a common confession of faith with us in the solidarity of the Anglo-Saxon race and those who have become affiliated with us by blood alliance and political nationalization, and in our common love and devotion to the cause of universal human political unity.

"We declare it to be our heartfelt desire that all old animosity heretofore existing between ourselves and the mother country be buried under the new and rising tide of blood kinship, and that henceforth the two great countries may be united in one undissoluble union which shall make for universal peace and righteousness."

Several overtures were received regarding the so-called "Princeton Inn" (Vol. 7, p. 922; Vol. 8, p. 160); but the committee on temperance recommended no action regarding them. A portion of the committee, however, introduced the following supplementary resolution, which, though refraining from all mention of Princeton University, indicates clearly the attitude of the assembly regarding temperance in college towns; it was enthusiastically adopted:

"The assembly calls upon all parents and teachers to exercise increased diligence and watchfulness over themselves and those committed to their care in respect to intemperance, in order that our homes and schools may be purged of the evil of intemperance and the drink traffic be driven from our land, and this without reflection upon any collegiate institution."

Miscellaneous.—Among the other noteworthy special gatherings of the quarter were the following:

The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, in New Orleans, La., May 19-28. Rev. E. M. Green, D. D., pastor of the First Church, Danville, Ky., was elected moderator; and Rev. W. A. Alexander, D. D., of Tenn., was chosen to succeed Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., who had held office as stated clerk since 1861, but had resigned on account of ill-health.

The 68th general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in Marshall, Mo., May 19-26. Gen. H. H. Norman was chosen moderator, to succeed Rev. Hugh Spencer Williams of Memphis, Tenn.

The 43d annual Southern Baptist Convention, at Norfolk, Va., May 6-11. Over 800 delegates attended; and both home and foreign mission boards were reported out of debt.

The anniversary assemblies of the national missionary organizations of the Baptist Church, in Rochester, N. Y., May 17-23.

The general conference of the Southern Methodist Church, in Baltimore, Md., May 5-23.

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The American Board and the Doshisha.—The friction between the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the trustees of the Doshisha in Japan, a school founded and developed mainly through the aid of the Board, has culminated in open rupture. The trustees of the Doshisha have expunged some of the clauses of the supposed "unchangeable" constitution of the school, thus practically abandoning its distinctively evangelical Christian character; and the Prudential Committee of the American Board has demanded from the trustees a return of $100,000 in gold furnished by the Board for the purposes of the school, besides a re-transfer of houses and lands turned over to the Doshisha trustees by the Board in 1893, and a return of $75,000 in gold, donated by the late Hon. J. M. Harris, "to found a school of science in connection with the Doshisha, to constitute a part of the Christian seminary."

It will be remembered that in view of the strained relations, a deputation from the Prudential Committee of the American Board visited Japan in 1895 to look the ground over (Vol. 6, p. 218). The trouble was due chiefly to the different interpretations which the Doshisha authorities had come to put upon the Christianity which formed the foundation of the school: they declined to limit the word Christian by the evangelical tests accepted by the Board, refusing to affirm that the Christianity referred to included "the personality of God, the divinity of Christ, and the future life."

SOCIOLOGY.

National Conference of Charities and Corrections.—The 25th annual session of this conference was held in New York city during the week beginning May 18, beginning with a meeting in Carnegie Hall at which Joseph Choate presided and addresses were delivered by Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Potter.

The president of the conference is William Rhinelander Stewart, of New York; and its executive committee of twenty-three members includes F. B. Sanborn of Concord, Mass., William P. Letchworth of Buffalo, N. Y., Philip C. Garrett of Philadelphia, Penn., Robert Treat Paine of Boston, Mass., Mrs. Charles R. Lowell of New York city, and other well-known people from twenty-one different cities.

The conference was organized in 1874, and includes men and women interested in charitable work at large throughout Canada and Mexico, as well as the United States. Many subjects fall

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within the scope of its discussions, such as charity organization, dependent children, insanity, juvenile reformation, prison reform, hospitals, municipal and county charities, college settlements, abuse of medical charities, immigration and interstate migration, politics in charitable and penal institutions, etc. The conference has no tests of membership. It offers a free forum to all who are interested in these branches of sociology.

The Social Democracy.—A split has occurred in the ranks of the Social Democracy founded a year ago by Eugene V. Debs, formerly president of the American Railway Union (Vol. 7, p. 499).

At the annual convention in Chicago, Ill., June 11, Mr. Debs, with 30 others, representing 64 branches and a membership of about 2,000, withdrew from the organization. The cause of the split was the adoption of the minority report of the committee on platform, which declared for colonization, as against political action. Debs favored the latter. Those favoring political action exclusively then held a meeting, where plans for establishing a new party, to be called the "Social Democratic Party of America," were considered. A platform was adopted, which declares for public ownership of all industries now controlled by trusts, or railroad and telegraph lines, waterworks, gas and electric light plants, and all other public utilities, as well as mines and gas wells; for reduction in the hours of labor; giving work to the unemployed by means of public improvements; for free use of inventions, the inventor to be remunerated by the public; for public maintenance of aged or disabled toilers; for national or international labor legislation instead of local; national insurance of working people; equal rights for women; the adoption of the initiative and referendum; the abolition of war; and the substitution of arbitration.

A "farmers' program" was also adopted favoring lending of the nation's money to farmers, counties, and towns, leasing and not selling public lands, creating national grain elevators and uniting postal, railroad, and telephone services.

In the main convention a new constitution was adopted. Instead of a central authority vested in one man, the report declares for the election of an executive council of nine members. This provides for the three separate departments of the organization, economic, political, and educational, by dividing the council into sections.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.

State Law vs. Interstate Law.—It has become necessary for the supreme court of the United States to remind Iowa, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire that the constitution invests congress alone with the right to regulate commerce between states. Iowa and South

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Carolina had closely restricted the importation of liquor; and Pennsylvania had forbidden, and New Hampshire restricted the importation of oleomargarine; and their interdictions are declared null.

The liquor cases were decided May 9, and the oleomargarine cases May 23. These decisions make it certain that free trade exists between the states of the Union.

HON. RUFUS W. PECKHAM, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The first two cases have an important bearing on the present liquor laws. In Iowa the case arose from the arrest of a station agent for moving a box of liquors from a car to a warehouse, in violation of the law forbidding liquor transportation within the state without a certificate. In South Carolina the case arose from the state seizure of non-inspected California wines consigned to an agent in Charleston. Under the Wilson law, which provided that liquors imported into a state should be subject to state laws, even when in original packages, it seemed as if the above cases would hold; but the present decisions prevent the Wilson law from affecting the liquor while in transit.

These views have been held as to the limits of the Interstate Commerce law: one, that the law ceased to cover the goods as soon as they had crossed the state line; another, that the law covered the goods until they were unloaded from the car; and a third, that the law covered the goods until they were in the hands of the consignee. The last view is sustained by the supreme court. The New York "Voice," organ of the Prohibition party, in commenting upon the situation, says:

"There has recently come to notice another illustration of the necessity that the United States government should be in harmony with prohibitory or reform legislation on the part of the states in order that the same may be effective. The United States supreme court has just handed down two decisions upon cases arising under the liquor laws of South Carolina and Iowa. In both of these cases the state law had been appealed to to prevent the delivery of liquor imported into the state to a consignee. The court in these decisions sustains in

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each case the constitutional validity of the state law, the Dispensary in South Carolina and the prohibitory law in Iowa, but holds that until the liquor has been delivered to the party to whom it is consigned by the shipper from outside the state, it is not under the control of the state law. If that party receiving the liquor shall attempt to sell it, he at once comes into conflict with the law of the state, but if it is for his own personal use the state cannot interfere. The only particular bearing that these decisions will have upon the laws of the states in question will be to make their violation a little more feasible. To Prohibitionists they will teach the lesson that nothing short of national prohibition recognized by the government at Washington, and administered by a party pledged to that policy, will effectively cope with the liquor traffic."

Inheritance Taxes Constitutional.—On April 25 the constitutionality of the Illinois inheritance-tax law was affirmed by the United States supreme court, Justice Brewer dissenting. The decision ranks in importance with that rendered in May, 1895, declaring the federal income-tax law of 1894 unconstitutional (Vol. 4, p. 803; Vol. 5, pp. 55, 271-284); in fact, its relation to that earlier decision is open to question.

The Illinois law is somewhat radical. Properties passing to direct heirs are exempted in the case of each heir up to $20,000, and taxed 1 per cent on everything in excess of that amount. Collateral heirs are exempted $2,000 each, and taxed 2 per cent on all above that sum. When the estate goes outside of blood relatives it is taxed 3 per cent if its value is between $500 and $10,000; 4 per cent if it is between $10,000 and $20,000; 5 per cent if between $20,000 and $50,000; and 6 per cent if beyond the last-named amount.

The court decides that the tax is not on property, but on the privilege of succession, classification for taxing purposes not being a violation of the constitutional requirement of uniformity. The following are two most pertinent passages from the decision:

"1. That an inheritance tax is not one of property, but one of succession.

"2. The right to take property by devise or descent is the citation of the law, and not a natural right; a privilege, and therefore the authority which confers it may impose conditions upon it. From these principles it is deduced that the states may tax the privilege, discriminate between relatives, and between these and strangers, and grant exemptions, and are not precluded from this power by the provisions of the respective state constitutions requiring uniformity and equality of taxation.

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DISASTERS.

American.—*Ocean Wrecks.*—On the morning of May 22, the schooner "Jane Grey," from Seattle, Wash., for Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, foundered when about ninety miles west of Cape Flattery. Of the sixty-one passengers on board, thirty-four perished.

On May 25, the "Belvidere," a vessel owned by the Boston Fruit Company, was wrecked and deserted off Cape Maysi, in the eastern part of Cuba. Both passengers and crew escaped.

On May 28, the United States cruiser "Columbia" collided off Fire Island with the tramp steamer "Foscolia." The "Columbia" repaired to the Brooklyn navy yard, seriously damaged, while the "Foscolia" sank soon after the accident in nineteen fathoms of water. No lives were lost.

On June 14, the schooner "Gypsum Princess" collided with the North German Lloyd steamer "Ems," near Nantucket Light. The captain of the schooner, his wife and three children, and the cook were lost. The mate and five seamen were rescued.

Fires.—On March 11, Monticello, the county seat of Wayne county, Kentucky, was almost totally destroyed by fire. Loss, about $75,000.

On March 13, the Bowery Mission lodging house, 105 Bowery, New York city, was destroyed by fire. At least eleven lives are known to have been lost. Loss, $12,000.

On March 21, the handsome waiting-room of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's station, at Jersey City, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $60,000.

On March 21, the seven-story Schoeneman building of Chicago, Ill., was destroyed. It was occupied by several book-bindery concerns. Loss, $305,000.

On April 18, the roof of the grain elevator at the Hoosac Tunnel docks, Charlestown, Mass., was blown completely off by a dust-explosion; and the fire that followed destroyed the remaining portion of the building together with more than 400,000 bushels of grain, chiefly wheat. Loss, $600,000.

On May 12, fire destroyed more than a million bushels of grain in Armour Elevator D, Chicago, Ill., together with the structure. Loss, estimated at $1,000,000.

Floods.—During the last week in March, considerable

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loss of life and property was caused through floods in the Ohio valley. At Hamilton, on the Great Miami river, two cottages were swept away and six persons drowned. At Zanesville, O., several lives were reported lost. At Moundsville, W. Va., the people, frightened by the floods and fearing the effect upon their homes, fired upon passing steamboats and compelled them to tie up. An estimate made March 26, placed the number of submerged houses in the upper Ohio valley at 7,000, and 25,000 persons as driven out or quartered in second stories.

On April 3, the city of Shawneetown, Ill., on the Ohio river was overwhelmed and almost entirely destroyed by an inpouring flood which broke through the levee a short distance above the town. A stream of water twelve to twenty feet deep, carrying half the current of the flood-raised Ohio, descended upon the unsuspecting people in a great rush like a tidal wave. More than sixty lives were lost. There is every reason to suppose that the victims were careless of their own safety. The levee which protected the town was reported to be weak; and, though the precaution of stationing a guard to watch it and give warning had been taken, the result shows that the fancied security was utterly inadequate. The property loss was about $250,000.

On May 8, a severe flood devastated the Arkansas valley. At Van Buren and many other towns along the river, many homes were submerged, completely destroyed, or set afloat.

Tornadoes.—On May 1, a fierce tornado swept across southeastern Dakota and northwestern Iowa. The village of Hartley was almost entirely destroyed, and many towns in South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska suffered great loss of property. Eight lives were lost.

On May 18, a tornado swept over Ogle county, Illinois, demolishing hundreds of farm houses and barns and killing much live stock. Eleven lives were lost.

Explosions.—On April 26, in the nitro-glycerine mill of the California Powder Works, at Santa Cruz, Cal., an explosion occurred which utterly destroyed the plant and tons of smokeless powder made for the government, which awaited shipment. Fire completed the ruin. It is claimed that the works were set on fire. Twenty injured men were removed. Eight lives were reported lost.

On April 28, six frame structures belonging to the

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large plant of the Atlantic Dynamite Company at Kenvil, near Dover, N. J., were blown up. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The company was rushed getting ammunition ordered by the government ready for shipment. Six lives were lost, and four persons were seriously injured.

Railroad Disasters.—On May 21, the train bearing the 1st Missouri regiment was wrecked on the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern railway, near Rossville, Tenn., by the regular passenger train which followed it. One soldier was killed, two fatally injured, and many others hurt.

On May 22, a special train on the Florida Central & Peninsula railway, carrying North Carolina troops bound for Florida, came in collision with a northbound vegetable train, near Savannah, Ga. One private was killed and another fatally injured.

Miscellaneous.—On March 30, San Francisco, Cal., was visited by the severest earthquake which it has experienced since 1868. No lives were lost.

On May 13, two five-story flat buildings, on East 116th street, New York city, collapsed without a moment's warning. Six laborers were killed and several others wounded.

Foreign.—On March 24-27 a terrible hurricane swept the coast of England, damaging harbors, piers, and shipping. Railroad trains were embedded in heavy snowdrifts, telegraph wires blown down, and people frozen to death while crossing the moors.

On June 2, a conflagration in Peshawur, India, destroyed 4,000 houses. Loss, estimated at $20,000,000.

On June 21, at the launching of the British first-class battleship "Albion" at Blackwell, England, the back wash submerged one of the lower stages of the yard, wrecking it and submerging 300 people. Of these, fifty were drowned and sixty injured.

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NECROLOGY.

American:—

BELLAMY, EDWARD, author of "Looking Backward"; born in Chicopee Falls, Mass., March 26, 1850; died at his home there May 22. He was admitted to the bar in Hampden co., Mass., after finishing his course in Union College and spending a year in foreign travel, at the age of twenty-one; entered journalism as assistant editor of the Springfield (Mass.) "Union;" became editorial writer on the New York "Evening Post" for one year; entered into partnership with his brother, C. J. Bellamy, starting the Springfield "Daily News." Between 1878 and 1884, he published three novels—one of which, "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," attracted some attention. "Looking Backward" came out in 1889, and at once every one was talking about the state of society which was therein described as existing in 2000 A. D. He issued the first number of the "New Nation" in December, 1891, since which time more than 350 papers devoted to nationalism have been launched in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. A book entitled "Equality," a sequel to "Looking Backward," appeared last year (Vol. 7, p. 509), but its reception was lukewarm.

HON. BLANCHE K. BRUCE OF MISSISSIPPI, REGISTER, UNITED STATES TREASURY.

BRUCE, BLANCHE K., register of the United States treasury; born a slave in Prince Edward co., Va., Mar. 1, 1841; died in Washington, D. C., Mar. 17 (p. 153).

CHAPLEAU, SIR JOSEPH ADOLPHE, K. C. M. G., Q. C., LL. D., P. C., eminent Canadian politician; born in Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Terrebonne co., Que., Nov. 9, 1840; died in Montreal, Que., June 13. He was called to the bar in 1861, and practiced in Montreal, being made a Q. C. by Lord Dufferin in 1873. In 1867 he entered the Quebec legislature as member for Terrebonne, at the union of the provinces; became solicitor-general in the Ouimet administration, February, 1873; and was subsequently provincial secretary under M. de Boucherville, January, 1876. This position he retained until March, 1878, when Lieutenant-Governor Letellier de St. Just dismissed the min-

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istry. Sir Adolphe was then chosen leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Quebec assembly, and acted as such up to the period of his appointment as provincial premier, October, 1879. In July, 1882, he exchanged places with the late M. Mousseau, who was then secretary of state at Ottawa. After Sir John Macdonald's death in June, 1891 (Vol. 1, p. 306), he was continued in the Abbott ministry, first as secretary of state, and afterwards, for a brief period, as minister of customs. He was appointed to the office of lieutenant-governor of the Province of Quebec in December, 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 411), a position he held until February of the present year, when he retired, being replaced by the Hon. Judge Jetté. In 1884 he served as a commissioner for the purpose of investigating and reporting on the subject of Chinese immigration into Canada.

SIR J. A. CHAPLEAU, K. C. M. G., CANADIAN POLITICIAN.

DORSEY, HENRY C. L., known all over New England as the "Prisoner's Friend," born in Kentucky; died in Pawtucket, R. I., June 7, aged 75.

GRIDLEY, CAPTAIN CHARLES V., commander of the United States flagship "Olympia," and one of the heroes of the brilliant victory of May 1, 1898, at Manila; born at Logansport, Ind., in 1845; died on board the Occidental & Oriental line steamer "Coptic," near Kobe, Japan, June 4.

JONES, PROF. HIRAM A., for nearly 50 years a member of the faculty of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.; born in Grafton, Worcester co., Mass., Dec. 3, 1831; died in Appleton, Wis., Apr. 11. He was prepared for college at Worcester, Mass., and was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., '53. Shortly after graduation he was called to the chair of Greek and Latin at Lawrence. For many years he acted as vice-president of the college.

KEENE, THOMAS W., the well-known tragedian; born in New York city, in 1840; died at the Smith Infirmary, Staten Island, June 1. His first appearance was made in the "Gun Maker of Moscow" at the Bowery theatre in 1865. His favorite character was Richard III., the 2,500th performance of which he celebrated recently in Providence, R. I.

LATHROP, GEORGE PARSONS, well-known writer of New England; born in the Sandwich islands in 1851; died at Roosevelt Hospital, New York city, Apr. 19. He was a writer of stories; a biographer and a critical writer; newspaper writer

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and editor; at one time editor of the Boston "Courier" and the assistant editor of "The Atlantic." Among his works are "Rose and Rooftree" and "Keenan's Charge," both volumes of poems; "Study of Hawthorne," "Somebody Else," "The Echo of Passion," "In the Distance," "Spanish Vistas," and "True."

LINTNER, PROF. JOSEPH A., state entomologist of New York; born in Schoharie, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1822; died in Rome, Italy, May 6.

MATHER, MARGARET, actress; born in Tilbury, Ont., died at Charleston, W. Va., Apr. 7, aged about 38. After the death of her first husband, Emil Haberkorn, she became the wife of Gustave Pabst of Milwaukee, Wis., but was divorced from him in 1896. She was most often seen in "Romeo and Juliet," "Cymbeline," and "Joan of Arc."

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MARGARET MATHER, ACTRESS.

McCARTHY, DALTON, Q. C., M. P. for North Simcoe, Ont., leader of the Independents in the Canadian house of commons; born at Oakley Park, Blackrock, near Dublin, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1836; died in Toronto, Ont., May 11, from injuries received in a runaway accident on May 8. He came to Canada with his parents, when eleven years of age, and completed his education at the Barrie, Ont., grammar school; was called to the bar in 1858.

He first entered parliament as Conservative member for Cardwell, Ont., succeeding Hon. J. H. Cameron, deceased, in Dec. 1876. In the general election of 1878 he was returned for North Simcoe, and in 1882, 1887, 1891, and 1896 was re-elected. In a short time he became the trusted lieutenant of the late Sir John A. Macdonald.

Mr. McCarthy continued in this relationship to the Conservative party until 1889, when the attitude assumed by the cabinet upon the question of the Jesuit estates act caused him to break his connection with the party and assume an independent position in politics as the head of the Equal Rights movement. He continued, however, to give his old leader and party an independent support upon their general policy. The next question which drove him still farther from his party allegiance was that of the Manitoba schools, in which he took a most determined

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stand in support of the right of the province to legislate upon educational matters and in favor of a national school system.

A measure with which his name is inseparably connected is the McCarthy act, by which name the liquor license act of 1883 (46 Vic., Cap. 13) is popularly known. In 1885 the judicial committee of the Privy Council declared that the act was not within the legislative authority of parliament.

McLANE, ROBERT MILLIGAN, formerly United States minister to France; born in Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1815; died in Paris, France, April 16. He was graduated at West Point in 1837, and took part in the Seminole war in Florida. Resigned from the army in 1843 to practice law, and in 1845 was elected to congress, re-elected in 1847 and 1849. In 1853 he was appointed United States commissioner to China, with the powers of a minister plenipotentiary, being accredited at the same time to Japan, Siam, Korea, and Cochin-China. He returned home in 1856. In 1859 he was made minister to Mexico, but resigned this post after the secession of the Southern states.

DALTON M'CARTHY, Q. C., M. P. FOR NORTH SIMCOE, ONT.

Mr. McLane was elected to the house of representatives in 1878 and 1880. In 1883 he became governor of Maryland, but resigned in 1885 to accept the appointment of minister to France.

MOEBIUS, BERNARD, inventor of the electrolytic process of parting and refining gold and silver; born in Hartha, Saxony, in 1852; died on board the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," near the end of May, while returning to Germany.

MORSE, HON. ELIJAH A., ex-member of congress (Rep.) from Mass.; born in South Bend, Ind., May 25, 1841; died in Canton, Mass., June 5. Saw service during the war, in the 4th Massachusetts regiment. After the war he built up a large business in the manufacture of stove polish. Was elected to the Massachusetts state assembly in 1876, and to the senate in 1886 and 1887. Was elected to the 51st, 52d, 53d, and 54th Congresses, and refused renomination. He was known as a strong advocate of legal restriction of the liquor traffic, and was instrumental in effecting important changes in the laws for the protec-

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tion of children and prescribing penalties for crimes against chastity.

NORTHROP, REV. BIRDSEY GRANT, LL. D., the "Father of Village Improvement Societies" and the originator of Arbor Day in schools; born in Kent, Conn., July 16, 1817; died in Clinton, Conn., April 27.

PERRY, RT. REV. WILLIAM STEVENS, S. T. D., LL. D., Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Iowa; born in Providence, R. I., Jan. 22, 1832; died in Dubuque, Iowa, May 13. He was graduated at Harvard in 1854; was ordained deacon in 1857, in Newton, Mass., and priest in Boston, the following year. While rector of Trinity Church, in Geneva, N. Y., he was professor of history in Hobart College, 1871-3, and for a few months in 1876 he served as president of the college. On September 10, 1876, he was consecrated bishop of Iowa, and remained in that office until his death. He was elected bishop of Nova Scotia in 1887, but declined the office He was a voluminous writer, and was best known for his contributions to church history. He was associated with Dr. John Cotton Smith in editing "The Church Monthly," in 1864. In the same year he published, with Dr. F. L. Hawks, the "Documentary History of the Protestant Episcopal Church," and also later "Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church," including Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Delaware, in separate volumes. Among his other works were "Some Summer Days Abroad," "History of the American Episcopal Church" (two volumes), and "Life Lessons from the Book of Proverbs."

HON ELIJAH A. MORSE OF MASSACHUSETTS, REPUBLICAN EX-CONGRESSMAN.

REED, MRS. M. KATE, associate editor of "The Banner of Gold," Chicago, Ill.; born in Ripley co., Ind.; died in Chicago, Apr. 15.

ROGERS, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, PH. D., since 1886 professor of astronomy and physics at Colby University; born in Waterford, Conn., in 1832; died in Waterville, Me., March 1.

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ROSECRANS, GEN. WILLIAM STARKE, the last of the Union generals who held extended independent command during the Civil War; born in Kingston township, Delaware co., O., Sept. 6, 1819; died near Redondo, Cal., Mar. 11. Was graduated at West Point in 1842, fifth in a class of fifty-six, a classmate of Generals John Pope, Abner Doubleday, and James Longstreet, and Major Earl Van Dorn. For twelve years he served in the regular army, rising to no higher rank than lieutenant. In 1854 he resigned his commission, and until the outbreak of the Civil War was in private life. At the beginning of the war he was at first employed in the engineering department, but was soon placed in command of the 23d Ohio. Three days after, he was made a brigadier-general of the regular army, and as such commanded in an important campaign in West Virginia. Later he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and commanded the Federal forces in the great battles at Corinth, Stone River, and Chickamauga. After this he commanded the Department of Missouri, rendering important service. He resigned again from the army in 1867. In 1868 he was minister to Mexico, and in 1881-85 member of congress from California. In 1885 he was appointed register of the treasury, which office he held under three administrations. In 1889 he was by act of congress restored to his rank in the army and placed on the retired list.

GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS, U. S. A.

SEIDL, ANTON, friend and lieutenant of the great Wagner, and a noted and successful conductor of concert and opera in America; born in Pesth, the Hungarian capital, May 7, 1850; died suddenly in New York city, Mar. 28. It was in his native city and in Leipsic that his musical career was begun. In 1872 he accepted an offer from Wagner to attend to his correspondence, in which position he remained for seven years, at the same time studying with the soloists and chorus in the "Nibelungen." He then spent a year as accompanist in the opera in Vienna. From Vienna he went to Leipsic as conductor of opera, his first experience in that line of work. From Leipsic he went to

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Bremen, where he was made conductor of the Bremen opera house. It was here that he met and married Fraülein Krauss, a prominent and admired soprano singer. By the burning of the theatre in Bremen in 1885, Mr. Seidl was thrown out of employment. In the summer of that year, Edmund C. Stanton and Walter Damrosch, going to Europe in search of a successor to the lamented Dr. Damrosch, found Mr. Seidl ready to take up the task. In September, 1885, he came to New York, and in November of that year the season of the Metropolitan opera house was opened under his direction with a performance of "Lohengrin." The critics acclaimed the new conductor to be a signal acquisition, and found in his interpretation of even the most familiar of Wagner's works a throng of poetical beauties hitherto overlooked.

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ANTON SEIDL, GREAT MUSICAL CONDUCTOR.

He conducted the first performance in America of "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan und Isolde," "Siegfried," "Die Goetterdaemmerung," and "Das Rheingold." In July, 1888, he commenced the Brighton Beach concerts; in 1890, inaugurated the promenade concerts at Madison Square Garden, and instituted the Seidl Society of Brooklyn; and in 1892 began a series of successful Sunday-night concerts, and became the leader of the Philharmonic Society concerts.

TASCHEREAU, ELZEAR ALEXANDRE, Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, the first Canadian to attain the rank of a prince of the Roman Catholic Church; born at Ste. Marie de la Beauce, about 30 miles from Quebec, Que., Feb. 17, 1820; died in Quebec, Apr. 12. He was great grandson of one Thomas Jacques Taschereau, who left Touraine for Canada in the former half of the last century and in 1746 was appointed Seigneur of Sainte Marie. In the present century at least three members of the same family have been judges on the Canadian bench. The future cardinal was educated at the Quebec Seminary, and after a year in Rome he received the tonsure in the Papal city at the age of 18. Returning to Quebec, he was ordained priest Sept. 13, 1842, but he was never called on to perform parochial duties, for until his elevation to the episcopate he was almost continuously engaged in educational work. After

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his ordination he was appointed professor of moral philosophy in the Seminary of Quebec, and held that post until 1854, when he was delegated to obtain the Supreme Pontiff's ratification for the decrees of a provincial council. After spending two years in Rome, and receiving the degree of Doctor of Canon Law, he returned to Quebec as director of the Petit Seminaire, and in 1859 was promoted to the directorship of the Grand Seminaire. In the following year he became superior of the latter institution and also rector of Laval University. In 1870 he took part in the famous Œcumenical Council at Rome which decreed the infallibility of the Pope. The Archbishop of Quebec died later on in that year, and on March 19, 1871, Taschereau was consecrated to the vacant see by Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto. On July 21, 1886, he received the hat, being the first Canadian to be appointed a cardinal. In 1847, during an epidemic of "ship fever," he volunteered for work among the emigrants who had been landed at the Grosse Isle quarantine station, and carried on his self-sacrificing labors there till he was himself struck down by the contagion. The only extra-ecclesiastical office held by his Eminence was his membership of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU, ARCHBISHOP OF QUEBEC.

WALCUTT, GEN. CHARLES C., youngest of the major-generals of the volunteer army; born in Columbus, O., in 1838; died in Omaha, Neb., May 2. Was mayor of Columbus in 1883, and re-elected in 1885.

WALTHALL, EDWARD CARY, United States senator (Dem.) from Missouri.; born in Richmond, Va., Apr. 4, 1831; died in Washington, D. C., Apr. 21. Was educated at Holly Springs, Miss., and called to the bar in 1852, was elected district attorney for the 10th district in 1856 and 1859. Entered the Confederate army as a lieutenant on the outbreak of the war, and rose to rank of major-general. He was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national conventions of 1868, 1876, 1880, and 1884. When Senator L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, resigned his seat in 1885, on his nomination as secretary of the interior, Mr. Walthall was appointed his successor. In January, 1886, he

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was elected by the legislature to fill the unexpired term. In 1888 he was re-elected, and in 1892 was again re-elected. For portrait, see Volume 5, p. 562.

Foreign:

BEARDSLEY, AUBREY, a young English artist whose illustrations, showing a weird perversity of fancy, have for some years attracted attention, died at Mentone, France, Mar. 16.

BESSEMER, SIR HENRY, inventor of the famous "Bessemer Process" for the manufacture of steel; born at Charlton, in Herts, England, Jan. 19, 1813; died in London, Mar. 15. His inventive faculties covered a wide area, ranging from gold paint to sugar machinery, and from the design of steamboats to the making of huge telescopes.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER, INVENTOR.

BURNE-JONES, SIR EDWARD COLEY, English painter; born in Birmingham in 1833; died in London June 17. He was educated at King Edward's School and at Exeter College, Oxford; became a pupil of Rossetti; had much in common with the Pre-Raphaelites. Among his most important productions are: "Chant d'Amour," "The Days of Creation," "The Briar Rose," "The Golden Stairs," "The Wheel of Fortune," "Pygmalion and the Image," "Love Among the Ruins," "Aurora," "Merlin and Vivien," "The Wine of Circe," "The Mirror of Venus," "The Merciful Knight," "King Cophetua," and "The Tower of Brass."

CALDERON, PHILIP HERMOGENES, R. A., keeper of the Royal Academy and distinguished painter; born at Poictiers, France, in 1833, of Spanish parentage; died in London, Eng., May 1.

GILBERT, SIR JOHN T., historian; born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1829; died in London, Eng., May 23. He was secretary of the Public Record office of Ireland, 1867-75. As member of the council of the Royal Irish Academy and its honorary librarian he gave a great impetus to Celtic studies by securing the publication of some of the most important manuscripts in the ancient Irish language. Also published many original volumes.

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MULLER, GEORGE, philanthropist and founder of the well-known orphanage at Bristol, Eng.; born at Kroppenstadt, near Halberstadt, Prussia, Sept. 27, 1805; died in Bristol, Mar. 10. He became a member of the University of Halle in 1825; settled as a minister near London in 1829; issued a proposal for the establishment of an orphan home in 1835; in answer to prayer the necessary funds were put in his hands.

ORTON, ARTHUR, the Tichborne claimant; died at Marylebone, London, Eng., Apr. 8, aged 58. His death recalls the story of one of the most famous impostors, and certainly of the longest trial, in the annals of English history. He was first heard of in 1866, in response to a letter which Lady Tichborne had sent forth in quest of her son, who it was generally believed had been lost at sea. Orton reached England from New South Wales in 1866, and immediately came into favor with Lady Tichborne, who thought that she recognized in him her lost son. At the end of his trial in 1874, he was found guilty of perjury, and was sentenced to fourteen years of penal servitude; was released in 1884; appeared for a number of years in lecture and in music halls as the ill-used baronet; published his "confessions" in 1895.

SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, THE "SAILOR'S FRIEND."

PARNELL, MRS. DELIA TUDOR STEWART, long a central figure in Irish politics in this country, and mother of the late Irish Nationalist leader, Charles Stewart Parnell; born in 1815 in New Jersey; died in Avondale, Rathdrum, County Wicklow, Ireland, March 27.

PLAYFAIR, BARON LYON, English chemist and statesman; born at Meerut, Bengal, India, May 21, 1819; died in London, Eng., May 29. He was educated at the University of St. Andrew's; was made professor of chemistry in the Royal Institution at Manchester in 1843, and was given a like position in Edinburgh University in 1858.

PLIMSOLL, SAMUEL, known as the "Sailor's Friend" and originator of the famous "Plimsoll Mark," to prevent overloading of ships; born at Bristol, Eng., in 1824; died June 3.

QUAIN, SIR RICHARD, BART., physician extraordinary to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, president of the General Medical Council, and editor of "The Dictionary of Medicine;" born Oct. 30, 1816; died Mar. 13.

REMENYI, EDOUARD, famous violinist; born in Miskolcz, Hungary, in 1830; died in San Francisco, Cal., May 15.

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BISMARCK.

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THE CYCLOPEDIC REVIEW

OF

CURRENT HISTORY

VOL. 8. THIRD QUARTER, 1898. NO. 8.

BISMARCK IN LIFE AND DEATH.

BY M. C. AYRES.

Editor of the Boston "Daily Advertiser."

Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 P. M. on Saturday, July 31, at Friedrichsruh, near Hamburg, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone died at 5 A. M. on Thursday, May 19, at Hawarden, near Liverpool, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Thus, separated by an interval of a very few weeks, there passed away two statesmen, each of whom had, since early manhood, been almost continually in public life; each of whom had been for many years the prime minister, and in all but name the supreme ruler, of a great empire; each of whom had been the object of such passionate hero-worship and such bitter popular animosity as few men named in history have been capable of inspiring; each of whom, by his towering and dominant personality, stamped the impress of his genius indelibly upon the institutions of his country; each of whom lived a life so prolonged, so busy, so full of achievement, that his biography can be little less than the history of his own country, and indeed, to a considerable extent, the history of Europe, during the nineteenth century.

Yet these two men, Bismarck and Gladstone, cordially disliked and constantly distrusted each other, not because either of personal or of official conflict, for it is a curious fact that, in all the long period when they were the two greatest actors on the stage of European politics, Germany and Great Britain neither had nor came near to having any serious difficulty with each other; but these two men disliked and distrusted each other, because, though similar in the immensity of their genius

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and in the spheres in which that genius was chiefly exerted, they were guided by fundamental ideas of statesmanship as radically dissimilar as well could be.

Bismarck once remarked that if in the course of his whole life he had inflicted upon Germany half the ignominy and injury which Mr. Gladstone had inflicted upon England in the course of four years, he, Bismarck, would not have had the courage to look his countrymen in the face again. Per contra, this was Gladstone's concise summing up of Bismarck: "A very big man, no doubt, but very unscrupulous." Gladstone was a master in the use of language. It will be observed that he said big, not great. To his mind the distinction implied a world-wide moral difference.

How far the great Englishman's estimate of the great Prussian was a just one, can be best determined by a careful, even though very brief, study of Prince Bismarck's career and of the light which that throws upon his character.

Readers of "Current History" having already had given to them a biographical sketch of the principal events of Bismarck's life up to his retirement in 1890 (Vol. 4, pp. 1-15), it remains for us now to extend the chronicle so as to cover the succeeding period of a little more than eight years. The titles and dignities of Duke of Lauenberg and of a general of cavalry, tendered to him by the young emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm II., the prince declined, although the tender was made in an autograph letter full of the most unstinted eulogy. With characteristic disdain, the old statesman, who had been, with scant ceremony, crowded out of a place he had made great, and held for nearly thirty years, by a self-styled young "war-lord" sitting on a throne which that statesman, thus crowded out, had created and established on unshakable foundations, declined to accept the part assigned him in what he called "a splendid funeral."

Prince Bismarck, immediately after the acceptance of his forced resignation, retired to his magnificent country seat at Friedrichsruh, where he continued to reside, with brief and infrequent intervals spent in travel, until the day of his death. He never again held office, either administrative, legislative, or diplomatic. Three years later he suffered a serious illness, on which occasion the Kaiser sent him a gracious message of sympathy that seemed to touch with healing balm the proud man's sore heart. Its wounds were further placated when, on Bismarck's recovery, he received and promptly obeyed the royal "command" to come to Berlin as Wilhelm's special guest of honor. On that occasion there was an outburst of national enthusiasm so spontaneous and tremendous in its manifestation of the Fatherland's boundless love and gratitude for its great son, that the memory of it never ceased to warm and illuminate Bismarck's declining years, and, in part, to assuage the fearful

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sufferings with which that gigantic physical and mental frame was torn and rended as the inevitable hour approached. As if to leave nothing undone, the Kaiser soon returned Bismarck's visit, taking pains to give his journey to Friedrichsruh every circumstance that could testify to the monarch's appreciation of his greatest subject. Indeed, he was scarcely less reverential in paying homage at that shrine than he is now in his pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre.

Nevertheless, those eight years were years of bitterness of mind as well as of increasing feebleness and pain of body. There is abundant evidence going to show that the fallen premier would a thousand times rather have had even the most formal and ungracious invitation to resume his old place at the head of the cabinet than all his imperial master's honeyed words and ostentatious gratitude. But the invitation never came. There were times, particularly in 1895, when there appeared in the "Hamburger Nachrichten" articles, evidently "inspired" if not written by Bismarck, on the Armenian question, openly criticizing the foreign policy of Germany; and again in 1896, when he purposely allowed to leak out the long-hidden secret of the treaty with Russia that Bismarck had stealthily made without even the Kaiser's knowledge (Vol. 6, p. 835). In those years the prince's "indiscretions" caused the relations between him and the emperor to be strained almost to the breaking point.

In 1894 his wife died (Vol 4, p. 958). Their wedded life of forty-seven years had been one of unbroken affection and mutual faithfulness. Indeed, everything that is known—and a very great deal is known— of Bismarck's domestic life, is to his credit. More than that, it seems to have been a life almost ideal, such a one as is calculated to arouse enthusiasm in the noblest minds. His eighty-fifth birthday was made a national holiday, and was observed throughout the empire with boundless and indescribable éclat.

Prince Bismarck's health began unmistakably to break down in October of last year. Near the end of the year his physicians were gravely anxious. But that wonderful vitality that had carried the Iron Chancellor through forty-three years of absolutely unresting and Titanic struggle in the national and international arena, enabled him to rally once and again, although he had long since passed the uttermost allotted milestone on life's journey of four score years. He bore the winter of 1897-8 with astonishing success. But with the coming of spring came a general though gradual giving way at many points. Yet when the fatal hour arrived, it came as a surprise. His attending physician, putting mistaken confidence in the seeming improvement of his patient, had gone home for the night. When the sudden turn for the worse was perceived, he was sent for in all haste; but for some reason not fully explained, there was a terrible delay in his coming. The illustrious sufferer's mind remained unclouded to within a few hours of his death, when unconsciousness supervened.

The truth of history requires it to be said that when the Kaiser called at Friedrichsruh, after Bismarck's death, and expressed his sorrow to Count Herbert Bismarck, the son, he made no response whatever; and that when Herr Menzel, by

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imperial command, called to take a cast of the dead man's face, admittance was refused him. In his public letter of thanks for the sympathy displayed, Count Herbert omits all mention of the German Emperor.

On the same day when the news of Prince Bismarck's death was stirring the hearts and minds of men in the four quarters of the globe, there was published a letter, signed by Dr. Moritz Busch, in which there appeared for the first time to public knowledge the letter in which Bismarck made the final tender of his resignation as president of the Prussian Council of State and Chancellor of the German Empire. The publication of this letter created a profound impression. It cannot be said to have actually conveyed any new information, but it certainly cleared up some mysterious questions of detail, and it confirmed what before had been little more than shrewd conjecture.

The sum of the letter is a complaint that the emperor has steadily infringed upon the powers, prerogatives, privileges, and dignities which, ever since the foundation of the empire, he, Bismarck, has freely possessed and exercised. He specifies in particular the Kaiser's demand for an abrogation of the order of 1852, which requires that cabinet ministers shall report to the sovereign only through the prime minister; the interference on the Kaiser's part with the right of Bismarck to communicate directly with the Reichstag and to receive leading members thereof in private at his residence; and Wilhelm's withdrawal from him of his authority to carry on diplomatic negotiations either at Berlin or at foreign capitals without interference from the German throne.

It all amounts just to this: That at length a king has arisen in Prussia who is determined to take Frederick the Great for his model, and will by no means be satisfied to be sovereign in name only, as were William I. and Frederick-William. There is one very pathetic passage in the letter:

"In view of my attachment to the service of Your Majesty's royal house, and the many years during which I have grown habituated to a position which I have hitherto regarded as an enduring one, it is very painful in me to sever myself from my accustomed relations to Your Majesty and from the general policy of the Empire and Prussia; but after conscientious consideration of Your Majesty's intentions, for the execution of which I must be prepared if I remain in office, I cannot do otherwise than beg Your Majesty to relieve me of the office of Imperial Chancellor, Premier, and Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Although Prince Bismarck was in no sense a literary man, and even affected to despise the arts of rhetoric, he had an extraordinary power of saying things without seeming to say them, of writing between the lines, of concealing, so to say, the sharp claws of an enraged cat beneath the cushion-shod feet. The prince did not in his letter of resignation tell the emperor that he, the prince, had been daily subjected to slights and insults at court that were practiced with impunity because the withdrawal of royal favor had rendered him no longer to be feared, at whose slightest frown all that court had but lately trembled. He merely wrote:

"According to the impressions I have received during the

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last few weeks, as well as communications of Your Majesty's military and civil household, I may assume that my request to resign meets with Your Majesty's wishes, and that I may therefore certainly rely upon its gracious acceptance. I would have tendered my resignation to Your Majesty long ago if I had not thought that Your Majesty wished to utilize the experiences of a true servant of your predecessors. Since I have become certain that Your Majesty does not care to avail himself of them, I withdraw from political life, without any apprehension that public opinion will condemn my decision as untimely."

A great flood of light has, since Bismarck's death, been thrown upon the past twenty-eight years of his life by the publication of two large volumes* containing a diary kept by the Dr. Busch already mentioned, who, after the beginning of 1870, was the prince's daily companion and confidential friend. In these volumes the world has the results of a service rendered in the nineteenth century to the most conspicuous man of action in Germany similar to that rendered in the eighteenth century by James Boswell to the most conspicuous man of letters in England. The parallel is striking, and might be carried out to great fulness of detail.

We have spoken of the "service" rendered, but the word calls for explanation. And the parallel fails at one point. Whereas, what Edmund Burke said was perfectly true, that Johnson appears greater in Boswell's books than in his own, the reverse is true of Busch's book. In it there is revealed to us a side of Bismarck which makes him appear very much smaller than he appears when measured by his own colossal achievements. It is not that those achievements are in any least degree diminished to our understanding, but that much is disclosed which goes to justify Gladstone's estimate of Bismarck as big, rather than truly great.

From among many instances of Prince Bismarck's duplicity, we will cite but two or three, and those by no means the worst. Prince Alexander of Battenberg, who was, soon after the latest Turko-Russian war, appointed hereditary prince of Bulgaria, practically by the Congress of Berlin, was a suitor for the hand of Princess Victoria, the eldest daughter of the then crown prince of Prussia and granddaughter of Emperor William I. Bismarck was violently opposed to the match, principally because the young lady herself was in love with Prince Alexander, and her mother and her grandmother, Queen Victoria, were zealous for the marriage of the lovers; and Bismarck bitterly disliked all these women, and made it a considerable part of the business of his life to thwart the wishes of what he called the English party at the court; and especially to counteract the alleged "petticoat government," at which, in conversation and correspondence with his intimate friends, he was forever sneering. But he dared not oppose the match openly, because the crown prince would soon be emperor, and might not look with favor on a minister who, to serve his own ends, had wounded the heart of the crown prince's daughter.

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*BISMARCK. Some Secret Pages of His History. Being a diary kept by Dr. Moritz Busch during twenty-five years' official and private intercourse with the great Chancellor. With portraits. In two volumes, 8vo, pp. 504 and 585. New York: The Macmillan Company. $10.00.

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Accordingly, Bismarck dictated a newspaper article entitled "Foreign Influences in the Empire," and revised the proofs. After its publication in the "Grenzboten" he caused to be inserted the following paragraph in the "Berliner Beersen Zeitung:"

"We are in a position to state that the imperial chancellor, as was indeed to be expected, is most indignant at the notorious article in the 'Grenzboten' slandering the Empress Victoria, and that he has given expression to his condemnation in very strong terms."

He was, throughout his public life, constantly and often violently declaring the doctrine of royal supremacy. To the three emperors whom he served, and in every possible public manner, he professed the strongest sentiments of love and veneration, amounting to little less than adoration, toward the occupants of the throne. To "the old emperor," who gave Bismarck the opportunity to achieve his unparalleled wonders, and who in turn gave to William I. an imperial crown, the chancellor always expressed himself as to a superior being. Yet in pages 414-5 of the second volume of Dr. Busch's diary is recorded a conversation in which Bismarck describes his idol as alternately a coward and a headstrong fool, whose weakness and irresolution would have lost him his crown many times over were it not that he was under the dominance of Bismarck's mightier will.

Under date of November 29, 1870, Dr. Busch records a conversation in which Bismarck said:

"The King told me an untruth to-day. I asked him if the bombardment was not to commence, and he replied that he had ordered it. But I knew immediately that it was not true. I know him."

There are many painful revelations, as well in Busch's diary as elsewhere, of a certain pronounced element of coarseness in Bismarck's make-up, a lack of delicacy, a disposition to put the worst possible construction upon the conduct of those whom he disliked, a something not easy to define, yet impossible to overlook or to reconcile with true nobility of character, a something that somehow suggests the words vulgarity, brutality, and barbarity, though they do not precisely convey the idea.

For instance, he has nothing but resentment and contempt for the manifestations of affection on the part of the modest, winsome, and tender-hearted girl who was then the wife of the eldest son of the Crown Prince (now the Empress Consort) toward the aged Emperor William I. One would suppose that the affectionate intimacy between this girl-bride and her husband's grandfather in his ninetieth year would have been more than pleasing to a prime minister who professed to live only that he might minister to the glory and happiness of his beloved sovereign. But, no. He was almost mad with envy, jealousy, and suspicion; and he indulged unstintedly in sneering at and ridiculing what he called her "play-acting."

Enough of this. It is a pleasure to turn to the brighter side; and, in doing so, it is just to remark that much of what is least admirable in Bismarck's character would never have been revealed to us but for his own frankness, which at least in some measure redeems his fame. He knew that Busch's diary contained these condemnatory disclosures, yet he gave his full con-

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sent to their publication after his death. In this we have a parallel to that celebrated incident of Cromwell's portrait. "Paint me as I am," said the Protector; "if you leave out a single wrinkle I will not pay you a shilling." Indeed, there are very many points of parallelism between the "man of blood and iron" and the commander of the Ironsides.

He was a faithful friend. If this statement seems to be inconsistent with what has been disclosed above of his insincerity as a courtier, it can only be said that Bismarck's life, like that of many another great man, was full of inconsistencies. Probably he regarded his royal masters rather as official than as personal friends. At any rate, there is abundant proof that his heart was as big as his brain, and that he was capable of personal attachments of the strongest, most enduring kind.

Barring, again, what may be called his official delinquencies in that respect, Bismarck is not known ever to have betrayed a friend or forgotten a favor. Haughty, imperious, disdainful, and frigidly reserved as he was in his ordinary and outward conduct, he was exactly the opposite in domestic life and in the society of those whom he admitted to familiar intercourse with him. To them he was cordial, frank, generous, loyal, slow to anger, quick to forgive, and in manner irresistibly fascinating.

When, in the course of his tour around the world, General Grant went to Berlin and had an interview with Prince Bismarck —then at the height of his power—he carried away with him the impression that the German chancellor was the most interesting conversationalist he had ever met.

M. de Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent of the London "Times," gives this account of the impression made on him by Bismarck on an occasion when, during the Congress of Berlin, over which he presided, Bismarck invited Blowitz to the chancellor's house to dine with him in private, in order that through the "Times" the English people might be led to look at certain extremely delicate negotiations from the Bismarckian point of view. M. de Blowitz said:

"Now, this man, whom fame unmeasuredly extolled, is one of the few whom I then found equal to and above their reputation. He struck me with profound admiration by the terrible simplicity of the means employed by him for carrying on diplomacy after his own fashion. . . . Once seated at the table and placing me on his right, he gave me the never-to-be-forgotten spectacle of the fascination which a man can exercise when bent on winning over anybody to whom he attaches some interest or importance. This assumed quite the proportions of an art, and I did not even attempt to resist it. . . . Then, satisfied with my answer, he dropped Batoum as a settled question, and set himself to charm and seduce his auditor. Never have I seen such a Jupiter changing himself into a gentle rain, so formidable a personage assuming a tone of graciousness and charm."

Here is revealed one secret of his incomparable power of bringing men round to his way of thinking. He had few talents for public speech. His voice was singularly weak in proportion to his immense physical presence. His manners in the Reichstag were awkward and even, in appearance, hesitating and embarrassed. He had no gifts at all for swaying great popular assem-

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blies. It is true that some of his speeches in the German parliament were effective and have become famous; but they owed their success to qualities quite apart from oratory, to their audacity, to frequent epigrams that immediately became current coin, and, during almost thirty years, to the fact that when he rose to address either house of parliament every member knew that in reality it was the king who was about to speak. Throughout his career as prime minister, Bismarck was in the constant habit of gathering around him at his private table such men as he wished to win to his views, sometimes one at a time, at other times half a dozen, perhaps, but never more in number than could converse easily each with all. At length these occasions came to be designated in the political slang of Berlin as "beer and 'baca evenings."

What he did through this social fascination to win to his way of thinking statesmen, leaders of parliament, diplomatists, commanders of armies and navies, and journalists, he also did for widely different reasons, to bind to his heart by golden chains of esteem, gratitude, and love the members of his domestic circle and the private friends, whose presence in his home as familiar guests was one of Bismarck's most prized pleasures. For he loved his home. He loved homely and home-like things, amusements, occupations, and varied interests.

No picture of Bismarck, sketched in words, would be approximately adequate, even as a miniature, without some mention of his brilliant wit. Few men have ever equalled him in the art of repartee. When, after serving eight years as ambassador of Prussia to the imperial court at Frankfort, where he continually and aggressively asserted the claims of Prussia against those of Austria to be the dominant power in the Germanic confederation, matters grew so hot, Prussia being not yet ready to strike that blow in the face of Austria which, five years later, Bismarck himself delivered at Sadowa, the king deemed it wise to withdraw Bismarck from Frankfort and send him as ambassador to St. Petersburg. "The King has put me on ice," was Bismarck's comment.

When the chancellor was desirous of securing permanently the services of a competent physician, he actually took one hundred medical doctors, one after another, on probation, and dismissed them all. Dr. Schweninger was the one hundred and first, was accepted, and was Bismarck's physician to the end. The patient said:

"The difference between Schweninger and my former doctors lies in this: that I treated them, while Schweninger treats me."

When asked by his minister of finance what the cost of the war with France was likely to be, Bismarck answered "Only a Napoleon!" Some readers may need to be told that a Napoleon is one of the principal French coins.

He was emphatic in his professions of religious faith. "I firmly believe," he once declared, "in a life after death. . . . Deprive me of that faith, and you rob me of my Fatherland." Again he declared, "I live a life of great activity, and occupy a lucrative post; but all this could offer me no inducement to live one day longer did I not believe in God and in a better future." In one of his very last speeches in the Reichstag he

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said: "We fear God, and we know no other fear." The University of Giessen, in conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, described him in his diploma as "the great, unique man who never wearies, never loses courage, and fears no one but God."

Prince Bismarck's fundamental political principle was the absolute right of the God-annointed king to reign and rule; not merely to reign, but also to rule. If the king chose, wisely, to rule by means of a deputy—Bismarck, for instance—that was the king's and Bismarck's affair. The royal supremacy was not thereby in any least degree yielded.

As a necessary corollary of this doctrine of divine right in the monarch, Bismarck firmly and consistently held, at least until his own downfall from power, that there was no such thing as the right of the people to rule themselves. Innumerable biting epigrams and scornful repartees might be quoted, all tending to express his contempt for what Americans and Englishmen consider inalienable civil rights. He was fond of calling universal suffrage the government of a household by the nursery. He justified himself in the pious fraud of giving Germany the form without the substance of constitutional government, by saying, "You can do anything with children if you only play with them." So far was he from thinking the voice of the people to be the voice of God, that he attributed it to a very different source. Some one observed to him: "You can make a mob cry anything by paying a few men among them a groschen apiece to start the shouting." "Yes, but you need not waste your groschen," demurred the premier; "there are always asses enough to bray gratis." Perhaps it is not necessary to explain that what Bismarck called the mob is what we should call the public.

Prince Bismarck was a colossus of many sides, of which probably the greatest was diplomacy. His most stupendous triumphs were achieved in that difficult arena. During fifteen years he served Prussia exclusively in diplomatic capacities, first at Frankfort, then at St. Petersburg, and finally at Paris, in which latter place he gained complete knowledge, inside and outside, of Napoleon III., whom eight years later, with more than Machiavelian duplicity and masterfulness, he lured into a war that made France a republic and Germany an empire.

The word statesman best describes Prince Bismarck. In its most literal sense, that word fits him more closely than it fits more than one man in one hundred of those to whom, by common consent, it is applied. All his public life Bismarck was engaged in statecraft, in the building, enlargement, unification, readjustment, the internal and external shaping of states.

His work differed radically in kind and quality as well as in degree from that of his rivals for the fame of statesmanship, whether of ancient or of modern times. He not only used, as others have done, the materials ready to his hands, with consummate skill, but to a great extent he created his materials. He not only guided great movements; he started them and kept them moving.

The more closely the details of his life are studied, in the lights and shadows of the vast knowledge given mankind since his death, the more immense does the figure of his personality

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loom upon the landscape of his century. His bigness, at any rate, grows bigger and bigger to the understanding of the critical student of Bismarck's life and times. He did more in statecraft that was visible than any other statesman among his contemporaries did; yet the greater part of what he did was invisibly done. He worked above ground and under ground. He worked by night and by day. He worked in season and out of season. He was far-sighted and keen-sighted. He possessed indomitable energy and inexhaustible patience. He had learned at least one of the lessons taught in Longfellow's "Psalm of Life." He knew how "to labor and to wait." His knowledge of human nature, within the sphere of his concerns, was like that intuition which we call a second nature. His physical frame and bodily vigor were commensurate with his prodigious mental capacity.

Yet they who believe with Gladstone that Prince Bismarck was big rather than great, can point to much that seems to support their estimate. His own fall from power, strikingly reminiscent of that of Cardinal Wolsey, in its pathos, was the direct result of that doctrine of absolutism in the monarch which was the very cornerstone of Bismarck's policy. When at length, in his forlorn old age, the prostrate giant appealed piteously to the German people against the ingratitude of their sovereign, they were powerless, though more than desirous, to help him. He had made them so. His was almost the fate of that Oriental prime minister, of whom it is recorded in Holy Writ that he was hanged on the lofty gibbet which he had erected for his foe.

Prince Bismarck, one of the world's wonders of statesmanship, failed as a statesman in one most serious direction. He made Germany independent and invincible, but he did not make Germans freemen. Already there are signs, neither few nor slight, that in order that the mighty and magnificent structure which this most masterful of modern nation-builders erected may stand unshaken by the winds, and floods, and earthquakes that the hastening century is bringing, that stone, "the consent of the governed," which the builder rejected, must become the head of the corner.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

The Surrender of Santiago.—Early in June the squadron of Commodore Schley off Santiago was reinforced by the arrival of several powerful ships commanded by Acting Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, who assumed command of the entire fleet.

That fleet then comprised the first-class battleships "Iowa," "Massachusetts," and "Oregon," the second-class battleship "Texas," the armored cruisers "Brooklyn" and "New York," the protected cruiser "New Orleans," the unprotected cruiser "Marblehead," the auxiliary gunboats "Mayflower," "Eagle," and "Vixen," the auxiliary cruiser "Harvard," the torpedo boat "Porter," and other craft of less importance.

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From the guns of this great fleet a destructive fire of shot and shell was discharged at intervals against the forts at the mouth of the harbor day after day, but without disabling any of the Spanish defenses or damaging any of the ships of Cervera's squadron, sheltered behind the hills. A force of 600 marines, under command of Lieut.-Col. R. W. Huntington, was landed on the shore of Guantanamo bay, June 10. The landing was effected without loss under the guns of the gunboats "Marblehead," "Vixen," and "Dolphin," which dispersed the opposing Spanish force. But the Spaniards rallied, and the marines were for 24 hours engaged in skirmishes with regular soldiers and guerillas of the enemy. The loss of the marines was: Killed, 6; wounded, 16. The Cubans gave effective aid in these fights and lost heavily.

DUKE OF ALMODOVAR DEL RIO, SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER.

The landing of the army commanded by Gen. Shafter for the reduction of Santiago (p. 298), was commenced June 22.

On the 23d, 6,000 troops of the 16,000 comprised in the expedition, were put ashore in Baiquiri harbor, practically without loss of life or injury. One detachment of this force, under General Lawton, took its station about six miles west on the Santiago road, while another occupied the town of Baiquiri, and a third moved to a point north of that place. Baiquiri is twelve miles distant from the mouth of Santiago harbor.

Battle of La Quasina.—The first encounter with the enemy occurred on the following day, 24th, when eight troops of regular cavalry and eight troops of the Rough Riders, all dismounted,

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attacked a superior force of Spanish soldiers in the thickets about five miles from Santiago. The Americans numbered less than 1,000 men, the Spaniards 2,000. The Spaniards were repulsed. The American loss was severe, 16 killed and about 50 wounded. This action is to be known as the fight of La Quasina. Here the Spaniards had prepared an ingenious ambuscade, into which the Americans walked, nothing suspecting; for an hour and a-half the Americans fronted the storm of bullets, and then made the gallant charge which sent the enemy flying over the hills.

GENERAL CORREA, SPANISH MINISTER OF WAR.

Battle of El Caney.—At 4 o'clock on the morning of July 1 the whole of General Shafter's force, except a guard of about 1,000 men left at Baiquiri and Juragua, were in readiness to make an attack upon the Spaniards at a point about eight miles from Juragua, and four miles northeast of the outer fortifications of Santiago. The disposition of the troops was as follows:—

To the extreme left was General Duffield, with the 33d Michigan, his command having reached the Aguadores bridge by train. Next, to the northeast, was General Kent's division, a mile and a-half from the sea, and held as a reserve force. The centre of the line was held by a cavalry division, which, until General Wheeler arrived at noon, was commanded by General Sumner.

Owing to General Young's illness, Colonel Wood of the Rough Riders commanded his brigade, which consisted of the 1st Regular, the 1st Volunteer, and the 10th Regular, and one battalion of the 9th Regular Cavalry, all dismounted, with the exception of two troops on the extreme right, under Generals Lawton and Chaffee, fully five miles from the sea.

The first shot was fired at 6:40 A.M. by Captain Capron's battery of Lawton's command; it was directed at Caney, where the Spaniards were in force. The firing continued twenty minutes without response.

Meanwhile the cavalry division, headed by a light battery, had moved forward on the main Santiago trail. Under the musketry fire of the cavalrymen, the Spaniards occuping the little town of El Paso retreated, and the battery, occupying the

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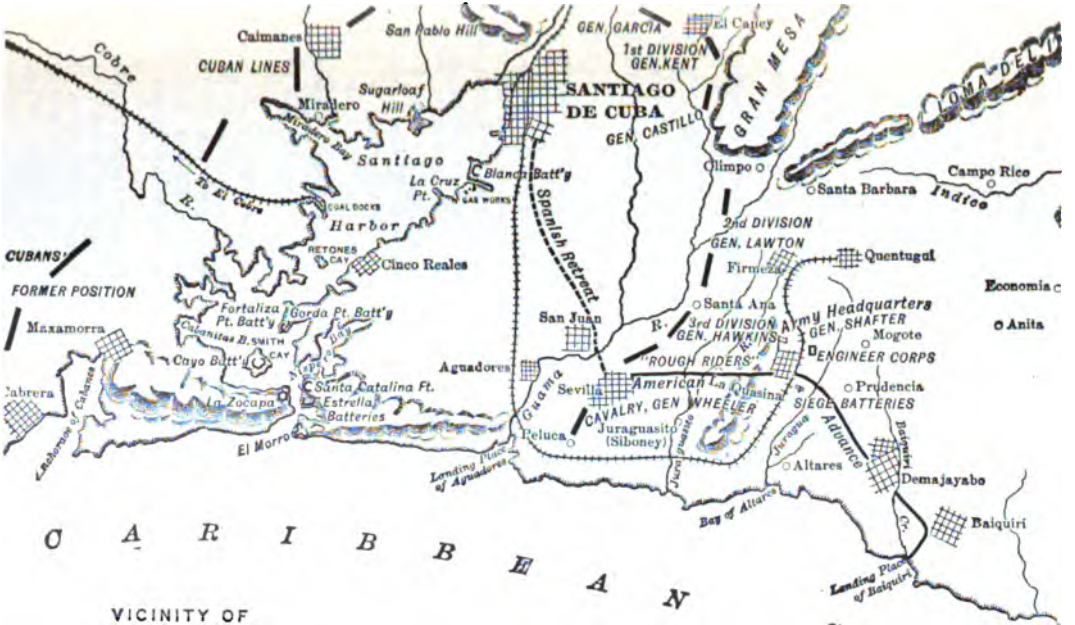

VICINITY OF
SANTIAGO DE CUBA

COURTESY OF "THE INDEPENDENT," N. Y.

MAP SHOWING DISPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN FORCES BEFORE THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

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place, opened a vigorous fire on Caney. The second shot hit a stone fort near Caney, and its garrison scampered down the hill to the town. The covered way in front of the fort, however, was held by the Spanish troops, who maintained an obstinate fire upon the Americans, who were advancing slowly through the bush and groves, only firing an occasional shot. Though the fire of Captain Capron's battery was continued for more than an hour, the enemy obstinately held his position in the covered way pits. By eight o'clock General Chaffee's brigade was pressing in toward the town. At noon it became evident that the fire from the covered way could not be stopped by the artillery alone, and that no permanent advance could be made until the place was taken; and General Lawton decided to capture it by assault. Accordingly, he sent a messenger to General Chaffee, with instructions to take the position by a charge.

GENERAL LINARES,
SPANISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT SANTIAGO.

General Chaffee thereupon closed in with his men rapidly from the north, while Captain Capron maintained a heavy fire on the fort, keeping the Spaniards in the covered way, and putting hole after hole into the stone walls of the fort.

At 3 o'clock the advanced line of General Chaffee's skirmishers, the 7th Infantry, began to appear on the edge of the woods below the fort, and by rapid rushes advanced up the hill to the fort. No shot was fired as they swept forward. It was evident that the covered way had been abandoned; and in a few minutes the American troops were thick around the fort, which commands the north side of the town.

The Spaniards were completely surrounded. The main part of the army was between them and Santiago, and General Lawton's division was around them on the other three sides. They retired to buildings in the town, and made a gallant defense; but from the time General Chaffee's men took the stone fort they were lost troops to Spain.

Rather than take the town by a general assault without the aid of artillery, which must certainly result in great loss of life, General Lawton decided to order forward artillery to shell the town at close range. Although the road from the hill to the edge of the town was nearly impassable for artillery, Captain Capron made the effort, and by 5 o'clock had his guns in position ready to open on the town.

For some time General Chaffee's brigade held its position behind the stone fort, and then began the descent toward the

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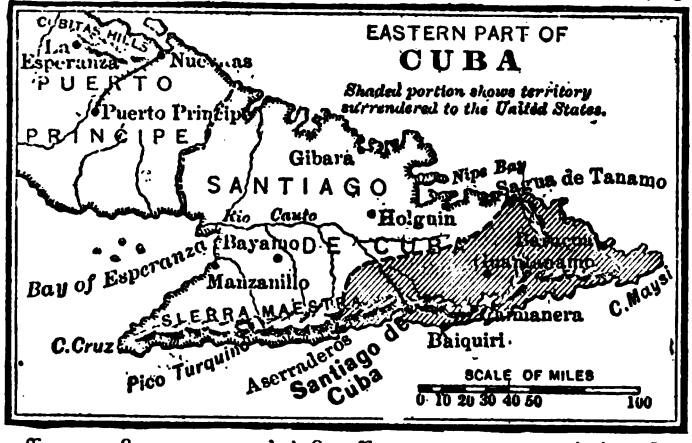
town, firing rapid volleys as they advanced. General Ludlow and Colonel Miles pressed closely on the other sides, and at 4:30 P. M. Caney was in the hands of the Americans.

The only movement of the day which did not meet with success was General Duffield's attempt to occupy the sea village of Aguadores. The "New York," the "Suwanee," and the "Gloucester" shelled the old fort and the rifle pits during the forenoon, drove all the Spaniards from the vicinity, and bowled over the parapet from which flew the Spanish flag; but, owing to the broken railroad bridge, General Duffield's troops were unable to get across the river which separated them from the little town, and were compelled to go back to Juragua.

The American troops in their new positions were continually exposed to the enemy's fire during the night and the following day, and skirmishing continued at intervals on July 3.

The total American loss in these operations was: Killed, 23



officers, 208 men; wounded, 80 officers, 1,203 men; missing, 81; total, 1,595.

Siege guns were now brought up, reinforcements of field artillery arrived, and every preparation was made to bombard the city of Santiago into a surrender the following day, July 3. In the morning of that day Cervera's squadron attempted to escape from the harbor, and was destroyed. (See below.) General Shafter sent to General Toral a demand to give up the city, allowing him twenty-four hours, till 10 A. M. of July 4, to comply. That hour having arrived, the time was extended from day to day; till at last, July 14, General Toral agreed to surrender, not only Santiago, but much of the surrounding territory, with the scattered garrisons. The terms agreed to, July 17, by Toral and General Miles, who had shortly before reached the scene of action, were:

1. Twenty thousand refugees to go back to Santiago.
2. An American infantry patrol on roads surrounding the city.

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3. Our hospital corps to give attention to sick and wounded Spanish soldiers.

4. All Spanish troops in the province of Santiago, except the 10,000 at Holguin under command of General Luque, to come to the city to surrender.

5. The guns and defenses of Santiago to be turned over to the Americans in good condition.

6. The Americans to have full use of the Juragua railroad.

7. Spanish troops to surrender their arms.

GENERAL TORAL, WHO SURRENDERED SANTIAGO.

8. All Spaniards to be conveyed to Spain and to take portable church property.

9. Spaniards to co-operate with Americans in destroying harbor mines.

General Shafter announced in the following dispatch to the Secretary of War the crowning act of the siege of Santiago:—

"I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this instant, 12 noon (on July 17), hoisted over the house of the civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people was present, a squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms, and a band playing national airs. A light battery fired a salute of twenty-one guns. . . .

"Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defenses. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day, it would have cost five thousand lives to have taken it.

"Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in the armory, over which I have a guard. General Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 A. M."

In the advance upon Santiago, the Cuban soldiers of General Calixto Garcia co-operated with the American army as skirmishers and scouts. General J. C. Breckinridge, inspector-general, in his official report on the operations of the army in Cuba from June 5 to July 25, says:—

"In the beginning the Cuban soldiers were largely used as outposts on our front and flanks. There has been a great deal of discussion among officers of this expedition concerning the Cuban soldiers and the aid they have rendered. They seem to have very little organization or discipline; and they do not, of course, fight in the battle line with our troops. Yet in every skirmish or fight where they are present they seem to have a

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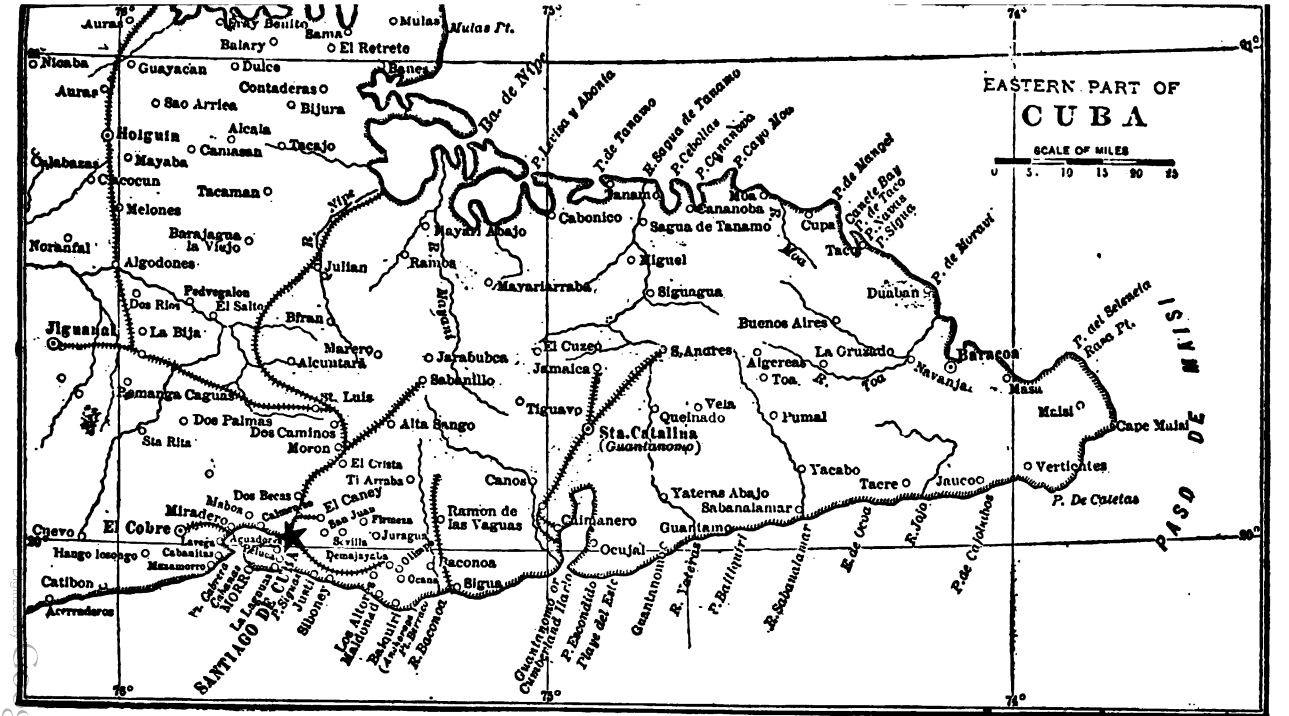
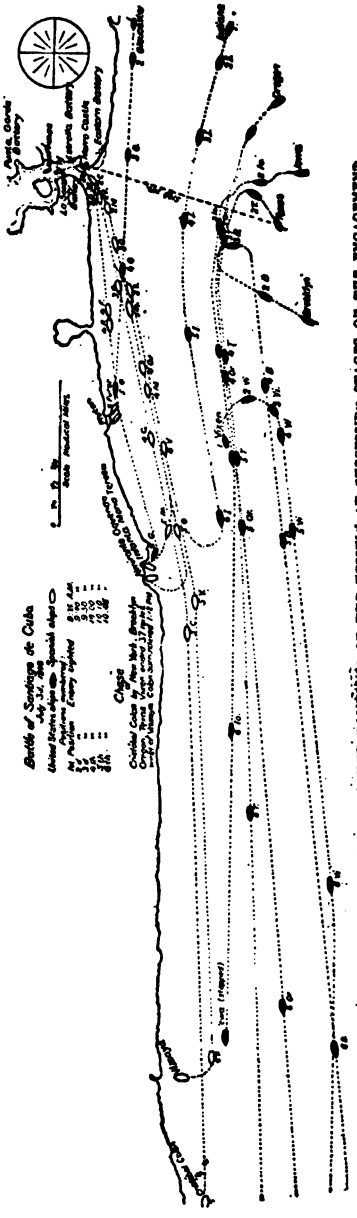


MAP OF EASTERN CUBA.



THE NAVAL BATTLE OF SANTIAGO—THE POSITIONS OF THE VESSELS AT SUCCESSIVE STAGES OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

fair proportion of killed and wounded. They were of undoubted assistance in our first landing, and in scouting our front and flanks. It is not safe, however, to rely upon their fully performing any specific duty according to our expectation and understanding, unless they are under the constant supervision and direction of one of our own officers, as our methods and views are so different, and misunderstanding or failure so easy."

Destruction of Cervera's Fleet.—On Sunday, July 3, about 9 o'clock A. M., while religious services were in progress on the American ships, the Spanish admiral, Cervera, attempted to escape with his fleet from the trap in which it had been held in Santiago harbor (p. 295).

Accordingly, the "Cristobal Colon" issued from Santiago bay, followed by the "Infanta Maria Teresa," to which the admiral had transferred his flag, the "Vizcaya," "Oquendo," and the destroyers "Furor" and "Pluton." Apparently the Americans were not prepared for his move, although Commodore Schley was off the harbor with full steam and, ready. When the Spaniards appeared there was intense excitement, and the ships began to close upon them. The "Colon" got clear, and turned at full speed to the westward, and as the others came out the running action began.

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The "Brooklyn," "Massachusetts," "Iowa," "Oregon," and "Texas" were nearest, and soon poured a terrific fire upon the Spanish ships, which replied vigorously, though without doing any serious damage. If they had had their reputed speed they would probably have escaped. But the Americans were able to keep up with them as they fled, and shot after shot told with terrific effect. The "Furor" and "Pluton" were in a desperate plight soon after coming out, riddled and flaming, and their officers ran them ashore, where the "Furor" blew up with a tremendous explosion, and the "Pluton," shot through and through, broke to pieces on the rocks. Their crews struggled to the beach, and some may have escaped. The four armored cruisers rushed onward, volumes of flame belching from the mouths of their guns. The "Maria Teresa," "Oquendo," and "Vizcaya" (armored cruisers of 7,000 tons, all built about eight years ago at Bilbao) were riddled with great shell holes, taking water rapidly, and losing speed; but they continued their firing, and it was not until they were wrapped in flames, torn and shattered out of recognition, and in danger of sinking, that they were run ashore about seven miles from Santiago. Then officers and men endeavored to reach the shore, and the Americans sent boats to help them, with parties to protect them from the half-savage Cubans, who were ready to massacre them. For miles the beach was strewn with wreckage and the dead bodies of men. Admiral Cervera himself, wounded in the arm, went on board the "Gloucester," the converted yacht of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and gave up his sword. "I congratulate you sir," said Commander Wainwright, "on having made as gallant a fight as has ever been witnessed on the sea." It was a touching moment, and the gallant officer wept as he surrendered his sword. The "Cristobal Colon" was making a desperate attempt to escape; but the "Oregon" and "Brooklyn" kept up with her; and, forty-five miles west of Santiago, seeing the case was hopeless, she was run ashore in a shattered state and scuttled.

ADMIRAL AUNON, SPANISH MINISTER OF MARINE.

One Spanish warship, the cruiser "Reina Mercedes," still

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remained in Santiago harbor. In the night of July 4-5 she was descried slowly steaming through the narrow entrance of the harbor. In an instant the watching fleet was ablaze with lights, and almost as quickly a storm of shells was pelting on the doomed vessel, and she was beached under the hill of El Morro.

Meanwhile, the Spanish batteries played on the American ships, but without damage, save that one six-inch shell fell on the deck of the "Indiana," exploding below in the men's quarters, but, all hands being at the time on deck, no one was hurt.

The Spanish loss incurred in Cervera's attempted escape was about 300 men killed, 150 wounded, and 1,800 taken prisoners. The American loss was one killed and one wounded.

COMMODORE JOHN W. PHILIP, U. S. N.
RECENTLY CAPTAIN IN COMMAND OF THE "TEXAS."

Commenting on this remarkable naval action, the "Scientific American" has these observations on the inefficiency of the Spanish gunnery:

"The wretched gunnery of the Spaniards is shown by the fact that not a single shot was delivered that did any serious injury to our ships although the fight was at close ranges and they carried 11-inch guns, which were fully capable at these ranges of penetrating our heaviest armor. Not one of the larger shells appears to have reached the mark. Several of our captains in their reports speak of a storm of shells passing by them and generally overhead. It has invariably been the habit of the Spaniards to fire too high, and we doubt if many of the excitable dons ever changed an elevation when once the fight was fairly on.

"The 'Brooklyn' was hit most frequently of all the ships (36 times), as was to have been expected, seeing the attack was concentrated on her at the beginning of the fight, and she was under continuous fire altogether for nearly four hours."

Withdrawal of the Troops North.—On August 3 General Shafter communicated to the commanding officers and the chief surgeon of his army an order from Secretary

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Alger to move the army into the interior, to San Luis in the hills, as a means of saving the troops from the ravages of disease. But the commanders unanimously declared that nothing could save the army but immediate withdrawal from Cuba. The sanitary condition of the troops was forcibly stated by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, commanding the second cavalry brigade, in a letter addressed to General Shafter, in which he says:—

ADMIRAL VILLAMIL, COMMANDER OF THE SPANISH TORPEDO FLOTILLA, KILLED IN THE NAVAL BATTLE OFF SANTIAGO.

"To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will simply involve the destruction of thousands. There is no possible reason for not shipping practically the entire command North at once. . . .

"All of us are certain, as soon as the authorities at Washington fully appreciate the conditions of the army, to be sent home. If we are kept here it will in all human possibility mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if kept here during the sickly season, will die.

"This is not only terrible from the standpoint of the individual lives lost, but it means ruin from the standpoint of military efficiency of the flower of the American army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. The sick list, large though it is, exceeding 4,000, affords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army. Not ten per cent are fit for active work."

The personal appeal of Colonel Roosevelt was followed by a "round robin" signed by all the general officers, which, as a document probably without precedent in the annals of war, deserves prominent place in the history of this war. It reads:

"We, the undersigned officers, commanding the various brigades, divisions, etc., of the Army of Occupation in Cuba, are

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of the unanimous opinion that this army should be at once taken out of the island of Cuba, and sent to some point on the northern seacoast of the United States; that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that yellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic; that there are only a few sporadic cases; but that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed, and that it is in a condition to be practically entirely destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever, which is sure to come in the near future.

"We know from the reports of competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move into the interior, and that there are no facilities for such a move if attempted, and that it could not be attempted until too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities of the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without losses from malarial fever, which is almost as deadly as yellow fever.

"This army must be moved at once, or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives.

"Our opinions are the result of careful personal observation; and they are also based on the unanimous opinion of our medical officers with the army, who understand the situation absolutely. "J. FORD KENT,

"Major-General Volunteers, commanding First Division, Fifth Corps.

"J. C. BATES,

"Major-General Volunteers, commanding Provisional Division.

"ADNAH R. CHAFFEE,

"Major-General Commanding Third Brigade, Second Division.

"SAMUEL S. SUMNER,

"Brigadier-General Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Cavalry.

"WILL LUDLOW,

"Brigadier-General Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Second Division.

"ADELBERT AMES,

"Brigadier-General Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, First Division.

"LEONARD WOOD,

"Brigadier-General Volunteers, commanding the City of Santiago.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

"Colonel, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade."

For account of the home-coming of the troops, and steps taken to investigate the management of the war, see article entitled "The Army."

Invasion of Porto Rico.—The first landing of American troops in Porto Rico was effected in the harbor of Guanica, July 25.

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The expedition was under command of Major-General Nelson A. Miles. In his dispatch to the secretary of War, General Miles said:—

"Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, fifteen miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised.

"The 'Gloucester,' Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor, and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore.

"The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Captain Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance."

GENERAL MACIAS,
CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

In the advance toward the capital, San Juan, the army met with a determined resistance from the Spanish troops at various points, but nowhere did their movement suffer a check. Ponce, the second largest city in the island, was surrendered July 28. The final encounter with the enemy occurred August 12, at a point five miles beyond Coamo, when General Wilson's column found its route beset by a Spanish force posted on the crest of a mountain, at the head of a pass over which the road lay. The enemy's position was a strong one, protected by seven lines of entrenchments and two howitzers. The Spaniards were shelled out of their entrenchments; but as the American troops approached, the enemy filed into their old positions, and opened a deadly fire. The American battery was forced to retire in haste; and as the ammunition of the Americans was exhausted the attack was not renewed.

Meanwhile, General Wilson had received intelligence of the armistice about to be concluded at Washington, and he sent to the enemy's lines an aide with flag of truce to make announcement of that fact, and to demand surrender. Hostilities were suspended for twenty-four hours, and then the report of the armistice was confirmed by Captain-General Macias.

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The American troops were received with much cordiality in nearly every town on their march while hostilities still existed. After the armistice was proclaimed, General Brooke, commander of the American troops, in succession to General Miles, who had returned to Washington, transferred his headquarters from Ponce to San Juan. The captain-general showed him all the courtesy that was to be expected of a gallant soldier, and placed at the disposal of General Brooke his own summer house in the suburb of Rio Pedras, where every provision had been made for the comfort of the new occupant.

Gratitude of the Cubans.—Bartolomé Masso, president of the Cuban Republic, thus expresses in a proclamation to the Cuban army the grateful feeling of his compatriots for the liberation of their country by American arms:—

"Moved by our convulsions, the United States could not continue to live the pleasant life which their prosperity guaranteed to them, and which other countries, indifferent to our misfortunes, have continued to live. The United States gave in their cities hospitality to our people; in their manufactories our rifles were made. From their shores came numerous expeditions; their press, with immense and constant clamor, called for justice, praising our triumphs, publishing our sufferings, encouraging us with their sympathy and promise of help, while it protested against and condemned the atrocities of Spain.

"American diplomacy drove the infamous Weyler out and terminated the criminal policy of concentration; and the United States have continued their great work of humanity and justice, sacrificing their own peace, offering their own treasure, and giving their own noble blood, constituting themselves the executioners of their verdict, by which the empire of Spain is forever extinguished in the Antilles, and Cuba becomes sovereign in the enjoyment of her independence."

But there exists in Cuba already considerable jealousy of the United States, the people being desirous of a government of Cubans, by Cubans, for Cubans, instead of being ruled by satraps from Washington. Men who were insurgents against Spain, and men who fought for Spain against the insurgents, are getting together. A manifesto put forth by influential representative men, formerly advocates of autonomy under Spanish sovereignty, is received with great favor even by the partisans of the insurgent cause. The manifesto is as follows:

"The undersigned, former autonomists, in view of the present situation, hereby renounce all government administered in the name of Spain in the island of Cuba. We have, therefore, adopted the following resolutions:—

"1. To submit ourselves without reserve to existing circumstances, accepting them as final and irrevocable, besides being

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MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, U. S. A.,
HEAD OF UNITED STATES PORTO RICAN COMMISSION.

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necessary and natural. We accept equally all the consequences, especially of the new policy of the national order, resulting from these conditions.

"2. To defend in such political order the absolute independence of the island of Cuba.

"3. To help any movement tending toward the union of all Cubans to maintain the independence of the island and to establish cordial relations between Cubans and Spaniards.

"4. To recommend to the former autonomists this object and view; and, realizing the importance of the constitutional problem with which they are so closely connected, they will take active part in the policy of the new order of things, but without accepting the direction of the government, which logically and rightfully belongs to those who were the supporters of independence, or any other participation than would be imposed upon them by the strong public opinion of the Cuban people, which, if spontaneously and clearly defined, would claim their acquiescence."

DON BASILIO AUGUSTIN,
CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

General Gomez is quoted as saying:

"Those who fear independence belong to the same family of cowardly curs who fled from Havana at the first rumor of bombardment." These, he declares, are, however, a minority; and, to quote him further, "Almost the entire Spanish population remain, protecting their homes and defying the dangers of war, and will now remain to unite their efforts with those of the Cuban party, working together with the Cubans for the development of the island and the return of prosperity."

In the Philippines.—Major-General Wesley Merritt, with the third expedition to the Philippines, reached Manila July 26. This expedition carried 5,000 officers and men; the first expedition 2,501 (p. 292); and the second expedition 3,515 men; so that when General Merritt assumed command at Cavité, the total American army force numbered a little over 11,000 men and officers. The fourth expedition arrived after the fall of Manila.

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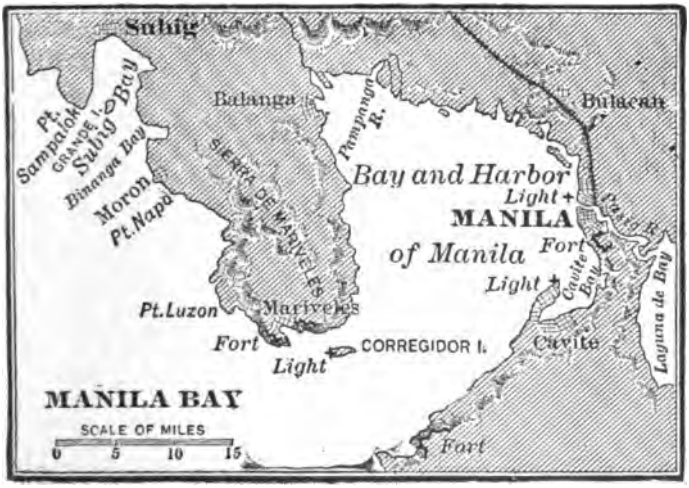
On the night of July 31 the American troops in the trenches at Malate, between Cavité and Manila, were attacked by a force of 3,000 Spaniards. The fighting lasted three hours, under a violent rainstorm. The enemy made several desperate charges, but each time were repulsed with severe loss, estimated at 500 killed and wounded. The American loss was: Killed, 11; wounded, 40.

Manila was captured by the American troops, August 13. General Merritt and Admiral Dewey had, six days previously, notified the Spanish commander to remove non-combatants from the city within 48 hours. The reply came that there was no place of refuge for them where they would be safe from attack by the rebels. On the 9th the American commanders, in a joint note, set forth the terrible consequences of an attack by army and fleet, and showed the hopelessness of resistance.



The Spanish general, in his reply, admitted the desperate situation of the garrison, but prayed for time to consult his home government. This was refused, and on the 13th the attack was ordered. "About 9 A. M. on that day," says General Merritt's report of the battle, "our fleet steamed forward from Cavité, and before 10 A. M. opened a hot and accurate fire of heavy shells and rapid-fire projectiles on the sea flank of the Spanish entrenchments at the powder magazine fort; and at the same time the Utah batteries, in position in our trenches near the 'Calle Real,' began firing with great accuracy. At 10:25, on a prearranged signal from our trenches that it was believed our troops could advance, the navy ceased firing; and immediately a light line of skirmishers from the Colorado regiment of Greene's brigade passed over our trenches and deployed rapidly forward, another line from the same regiment from the left flank of our earthworks advancing swiftly up the beach in open order. Both

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these lines found the powder magazine fort and the trenches flanking it deserted; but as they passed over the Spanish works they were met by a sharp fire from a second line, situated in the streets of Malate, by which a number of men were killed and wounded, among others the soldier who pulled down the Spanish colors still flying on the fort, and raised our own.

"The works of the second line soon gave way to the determined advance of Greene's troops; and that officer pushed his brigade rapidly through Malate and over the bridges to occupy Binondo and San Miguel, as contemplated in his instructions. In the meantime, the brigade of General MacArthur, advancing simultaneously on the Pasay road, encountered a very sharp fire coming from the blockhouse, trenches, and woods in his front, positions which it was very difficult to carry, owing to the swampy condition of the ground on both sids of the roads and the heavy undergrowth concealing the enemy. With much gallantry and excellent judgment on the part of the brigade commander and the troops engaged, these difficulties were overcome with a minimum loss; and MacArthur advanced and held the bridges and the town of Malate, as was contemplated in his instructions.

EMILIO AGUINALDO,
PHILIPPINE INSURGENT LEADER.

"The city of Manila was now in our possession, excepting the walled town; but, shortly after the entry of our troops into Malate, a white flag was displayed on the walls, whereupon Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Whittier, United States Volunteers, of my staff, and Lieutenant Brumby, United States Navy, representing Admiral Dewey, were sent ashore to communicate with the captain-general. I soon personally followed these officers into the town, going at once to the palace of the governor-general; and there, after a conversation with the Spanish authorities, a preliminary agreement of the terms of the capitulation was signed by the captain-general and myself. This agreement was subsequently incorporated into the formal terms of capitulation, as arranged by the officers representing the two forces." The Spanish colors on the sea front were then hauled down, and the American flag hoisted amid salvos of artillery from the fleet.

The terms of surrender agreed upon between General Merritt and Don Fermin Jaudenes, acting general-in-chief of the Spanish army, were as follows:—

1. The Spanish troops to deposit their arms in places des-

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MAJOR-GENERAL E. S. OTIS, U. S. A.,

COMMANDING AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES DURING ABSENCE IN PARIS OF GENERAL MERRITT.

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ignated by the authorities of the United States, and to remain in the quarters designated by the same authorities until the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

2. Officers to retain their sidearms, horses, and personal property.

3. Returns in duplicate of men and organizations and public property and stores to be made within ten days.

4. Questions of repatriation of officers and men to be referred to the government at Washington. The arms of the soldiers to be returned when the city is evacuated by the Spanish, and when the Spanish army evacuates Cuba.

5. Rations to be supplied to officers and men, according to rank, by the United States. All public funds to be turned over to the authorities of the United States.

6. The city, its inhabitants, its churches, its educational establishments, and its private property of every description are placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

The American loss in the attack upon Manila was 46 killed and about 100 wounded. The Spanish loss was about 200 killed and 400 wounded.

Philippine Commerce.—The following table of the import and export trade of the Philippines is compiled from official publications of various countries. The figures are for the year 1897 except that in the case of France, Germany, Belgium, India, the Straits Settlements, and Victoria, they are for 1896, and in that of Spain for 1895.

COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Countries.	Imports from Philippines.	Exports to Philippines.
Great Britain	$6,223,426	$2,063,598
France	1,990,297	359,796
Germany	223,720	774,928
Belgium	272,240	45,660
Spain	4,819,344	4,973,589
Japan	1,332,300	92,823
China	56,137	97,717
India	7,755	80,156
Straits Settlements	274,130	236,001
New South Wales	119,550	176,856
Victoria	180	178,370
United States	4,383,740	94,597
Total	$19,702,819	$9,174,093

The Church Question.—The New York "Nation," after quoting from the "Catholic World" the following statistics of Catholic Church membership in the Philippines,

Under the Augustinians	2,062,131	souls
" " Recollects	1,175,156	"
" " Franciscans	1,010,753	"
" " Dominicans	699,851	"
" " Jesuits	213,065	"
" " Secular clergy	967,294	"

remarks:—

"Here are some 6,000,000 out of 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 souls

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in the islands under nominally Christian instruction. We say nominally Christian, for we are not set for the defense of the friars in the Philippines. There is no doubt that their political influence, there and in Spain, has been mischievous. There is no doubt that, in too many cases, the natives regard them as hated oppressors. Nor have we anything to say as to the merits of their religious tenets and teachings, as compared with those of the Protestant societies which intend to supplant them. That Catholicism in the Philippines is not all that it should be, even from the standpoint of an American Catholic, is admitted by a writer in the 'Catholic World.' But that is not the point. It is not primarily a religious but a political problem that confronts us in the Philippines. We have to consider the religious element only as it complicates the political problem. And that it does complicate it terribly is beyond question. How are the Catholics in this country going to stomach the practical destruction of the Catholic Church in the Philippines? The Pope has already shown that he will not sit idly by and see Philippine Catholicism endangered. Thousands of voters in this country pay Peter's pence as well as war taxes, and they will not be pleased to see one eat up the other. However we look at it, the religious problem in the Philippines, if we take them, will be most grave, and will affect the political problem there and at home mischievously."

Capture of Guam.—Among the unexpected incidents of the war is the taking of the island of Guam, the principal island of the Ladrones group.

On June 21, Captain Glass, commanding the United States cruiser "Charleston," of the first expedition for the reinforcement of the American position at Manila, made a landing on the island of Guam, in the harbor of San Luis, and took prisoners the governor-general, his staff, and the handful of soldiers under his command. The island as yet had heard nothing of the war, and the officials were taken completely by surprise.

Guam lies 3,300 miles west by south from Honolulu, 1,350 miles southeast of Yokohama, 1,500 miles east of Luzon, the principal island of the Philippine group, thus being the connecting link between the United States and the Orient.

Its inhabitants, who number 10,000, are hospitable, peaceful, and law-abiding people, only too anxious to throw off the Spanish yoke, yet perfectly willing to shoulder another less galling one. The islands are of volcanic origin, but prolific, comparatively healthy, and only await capital to develop their innumerable resources.

Oscar King Davis gives in "Harper's Weekly" this account of the island:—

"The island of Guam is the largest and most populous of the Mariana group. When the great Magellan discovered the islands in the early part of the sixteenth century, he called them the Lateens, from the lateen sails of the prahms of the thieving

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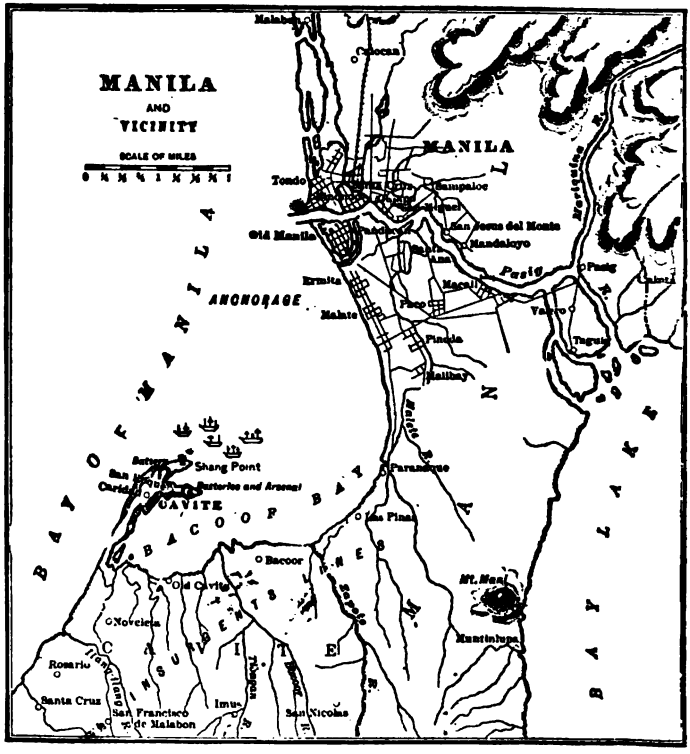
inhabitants. Afterward the piratical propensities of the natives so impressed the Spaniards that they called the islands the Ladrones, or thieves' islands. The name Mariana was given to them finally in honor of Maria Anna of Austria, widow of Philip IV. of Spain. The first conquest by the Spaniards practically destroyed all the natives, and the people who now make their homes in the Ladrones are mostly of Malay origin. They live mostly in small villages of from forty to sixty houses along the coast; but Agaña is a place of perhaps 4,000 inhabi-



tants, with stone buildings of considerable pretension. The village of Suma or Somayi, on the point opposite where the 'Charleston' lay, was the only one, besides Piti at the landing-place, visited by this expedition. Suma has about sixty houses, a few of them of stone, but mostly of a heavy dark red wood that looks like mahogany, which the natives call 'iffet.' Nearly all the men in Suma speak a little English, which they have picked up from American whalers, which call at San Luis d'Apra, as the port is called, for wood, water, and fruit. . . .

"The land in Guam is of a reddish clayey nature, and very

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fertile. The natives grow sugar-cane, rice, corn, and melons. Cocoanuts, pineapples, bananas, limes, lemons, oranges, and bread-fruit grow wild in greatest profusion. It rains nearly all the time—half a dozen squalls of from ten to thirty minutes every day—but no one minds that. It keeps the temperature down and makes everything grow. It is a fine coffee country—but there is almost no attention paid to the industry. The principal product is copra. The Spanish have taxed the life out of everything. Every birth, death, burial, marriage, is taxed; every sale, every killing of a hog, or chicken, or beef, pays something. It costs seventy-five cents a head every six months simply to exist. Under decent laws it will take small energy to accumulate a fortune in Guam, and the climate is as fair as that of Honolulu."

Peace Negotiations.—A protocol for suspension of hostilities was concluded and signed at Washington August 12, the French ambassador, Jules Cambon, signing on behalf of Spain, and William R. Day, secretary of state, on behalf of the United States. The provisions of the protocol are:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.
4. That Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the first of October.
6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

President McKinley at once (August 12) issued a proclamation suspending hostilities in accordance with the terms of the protocol.

The Peace Commission.—The American commissioners named to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain were named by President McKinley, August 26, as follows:—

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M. JULES CAMBON,

FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON, WHO NEGOTIATED THE PEACE PROTOCOL IN BEHALF OF SPAIN.

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William R. Day of Ohio, Secretary of State;
Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, United States Senator (Rep.);
William P. Frye of Maine, United States Senator (Rep.);
Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York "Tribune";
Edward D. White of Louisiana, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court.

But Judge White having declined to serve on the commission, George Gray of Delaware, United States Senator (Dem.), was appointed in his place, being transferred from the Anglo-American Joint High Commission, sitting at Quebec.

J. B. Moore, assistant secretary of state (p. 412), was chosen secretary of the commission, with John R. MacArthur as assistant secretary.

HON. WHITELAW REID OF NEW YORK, MEMBER SPANISH-AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION.

DAVIS, CUSHMAN K., United States senator (Rep.) from Minnesota, was born at Henderson, N. Y., in 1838. Was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1857. He served in the Northern army during the war and was elected to the Minnesota legislature in 1866. In 1873 he was elected governor of Minnesota by a majority of one vote. In 1887 he was unanimously nominated for the senate and was elected by a large majority. Upon the retirement of John Sherman from the senate, Mr. Davis became chairman of the foreign relations committee.

FRYE, WILLIAM P., United States senator (Rep.) from Maine, was born in Lewiston, Me., on September 2, 1830. Was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, and in 1861 was elected to the Maine house, serving three terms. In 1864 he was a presidential elector, and in 1866 and 1867 was mayor of Lewiston. During the latter year he was elected attorney-general of the state, and during three terms administered the duties of that office. In 1871 he first took his seat in the house of representatives, and in 1889 was elected United States senator to succeed Mr. Blaine; and he has been a member of the senate ever since.

REID, WHITELAW, of New York, was born in Xenia, Ohio, October 27, 1837. He was prepared for college by an uncle, and was graduated from Miami University in his nineteenth year. After Lincoln's election he became the legislative

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correspondent for several Ohio dailies, and soon after became city editor of the Cincinnati "Gazette," which position he left to become a war correspondent on McClellan's staff. In 1867 he went to New York, and was appointed managing editor of the New York "Tribune," under Horace Greeley. He subsequently gained control of the "Tribune," which has always, under his management, supported Republican candidates. He was minister to France under President Harrison, and the representative of this country at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee last year (Vol. 7, p. 323). In 1892 he was defeated for the vice-presidency (Vol. 2, p. 389).

SENATOR WILLIAM P. FRYE OF MAINE, MEMBER SPANISH-AMERICAN PEACE COMMISSION.

Biographical sketches of the other American commissioners will be found in "Current History" as follows:

WILLIAM R. DAY of Ohio, Vol. 8, p. 411;

GEORGE GRAY of Delaware, see under sub-head "The Canadian-American Joint Commission," in article in this number entitled "Anglo-American Relations."

The members of the Commission sailed for France September 17.

The following are the Spanish delegates to the joint peace commission:

Señor Montero Rios, chairman;
Señor Abarzuza;
General Correo;
Señor Villarutia;
Señor Garnica.

Montero Rios, chairman of the Spanish delegation, is presiding officer of the Spanish senate. Abarzuza is a member of the senate, and was Spanish ambassador at Paris during the brief time that Spain was a republic. General Correo has had long experience in colonial affairs. Villarutia is the present Spanish minister at Brussels. Garnica is counsellor of the court of cassation, or supreme court.

Cuban and Porto Rican Commissions.—The commis-

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sioners to arrange the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, were appointed by the president, August 16, as follows:

For Cuba.—Major-General James F. Wade;
Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson;
Major-General Matthew C. Butler.
For Porto Rico.—Major-General John R. Brooke;
Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley;
Brigadier-General W. W. Gordon.

MAJ.-GEN. JAMES F. WADE, CHAIRMAN COMMISSION TO ARRANGE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

WADE, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES F., became first lieutenant in the 6th United States cavalry in 1861. Like so many of the West Point men of that day, he entered the volunteer service and reached the grade of colonel and brevet brigadier-general. He became a captain in the regular service in 1866, lieutenant-colonel in 1879, and colonel of the 5th cavalry in 1887. His commission as brigadier-general came ten years later. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was appointed major-general of volunteers.

SAMPSON, WILLIAM T., rear-admiral, U. S. N., was born in New York, and entered the navy September 24, 1857, and attended the Naval Academy until 1860. He became a master in 1861, and a lieutenant July 16, 1862, and served during the Civil War on the practice ship "John Adams" and the monitor "Patapsco," being on the latter when she was destroyed by a torpedo in Charleston harbor, January 15, 1865. From 1865 to 1867 he served on the flagship "Colorado," of the European squadron, in the course of which period he became a lieutenant-commander. After service at the Naval Academy and another cruise in European waters, he was commissioned a commander, August 9, 1874. He was superintendent of the Naval Academy from 1886-90, becoming a captain in 1889, and commanded the "San Francisco" from 1890 to 1892. From January, 1892, until last year he was chief of the bureau of ordnance, and was in command of the "Iowa" from June 15, 1897, until he succeeded

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Admiral Sicard in command of the fleet at Key West just before the war broke out, when he was made acting rear-admiral. He was later appointed a rear-admiral. (See article "The Navy.")

BUTLER, MAJOR-GENERAL MATTHEW CALBRAITH, United States senator from South Carolina, 1877-83, is about 60 years old. During the Civil War he was a captain of Confederate cavalry, and lost a leg at Brandy Station. He rose to the grade of major-general. Was a candidate for governor of South Carolina on the Union Reform ticket of 1870; but what he considered to be failure to secure responsible representative government by means of the Republican party caused him to return to the Democratic side. He received the Democratic vote for United States senator the same year. When there were two contending state governments in 1876, General Butler was elected senator by the Democratic legislature. In 1882 he was re-elected for the term which expired in 1889, and was again re-elected for the term expiring in 1895.

MAJ.-GEN. M. C. BUTLER, MEMBER OF COMMISSION TO ARRANGE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

BROOKE, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN R., was born in Pennsylvania, July 21, 1838. Became a captain in a volunteer regiment November 7, 1861. Resigned from the service in February, 1866, being then brevet major-general. In July of the same year he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 37th United States infantry. He was promoted to be colonel in March, 1879; brigadier-general April 6, 1888; and major-general May 22, 1897.

SCHLEY, WINFIELD SCOTT, rear-admiral, U. S. N., was born in Maryland. He commanded the successful Greely relief expedition in 1884, and the cruiser "Baltimore" at the time one of her crew was killed and many injured by a Chilean mob in Valparaiso (Vol. 1, p. 481; Vol. 2, pp. 9, 99, 220). He entered the navy September 20, 1856, and saw a great deal of active service during the Civil War in the West Gulf blockading squadron and in the engagements which led to the capture of Port Hudson in 1863. He became a lieutenant-commander

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in 1866, commander in 1874, captain in March, 1888, and commodore in February of this year. He was chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting 1885-9. In the early part of the present war he commanded the Flying Squadron at Hampton Roads. He was later appointed rear-admiral. (See article "The Navy.")

GORDON, WILLIAM W., brigadier-general, United States volunteers, is a prominent Georgian. He served through the Civil War, and was colonel of the Savannah National Guard regiment when appointed brigadier-general of volunteers at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

BRIG.-GEN. W W. GORDON, U. S. V., MEMBER UNITED STATES PORTO RICAN COMMISSION.

The Spanish commissioners are as follows:

For Cuba.—Generals Blanco, Castellanos, and Leon, and Admiral Mantrola.

For Porto Rico.—Generals Macias and Ortega, and Admiral Vallarino.

The War Reviewed in Outline.—Following is a review of the war in outline:

February 15—The United States battleship "Maine" was blown up in the harbor of Havana (p. 25). According to the report of the court of inquiry appointed by the United States, the explosion was due to an external mine (p. 28).

April 20—President McKinley, authorized by congress to intervene in Cuba, using the United States military and naval forces, sent an ultimatum to Spain (p. 277.) The Spanish minister at once left Washington, and the next day the United States minister left Madrid (p. 278.)

April 22—A proclamation was issued by the President blockading the principal ports of Cuba (p. 278.)

April 23—President McKinley issued a call for 125,000 volunteers to serve for two years (p. 278.)

April 27—The batteries of Matanzas, Cuba, were shelled by Admiral Sampson's flagship, the "New York," with the monitor "Puritan" and the cruiser "Cincinnati" (p. 282).

April 29—The Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Cervera, consisting of the "Cristobal Colon," the "Almirante

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Oquendo," the "Maria Teresa," and the "Vizcaya," and the "Furor," "Terror," and "Pluton," left the Cape Verde islands for Cuba.

May 1—Commodore Dewey, commanding the United States Asiatic squadron, destroyed the entire Spanish fleet in the Philippines without losing a man (pp. 284-290).

May 11—The "Wilmington," "Winslow," and "Hudson" engaged the Spanish batteries at Cardenas. Ensign Bagley and four of the "Winslow's" crew were killed (p. 282). Major-General Wesley Merritt was ordered to the Philippines as military governor.

May 12—A United States fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sampson, bombarded the fortifications of San Juan, Porto Rico (p. 295).

May 19—Admiral Cervera's fleet reached Santiago de Cuba, and a few days later was "bottled up" there by the "flying squadron" of Commodore Schley (p. 295).

May 25—President McKinley called for 75,000 more volunteers (p. 278). Twenty-five hundred United States troops sailed from San Francisco for Manila, several thousand more following later (p. 292).

May 31—The "Massachusetts," "Iowa," and "New Orleans" bombarded the fortifications at the mouth of Santiago harbor. They were bombarded again several times after Admiral Sampson took command of the fleet (p. 296).

June 3—Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson, with seven men, ran the collier "Merrimac" into Santiago harbor and sank her in the channel, under the fire from the Spanish forts. Hobson and his men were taken prisoners (p. 296).

June 10—Six hundred marines were landed at Caimanera, Guantanamo bay, where sharp skirmishing continued for several days, several Americans being killed (p. 523).

June 12—The Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Major-General Shafter, sailed from Tampa on twenty-nine transports for Santiago, arriving off there on June 20 (p. 298).

June 13—President McKinley signed the War Revenue bill, providing for the raising of revenues by a stamp tax and providing for a popular bond loan (p. 357).

June 17—A Spanish fleet, under Admiral Camara, left Cadiz for the Philippines, but returned after passing through the Suez canal.

June 21—Guam, the principal island in the Ladrones group, seized by the "Charleston" (p. 543).

June 22—General Shafter's troops began disembarking at Baiquiri and Siboney, near Santiago (pp. 299, 523).

June 24—Roosevelt's Rough Riders were attacked while advancing toward Santiago; sixteen Americans were killed and about fifty more wounded before the Spaniards were repulsed (pp. 523-4).

July 1—General Lawton took El Caney, near Santiago, and General Kent, commanding the First division of the Fifth Army Corps, which included the 2d, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 16th, and 24th Infantry, and the 71st New York Volunteers, took San Juan Hill after heavy fighting. Official reports gave the American losses 231 killed and 1,364 wounded and missing (pp. 524-6).

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July 3—Admiral Cervera's squadron made a dash out of Santiago harbor, and every vessel was sunk or disabled by the American fleet (p. 530). General Shafter demanded the surrender of Santiago (p. 527).

July 7—President McKinley signed resolutions passed by the senate annexing the Hawaiian islands to the United States, and the "Philadelphia" was ordered to Honolulu to raise the American flag. (See pp. 317-328, also article in this number on "The Hawaiian Question).

July 17—General Toral, in command of the Spanish troops at Santiago, General Linares being wounded, surrendered his forces and the eastern portion of the province of Santiago de Cuba to General Shafter (p. 527).

July 20—General Leonard R. Wood, formerly Colonel of the 1st Volunteer Cavalry, was appointed military governor of Santiago.

July 25—United States troops, under General Nelson A. Miles, landed at Guanica, Porto Rico, the town having surrendered to the "Gloucester" after a few shots (p. 534).

SENOR MONTERO RIOS, PRESIDENT OF SPANISH SENATE, CHAIRMAN OF SPANISH PEACE COMMISSION.

July 26—Through the French ambassador, the government of Spain asked President McKinley upon what terms he would consent to peace.

July 28—Ponce, the second largest city in Porto Rico, surrendered to General Miles, and he was received by the residents with joyful acclamations. Capture of several other towns, with little or no fighting, followed (p. 535).

July 30—President McKinley's statement of the terms on which he would agree to end the war was given to the French ambassador. The president demanded the independence of Cuba, cession of Porto Rico, and one of the Ladrones to the United States, and the retention of Manila by the United States pending the final disposition of the Philippines by a joint commission.

July 31—United States troops engaged the Spaniards at Malate, near Manila, in the Philippines, and repulsed them, with some loss on both sides (p. 539).

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August 9—The French ambassador presented to President McKinley Spain's reply accepting his terms of peace.

August 12—A protocol agreeing as to the preliminaries for a treaty of peace was signed by Secretary Day and the French ambassador, M. Jules Cambon. United States military and naval commanders were ordered to cease hostilities. The blockades of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila were lifted (p. 545).

Deaths and Casualties in the Navy.—The deaths and serious casualties in the American navy during the war were surprisingly few: Seventeen men killed and 84 wounded.

Not one life was lost in Dewey's great fight of May 1 at Manila, and every one of the nine wounded men soon returned to duty. In the battle of July 3, off Santiago, one man was killed, and there were eleven casualties altogether. In that fight also every one of the wounded returned to duty. The loss in the attack on the forts at the entrance to Santiago by the American fleet, June 22, was one sailor killed, and eleven men were the subjects of casualties, of whom only seven were able to return to duty.

The heaviest loss of the navy was at Guantanamo. There were twenty-two casualties in that 100-hour fight; and of the sixteen wounded men nine returned to duty, three were invalided from the service, and four continue under treatment.

Next after Guantanamo, the battle with the forts and gunboats off Cienfuegos caused the greatest number of casualties, the list aggregating twelve, with one man killed. Another man died from wounds, nine returned to duty, and one continues under treatment.

More fatal in its results was the fierce battle of the torpedo boat "Winslow" and the revenue cutter "Hudson" with the Spanish land batteries and artillery forces at Cardenas. Of the eight casualties five were deaths, though three wounded men afterward returned to duty.

In the bombardment of San Juan the casualties numbered eight, with one man killed. One of the wounded men was invalided home, while six returned to duty.

There were four other casualties in as many separate engagements, and that completes the list of naval losses.

Lessons of the War.—Mr. Hiram Maxim states as follows some of the engineering lessons of the war:—

"I think it may also be said that naval warfare has reached so high a degree of development, and requires such a mass of intricate and complicated machinery, as to render it completely useless to unscientific nations. The wisdom of a government in insisting that everything relating to warfare should be constructed in its own country is apparent. If a nation make its instruments of warfare, it will certainly be able to use them.

"The war has taught us, too, the small value of torpedoes, as compared with heavy artillery. Many naval engineers have contended that the torpedo-boat would be much less dangerous

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COMMODORE J. C. WATSON, U. S. N.,

DESIGNATED AS COMMANDER OF THE SQUADRON WHICH IT WAS PROPOSED TO SEND IN SEARCH OF ADMIRAL CAMARA'S SQUADRON.

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in actual warfare than was supposed, and the war seems to sustain their view.

"I think the war has also shown that the heavy gun, throwing steel projectiles at a very high velocity, so as to have a flat trajectory, is the arm *par excellence*, the arm which we must depend upon in naval warfare, and that thick and heavy armor-plate more than compensates for the additional weight and loss of speed involved. It has also shown the great value of battleships as compared with cruisers—that is, in a pitched battle; but it has not shown that cruisers are unnecessary. Had the Spanish cruisers been well cared for and well handled, there can be no question that they would have inflicted very serious damage upon the American fleet, and might perhaps have bombarded some of the coast cities. The war has proved that we should stick to high power guns and the conventional forms of cruisers and battleships, and keep the navy free from cranks and fads."

ADMIRAL CAMARA, COMMANDING SPANISH HOME SQUADRON.

As in the Chino-Japanese war (Vol. 5, pp. 22, 307), the capture of the "Colon" demonstrated the immense value of speed and capability of rapid evolution; while the destruction of the "Furor" and "Pluton" by the "Gloucester" demonstrated, as did also the remarkably small list of casualties to the American fleet in general, that there is no factor in naval warfare of greater importance than the quality and training of the men behind the guns. The superiority of smokeless powder and the danger of woodwork on ships were also again demonstrated.

The attempt to use a balloon in reconnoitering proved unsuccessful; and, according to the report of an officer who was at the front in the advance on Santiago, it was disastrous to the American troops. This officer charges

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to the account of the balloon the death of 300 men and the wounding of 700. As the balloon, inflated, but without any occupant of the car, came up the road, swaying to and fro above the tree tops, it indicated to the enemy the precise situation of the American troops as they advanced up the hill, and there was "a perfect rain of Spanish small-arms, projectiles and shrapnel."

Cost of the War.—*To the United States.*—The moneys voted by congress for expenses incident to the war amounted to nearly $362,000,000, and were intended to meet all the demands of the government on that account till the end of the year if the war should continue till then. The several sums voted were as follows:—

WAR EXPENSES, U. S.

For the national defense, act March 9, 1898	$50,117,000.00
Army and navy deficiencies, act May 4, 1898	34,625,725.71
Naval appropriation act, May 4, 1898—amount of increase over preceding naval appropriation act	23,095,549.49
Fortification appropriation act, May 7, 1898—amount of increase over act as passed by House	5,232,582.00
Naval auxiliary act, May 26, 1898	3,000,000.00
Additional clerical force, War Department, auditors' offices, etc., act May 31, 1898	227,976.45
Life-Saving Service, act June 7, 1898	70,000.00
Army and navy deficiencies, act June 8, 1898	18,015,000.00
Appropriations in act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, June 13, 1898	600,000.00
Army, navy, and other war expenses for six months, beginning July 1, 1898, in general deficiency act	226,604,261.46
Expenses of bringing home remains of soldiers	200,000.00
Total	$361,788,095.11

The following tables, compiled by Charles A. Conant for the "Review of Reviews" show in the third column of each the expenditures of the two departments, War and Navy, over and above the expenditures in time of peace, the amount of warrants drawn in 1897 being deducted from the amount of warrants drawn this year. But Mr. Conant observes that to the excess for 1898 is to be added $4,000,000, representing the extraordinary expenditure in 1897 for river and harbor improvements.

U. S. ARMY EXPENDITURES.

Month.	Warrants Drawn in 1898.	Warrants Drawn in 1897.	Excess in 1898.
March	$5,159,571	$3,046,103	$2,113 468
April	6,223,814	4,287,020	1,936 794
May	17,093,595	4,214,955	12,878,640
June	19,723,804	2,886,016	16,837,788
July	34,774,153	10,736,758	24,037,395
August 1-18	14,315,000	2,782,000	11,533,000
Totals	$97,289,937	$27,952,852	$69,337,085
			4,000,000
			$73,337,085

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U. S. NAVY EXPENDITURES.

March	$5,241,443	$2,694,835	$2,546,608
April	12,556,982	2,744,079	9,812,853
May	9,093,577	2,537,576	6,556,001
June	9,506,021	3,563,922	5,942,099
July	8,514,279	2,998,809	5,515,470
August 1–18	4,490,000	1,738,000	2,752,000
Totals	$49,402,252	$16,277,221	$33,125,031
Aggregates	$146,892,189	$44,230,073	$102,462,116
			4,000,000
			$106,462,116

Such are the amounts actually drawn by the two departments; but the figures do not show the entire amount of expenses incurred nor the specific objects of expenditure; that information will not be available till congress meets in December. Mr. Conant estimates the direct war expenditures to the end of August at $116,000,000. The outlay on account of army and navy he estimates at $15,000,000 a month; and hence he thinks the expenditures up to the end of June, 1899, will be about $281,000,000, or certainly not less than $250,000,000.

To Spain.—To say nothing of the loss of colonies and warships, the war has cost Spain about $375,000,000. Such is the estimate made upon the basis of the reports of the United States naval attachés abroad to the government at Washington. In this estimate is included the cost of preparation for war begun by Spain in May, 1895.

WAR EXPENSES, SPAIN.

From the sale of 322,944 Cuban notes	$25,242,255
From the sale of 60,000 Cuban notes of 1886	5,784,897
Loan of 400,000,000 pesetas on the customs guarantee	74,400,000
From the sale of silver, etc.	866,338
Loan of the Bank of Spain on the Cuban guarantee	58,400,000
Loan of the Bank of Spain on the customs guarantee	48,200,000
Loan of the Bank of Spain on guarantee of contributions	32,000,000
Loan of the Bank of Spain, four per cent internal debt	29,000,000
Philippine taxes	37,000,000

These sums do not include debts for transports, &c., contracted by the government, which are placed at approximately $62,000,000.

According to the sources of information from which the above data are derived, all the money obtained has been expended on expeditions sent to the colonies, whose total amounted to 180,431 soldiers, 6,222 officers, and about 700 generals. Of the millions expended, only $5,600,000 was spent by the Spanish government to increase its naval force.

The money loss of Spain in ships of war and merchant vessels amounted probably to $35,000,000. Spain lost eighteen war vessels, besides a number of unrated gunboats. The cost of the vessels of Cervera's fleet is given as follows by the "Nacional" of Madrid:

COST OF SPANISH VESSELS.

"Vizcaya"	$3,600,000
"Oquendo"	3,600,000
"María Teresa"	3,600,000
"Cristóbal Colon"	4,400,000
"Plutón"	500,000
"Furor"	500,000
Artillery	3,800,000
Total	$20,000,000

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The crews of the eighteen vessels numbered about 4,200; the horse-power was about 92,000; if the ships were ranged in line in actual contact one with another, the line would be not much short of a mile long (4,300 feet).

Our Future Policy.—The policy of the United States toward the territory delivered from Spanish sovereignty, is yet in the formative stage of discussion. It is not yet a party question and may never be, though important declarations of policy have been incorporated in many of the state political platforms; and it is not unlikely that the present congressional campaign will afford some data as to the prevailing sentiment of this country on this issue of vital importance.

The "Outlook" of New York city strongly favors the policy of territorial aggrandizement, distinctly repudiating the counsels of the fathers of the republic. It says:—

"The 'Outlook' accepts the new duties of the new hour without misgivings. We believe that the United States must henceforth take its place with the other nations of the world, and share with them the responsibility for the world's development. We believe that America has the ability and the courage to act well her part. She will sometimes blunder, no doubt, and Americans appointed to represent her will sometimes misrepresent and disgrace her. But the influence which she has already exerted is a presage of what her influence is to be. For no American can doubt that the proclamations of Gomez in Cuba denouncing severe penalties for all violations of civilized warfare by Cuban soldiers, and of Aguinaldo in the Philippines, similar in effect, are due to the fact that they have an American army and an American fleet as their allies. The 'Outlook,' therefore, with no childish faith in the impeccability or infallibility of America, but with a patriotic faith in America's general intelligence and general purity of purpose, maintains the faith that from the day when Dewey's guns sank the Spanish fleet the United States had laid upon it the duty of abandoning its former foreign policy, and entering determinedly and courageously upon one radically different. We clearly see that this means a reversal of some policies inherited from our fathers, which were formerly wise, and which the 'Outlook' formerly advocated. They are wise no longer, and the 'Outlook' no longer advocates them."

The notable development of sympathy between the British and American nations (pp. 301, 416), is made the subject of a special article below, entitled "Anglo-American Relations."

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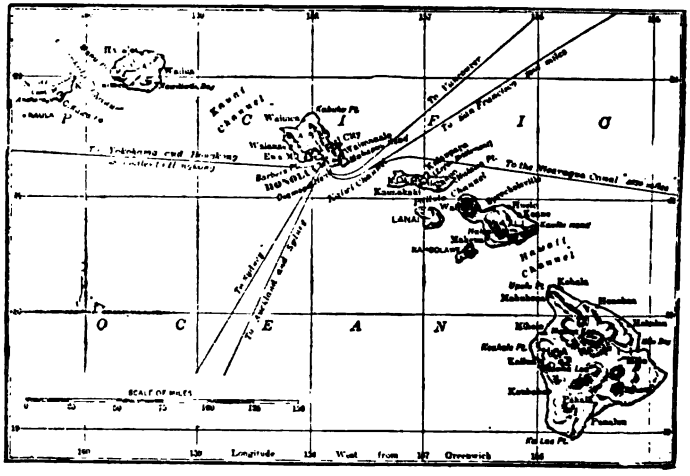
THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

The Hawaiian Commission.—In accordance with a provision in the Newlands joint resolution (p. 319), by which the Hawaiian islands became a part of the territory of the United States, President McKinley, on July 9, appointed five commissioners with instructions to proceed to the new territory and to prepare for recommendation to congress "such legislation concerning the Ha-



THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

waiian islands as they shall deem necessary or proper." This board, consisting of

Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois,
Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama,
Representative Robert R. Hitt of Illinois,
President Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii, and
Justice W. F. Frear of Hawaii,

assembled at Honolulu in August, and spent several weeks in examining the existing condition of every portion of the annexed territory. The American members returned to San Francisco October 1, with a draft of their recommendations concerning "the Territory of Hawaii." No official statement regarding its contents has yet been given to the public, nor is there likely to be before its submission to congress in December.

Annexation Ceremonies.—Fortunately, the popular absorption in the war with Spain prevented wide pub-

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licity being given to the reports of social intrigue, or petticoat influence, and of native sorrow and absentation from the ceremonies, which chiefly characterized the accounts of the official transfer of sovereignty from the government of the Hawaiian Republic to that of the United States. The news of the passage of the Newlands resolution reached Honolulu on July 13, Captain Sealby, R. N. R., of the "Coptic," who brought the news, receiving a silver cup inscribed "presented by the citizens," from such of them as belonged to the Annexation Club.

August 12 was decided upon as Annexation Day, after much disagreement between the different bodies which desired to figure as chiefly responsible for the new order of things.

SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM OF ILLINOIS, CHAIRMAN HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

The formal exercises were held in the beautiful grounds of the Executive building, which were packed with a great crowd, almost wholly composed of foreign nationalities. At high noon, after prayer, Minister Sewall, as the representative of the United States government, handed to President Dole the official text of the Newlands joint resolution. In accepting it, President Dole said:

"A treaty of peaceful union having been made in the interest of the Hawaiian body politic, with full confidence in the honor, justice, and friendship of the American people, we yield up to you as the representative of the government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian islands."

Mr. Sewall accepted the gift in the name of the people of the United States. The minister then called on Admiral Miller to do his duty; and at a signal from President Dole the Hawaiian band played the first notes of "Hawaii Ponoi," the national anthem. The Hawaiian flag was saluted, for the last time,

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by the warships in the harbor, and then hauled down, after which the Stars and Stripes was raised in its place, amid the salutes of the guns and cheering from the sailors and marines present.

Minister Sewall read the proclamation of President McKinley, directing that the actual administration of affairs should be conducted in the same manner by the same officials as heretofore. Mr. Dole and his cabinet took the oath of allegiance, which was first administered to Chief Justice Judd, and by him to the other officials of the republic. The National Guard were afterwards sworn in; and the day closed with the christening of the Sewall baby and other festivities, in the course of which the royal relics are said to have been sacked in part by some of the sailors from the "St. Paul" and other warships.

W. F. FREAR, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HAWAII.

Under the new order of things, President Dole continues as chief executive officer, while Minister Sewall remains at Honolulu as a sort of personal representative of President McKinley. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Cooper, becomes president of the School Board, and the minister of the interior will exercise the functions of a county clerk.

The Japanese Award.—One of the last acts of the Hawaiian Republican government was the signing of a check for $75,000, paid to Japan as indemnity for damages on account of the refusal of the government to permit a large number of Japanese immigrant laborers to land on the islands (Vol. 7, pp. 326, 620). The payment was made at the imperative solicitation of the United States government, through some intermediary, in order that the latter government might be relieved of any responsibility upon assuming the sovereignty of Hawaii.

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It is stated that the Japanese government was informed that the case is under no circumstances to be considered in any way as a precedent, should future difficulties arise respecting the importation of contract labor.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Recent events—in particular, the war with Spain and the critical issues which have arisen in the Orient—have forced into special prominence the question of the future relations between the two great branches of the English-speaking race. It may be that in the case of many who hold the matter nearest at heart, enthusiasm has run away with practical judgment; for, at this early stage, when discussion is mere speculation, when the momentary exhilaration of diplomatic and martial success is at its height, when the permanent sentiment of the masses is uncertain, it is impossible that the difficulties obstructing the working of any scheme of Anglo-Saxon political union should be adequately understood or its advantages fully appreciated. Nevertheless, Great Britain and the United States are indubitably gravitating together; and, though their mutual sentiments of goodwill may never crystallize into a formal alliance committed to parchment, there is little doubt that a better understanding than ever before will hereafter prevail between them, that the bickerings and misconceptions of the past will serve only to show by contrast the blessings of the sweet bond of assured peace, and that the year 1898 will in future stand out as the date of the permanent union in amity and goodwill of all the influential forces of public opinion in England and America for the common interests of the English-speaking world.

It is among the so-called classes in England that the revolution in sentiment toward the United States is particularly noticeable. Their hostility to the Union during the distress of our Civil War has long been on record; and, though little of that old feeling still persists, the prevailing sentiment of the classes, even so late as a year ago, was one of indifference bordering on contempt toward American diplomacy and politics, and a self-com-

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placent pride in the "splendid isolation" of a visionary imperialism. Now, however, the results of the brief struggle with Spain, particularly the amazing achievements of the American navy, have inculcated in the diplomatic family of Europe a not unwholesome respect for the United States as both a possible formidable foe and a desirable friend; and there is observable a general disposition, if not to court American favor, at least to avoid American censure. In the United States, too, the spirit of Anglophobia, long in positive evidence among certain classes of politicians, has largely died out; and in both countries a common world-policy has not only come to be the spontaneous demand of altered sentiment, but is seen to harmonize with all the aims of enlightened self-interest. Prominent among the causes which have wrought this wondrous transformation are the gratification caused by President McKinley's action in sending a special representative embassy to London on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee last year (Vol. 7, p. 323), and the attitude of moral support adopted by Great Britain toward the United States in the struggle of the latter with Spain and against an attempted anti-American concert of the continental powers. Mr. Chamberlain had behind him the public opinion not only of Great Britain but of the whole British empire when, in his address at Birmingham on May 13 (p. 303), he spoke of the possibility of Britons and their kinsmen across the sea fighting side by side for the highest ends of civilization.

The possibility and the wisdom of formal union are open to question; but this much is certain, that, among states as among individuals, without union of hearts there can be no true union, and that with it—with the realization of a community of aims and interests—even though there be no limiting instrument of formality, the substance of real union is enjoyed in full fruition. And it is thus between the United States and the mother country. They are complementary wings of one vast army marching in line on a level front; and for many a year to come, it is to be hoped, they will continue together, if not in unison, at least in amicable rivalry, to perform their appointed task of advancing the standards of civilization and demonstrating to the rest of the world the priceless benefits of true political, social, and religious freedom.

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THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT BUILDING AT QUEBEC,

WHERE THE SESSIONS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN JOINT HIGH COMMISSION HAVE BEEN HELD.

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The Anglo-American League.—An organized movement was started in June, in both England and the United States, aiming to give direction and practical form to the growing sentiment in favor of a rapprochement between the two countries.

The first step was the holding of a banquet of 600 Englishmen and Americans at the Hotel Cecil in London, June 3.

Lord Bernard Coleridge presided; among the guests were Sir Norman Lockyer, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Richard Temple, Lord Charles Beresford, the Rev. Newman Hall, and many distinguished representatives of literature and journalism. The Bishop of Ripon, who was the first speaker, aroused the enthusiasm of the audience and sounded the keynote for the speeches that followed, when, in speaking of the war for the liberation of Cuba, he said:

"Although both nations have been accused of worshipping the dollar, we both know when to spend our money, and we know that some causes are worth spending any price for."

Lord Coleridge expressed a fervent wish for the success of the American arms, "in the interest of America, in the interest of Spain, and in the interest of common humanity." "Twice," he added, "America has fought with all her might; the first fight was forced by the imbecility of the king, and she was right; the second time she fought for the freedom of slaves; and the same spirit is with her yet."

To the sentiment expressed by Colonel Taylor, president of the American Society in London, "As you have stood by us in our day of trial, when your day of trial comes, you may count upon us," Sir Frederick Pollock replied with the prediction that there would be "one fleet under two flags to keep the peace of the world;" and Lord Brassey said there were "closer ties than a written alliance, ties which cannot be broken."

Following this important gathering, there was organized on July 13, at Stafford House, town residence of the Duke of Sutherland, in London, the Anglo-American League, said to be the most influential body of representative Englishmen ever enrolled for the purpose of directing public opinion on any foreign question.

The membership of the league is exclusively British, Americans residing in Britain having had no part in the movement. Mr. T. Lee Roberts, a London barrister, is credited with being its original proposer, and is its secretary. The list of those enrolled in the movement includes, besides those already mentioned, the Earls of Jersey, Grey, and Crewe; Lord Brassey, governor of Victoria; Lord Tennyson, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir John Lubbock, Prof. James Bryce, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Cardinal Vaughan, the Duke of Westminster, Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer; the Dukes of Fife, Marlborough, and Newcastle; the Marquises of Lorne,

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Northampton, and Ripon; Viscounts Wolseley, Peel, and Valentine; Lords Coleridge, Lister, and Northbrook; Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, Sir George Trevelyan, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky. The English Church is represented by four archbishops, twenty-one bishops, ten deans, and many canons. The president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, the chairman of the Congregational Union, the chairman of the Baptist Union, and many other Nonconformist leaders are also enrolled. The vice-chancellors of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, fifteen heads of colleges, the head masters of Eton, Rugby, Harrow, and Winchester, and other prominent educators are members. Literature and the arts are represented by such men as Sir Walter Besant, Sir Lewis Morris, Sir Martin Conway, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir John Robinson, Rudyard Kipling, I. Zangwill, Anthony H. Hawkins, H. W. Massingham, Dr. Conan Doyle, "Ian Maclaren," Professor C. V. Stanford, and many more.

LORD BRASSEY, GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA.

Among the members are at least forty M. P.'s, including the leading men of all parties except the Irish Nationalists. The Lord Mayor of London is not a member, although he is said to be wholly in accord with the movement; but Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, York, Leeds, Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, and nearly all the other principal cities, are represented by their chief magistrates.

At the inaugural meeting in Stafford House, July 13, the following resolution, on motion of Lord Brassey, was adopted:

"Considering that the peoples of the British Empire and the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, recognize the same ideas of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their national policy, and are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world, this meeting is of opinion that every effort should be made in the interests of civilization and peace to secure the most cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations."

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An executive committee of twenty-four was chosen, and empowered to propose and carry out a scheme of practical work. It is headed by the Duke of Sutherland, and comprises also Earl Jersey, Earl Grey, and Earl Crewe, eight M. P.'s, and twelve representatives of the learned professions, the universities, and literature.

The place selected for the inaugural meeting and the personnel of the league are abundant evidence that the sentiment of the classes in England toward America has undergone a complete revolution since the days of the Civil War.

Upon the subject of Anglo-American relations, the following pertinent utterances were made at the dinner of the American Society in London, July 4, by the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M. P. for South Aberdeen, author of "The American Commonwealth:"

"England and America now understand one another far better than they ever did before. In 1776 there was on one side a monarch and a small ruling caste, on the other side a people. Now our government can no longer misrepresent the nation, and across the ocean a people speaks to people. The Atlantic is ten times narrower now than it was then, the passage of men to and fro has increased a thousand-fold, and through the personal knowledge of Americans by Englishmen and of Englishmen by Americans there has been laid the best foundation for goodwill and mutual understanding between the nations. We have both come, and that most notably within the last few months, to perceive that all over the world the interests of America and of England are substantially the same, and in recognition of this fact we see a solid basis for a permanent co-operation.

"There is also another change that has powerfully worked for good in the relations of the peoples. A distinguished statesman has recently said that the powers of the world may be divided into those that are living and those that are dying. The United States and Great Britain are among the living powers. Those powers are now few in number. They are growing stronger, while the others grow always weaker. They are imposing their languages and their types of civilization upon the world. The types that seem destined to survive and maintain their rivalry are now very few. One of them is represented by two nations. It is that which is common to you Americans and to us Englishmen. We speak the same tongue, we enjoy and are instructed by the same literature, we live under laws which were in their origin and are still largely the same, and we have created institutions essentially similar in spirit and character, though differing in minor details. . . .

"This sense of our underlying unity over against the other races and forms of civilization in the world has been a poignant force in drawing us together; and its potency is shown by this, that it is at work all over the English-speaking world. Our colonists in Canada, and Australia,* and South Africa have been

* A correspondent from New South Wales, Mr. W. Algar Burns, of Parramatta, in a letter dated August 30, writes: "The result of the war with Spain has been the signal for rejoicing to the greater part of the people of our land. Indeed, so high has feeling on the subject run, that I doubt not that had necessity occurred volunteers not a few would

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following with the keenest interest and sympathy all the events that have affected you during those last fateful months; and their hearts, like ours in England, thrill at the record of the exploits of your sailors and soldiers, of the heroism and devotion which the children of America have been displaying, with a pride and delight which no like feats done by men of another speech and blood could inspire. . . .

"It has been said to-night that she (America) stands at the parting of the ways. She may, if she will, become a great conquering power, ruling over subject races. She may civilize lands hitherto left to savagery. Whether she will do well to enter on this new path, it is not for us here to say. But whether she does enter it or not, her highest claim to the admiration and gratitude of mankind will continue to be this—that she was the first country to try the great experiment of popular government, and that she has gone on trying it upon the grandest scale. Upon the success of that experiment, upon the peaceful and orderly development of her democratic institutions, the future of the world very large depends.

"Many nations have had a career of conquest and of civilizing dominion. But to make an immense people prosperous, happy, and free is a nobler and a grander achievement than the most brilliant conquests and the widest dominion. So we here, who hold ourselves the debtors as well as the friends of America, hope and trust that, whatever else she undertakes, nothing will be suffered to divert her energies from her splendid task in her own ample continent. Those in every country who love humanity and its progress watch with the warmest and most watchful sympathy her efforts in that task, and rejoice in the prosperity of her people. But none can feel a sympathy so deep and true as we in England, whose pride it is that you and we come of the same stock, that you and we cherish the same ideals and are swayed by the same traditions, that you and we have been and are fellow-workmen, foremost among the nations in spreading freedom and enlightenment throughout the world."

A movement in the United States similar in its aims to that embodied in the Anglo-American League in England has been started through the influence of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York "Tribune," who was special envoy of the United States to England on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. As the result of a meeting at his house in July, a committee was formed, which has prepared and is now circulating

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have been found willing to cross the sea to give your people aid. For, though in the centuries agone the fearful blundering of the political leaders in the motherland severed from our mighty kingdom that which had otherwise probably still been part of ourselves, integrally, though by constitutional differences separated, we are still in heart and interest one. We are all of the same grand Anglo-Saxon origin, have a deep-rooted national belief in the same glorious religion of the cross. . . . . And, even if over some paltry boundary question and mercantile or maritime privileges the jingoistic element of both lands would endeavor to stir up strife—yet deep down in the hearts of the majority of Britishers and Americans there lies a fellow feeling that it needs but dire necessity to make gloriously manifest."

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for signature among American citizens "representing by descent the various races and nationalities of the Old World" the following address:

"We, citizens of the United States of America, desire to express our most hearty appreciation of the recent demonstrations of sympathy and fellowship with this country on the part of citizens of the various countries comprised in the British Empire. We earnestly reciprocate these sentiments, recognizing as we do that the same language and the same principle of ordered liberty should form the basis of an intimate and enduring friendship between these kindred peoples — a friendship destined to hasten the day of peace and goodwill among all the nations of the earth."

HENRY M. STANLEY, M. P., THE AFRICAN EXPLORER.

The membership of the committee is broadly representative of the varied political, racial, religious, and other elements of American citizenship. It includes, besides Mr. Reid, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, Archbishop Corrigan of New York, Frederic R. Coudert, Wm. E. Dodge, Elbridge T. Gerry, Richard Watson Gilder, Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, Seth Low, Bishop Potter of New York, Carl Schurz, E. C. Stedman, ex-Secretary of the Navy B. F. Tracy, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney.

Notwithstanding the widespread sentiment in favor of closer Anglo-American relations, there seems to be a growing doubt of the wisdom of any precipitate action toward a formal alliance. The growth of abiding friendship between nations is a slow process, which cannot be forced. A formal alliance would impose limitations and responsibilities upon both parties which cannot as yet be fully foreseen. In past history, unions of separate com-

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munities which have proved abiding—as, for example, the legislative union of England and Scotland, the creation of the German Empire, the final federation of the various states of the American Union itself—these unions have coincided only with times of great hazard to interests of vital importance. While the critical issues now confronting both England and the United States in the Far East are causing both peoples to think upon the advantages of union, the crisis is in general considered as not yet sufficiently acute to render any positive union imperative. A working basis of co-operation, sufficient for all present purposes, is found in community of material interests; and wisdom dictates no interference with the perfectly natural development of a sentiment which may some day crystallize into permanent form.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the present era of goodwill between England and America is a new conception. Recent issues have brought the question of union into special prominence; but fifty years ago it occupied men's thoughts, as is shown by the following excerpt from Blackwood's "Edinburgh Magazine" (June, 1848):

"The tone of the American press proves that, though many points of difference may and must exist between the two countries, though the elder may not always have borne her faculties in the meekest way, and the younger may have often announced her pretensions with more of petulance than discretion, nations sprung of the same lineage, speaking the same language, cherishing the same literature, cannot be so alienated from each other by difference of political institutions or opposition of commercial interests as not to feel a warm and cordial interest in each other's welfare, and to lament, not from mere selfish considerations of interest, but from higher and more generous sympathies, every calamity which threatens a kindred nation, with which it feels united by the ties of moral and intellectual relationship. Of the press in Great Britain and the United States, there is an abundance of rancor and bad feeling, in some cases the offspring of mere ignorance, in others of bad faith, disguised under the cloak of nationality and patriotism. But among the educated and the thoughtful portion of the public, and among the higher organs of periodical literature in both countries, a very different spirit is evidently gaining ground. A feeling of mutual respect, a spirit of cordiality, is every day becoming more apparent, as the conviction of the common interest of the two countries becomes more palpable; and a union is gradually in the course of formation, which the storms that are agitating the rest of Europe will only tend, we trust, to cement and confirm. How, indeed, should it be otherwise? How, at least, should it

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long continue to be otherwise? For what country but Great Britain has ever sent forth from its bosom such a colony as now forms the United States of America? What colony could ever look back upon a loftier lineage than America, when, comparing her own wide and thriving domains with many of the sinking empires of Europe, she remembers her British descent, and feels, in a thousand traces of blood, and thoughts, and habits, and morals, her connection with 'the inviolate island of the sage and free'?"

As already intimated, the present tendency toward closer union of the two countries was emphasized by Great Britain's attitude during the war with Spain. While hostilities were in progress, she rendered substantial assistance to the United States by insisting, in opposition to a threatened anti-American European concert, on the strictest observance of the laws of international neutrality. By so doing Great Britain at the same time promoted directly her own interests and policies, creating precedents which will be of great use to her in the event of her being involved in war.

On the continent of Europe a general suspicion prevailed as to the motives of the United States in desiring to suppress the intolerable anarchy of Spanish misrule in Cuba: the war was generally looked upon as a selfish and wanton aggression on the part of the United States. In Great Britain the truth was known and understood; and it was only her refusal to take any part in a coalition that might be embarrassing to the Washington government which thwarted the intrigue of the continental powers, who aimed to establish a European concert respecting Cuba whereby the Monroe doctrine would have been upset. The intrigue, it is said, originated in Austria-Hungary, and was supported by France and Russia. Germany, too, assented, but with a proviso that England's co-operation should be secured; and Italy could hardly have remained outside the concert. Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the New York "Evening Post," at an interview after his return from a protracted stay in England, said recently:

"From an authoritative source I had it that Germany and France really did approach Lord Salisbury with a proposition to put a stop to our war with Spain. The reply was that if England took any part in the war it would be to lend its navy to the United States."

Rarely has the diplomatic game been played for

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greater stakes. The plot failed through England's firm refusal to participate. Had it carried, the outcome could hardly have been pleasant to contemplate. America is once more reminded of her indebtedness to England, for it was only through the personal influence of Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort that a contemplated similar interference on the part of France was prevented at a time when our Union was engaged in a life and death struggle whose outcome was in serious doubt.

Another service rendered by Great Britain to the United States was that of ordering Admiral Dewey's fleet out of Hong-Kong under a strict construction of neutrality obligations. This at once put the Americans in the way of winning the great victory of May 1, in which the Spanish fleet was wiped out at Manila, whereby a permanent naval base or coaling station has been secured in those waters, and whereby the entire group of the Philippine islands—even if they shall not be ultimately retained—has been made useful as a lever in the hands of the United States in negotiating a final treaty of peace. The advantage to England, also, of the precedent thus created, is apparent: it closes neutral ports against belligerent fleets.

A similar observance of neutrality was insisted on at British West Indian and Canadian ports, thus crippling the Spanish navy in its operations, and at the same time strengthening England's position as a naval power. With coaling stations scattered over all seas, it is manifestly to her advantage to have all belligerents excluded from neutral ports.

The same observations apply to the action of the Anglo-Egyptian authorities in allowing to Admiral Camara's squadron free passage through the Suez canal, and at the same time refusing to allow the purchase of coal, or even transshipment of coal from Spanish colliers, at any port along the canal. The Suez canal is the highway from Europe to India and the Far East; and British interests require that at all times it shall remain open to the fleets of all nations, but that no belligerent ships shall be enabled to coal at either terminus. As a naval power with fortified coaling stations, it is England's policy to hamper and restrict in every possible way the use of neutral ports for coaling purposes. To allow terminal

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points to be used as bases of naval operations would be a dangerous precedent for the regulation of an inter-oceanic canal in war time.

These facts go to show the community of interest between England and America, and the mutual advantage of a common policy. While every step taken by England has been helpful to the American side in the war with Spain, it has also tended to increase British prestige and resources for future naval warfare. And this has been accomplished without the slightest departure from the rigorous requirements of neutrality.

The London correspondent of the New York "Tribune" writes:

"The American people have discovered during the last half-year that their real friends in an emergency are in England, and that with the good offices of the British government assured to them they can be indifferent to continental opinion. This is not a matter of sentiment, but of practical experience. The moral force of England has been exerted powerfully in their favor. English friendship has been most helpful to them. On the other hand, the English people have not been called upon to make any sacrifice of principle or policy in promoting good feeling with America. They have been useful to America in a foreign crisis, and they have strengthened their own position as a maritime power. When two nations find out for themselves that when they are just, generous, and helpful to each other they have a common share in the benefits of association and friendship, a practical basis for mutual service is established. Sentiment may have inspired, but self-interest has justified, all the recent exhibitions of good feeling between England and America; and because this is so their friendship is not likely to prove transitory, but permanent."

The Canadian-American Joint Commission.—An incident still further vitalizing the impulse toward a closer union of Britons and Americans, was the signing at Washington, late in May (p. 420), of the agreement for the creation of an Anglo-American Joint High Commission to adjust as far as possible all subjects of controversy between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. The names of the American commissioners were announced July 16; but the subsequent transfer of Senator Gray of Delaware to the Spanish-American Peace Commission meeting in Paris (p. 547), created a vacancy which was filled, September 19, by the appointment of Senator C. J. Faulkner of West Virginia; and the decision of Great Britain to allow to Newfoundland a representative on the commission in the person of Premier

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Sir James Winter, necessitated the appointment of an additional American member—Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, Mass. Representation was granted to Newfoundland because of her deep interest in the questions at issue, particularly the fisheries question, the colony practically controlling the supply of bait for the whole North Atlantic fisheries, and because of her interests as a possible future member of the British North American confederation.

The personnel of the commission is therefore as follows:

For Great Britain and Canada.—Baron Herschell, Lord High Chancellor of England.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, G. C. M. G., Premier of Canada.

Sir Richard Cartwright, G. C. M. G., Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Sir Louis Henry Davies, K. C. M. G., Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

John Charlton, Liberal M. P. for North Norfolk, Ontario.

Sir James Winter, Premier of Newfoundland.

For the United States.—Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, United States Senator (Rep.).

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia, United States Senator (Dem.), succeeding United States Senator George Gray of Delaware (Dem.), transferred to the Paris Peace Commission.

Hon. Nelson Dingley of Maine, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

Hon. John A. Kasson of Iowa, United States Reciprocity Commissioner.

Hon. John W. Foster of the District of Columbia, ex-Secretary of State.

Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts, ex-Minister to France.

HERSCHELL, BARON, chairman of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission, has twice been Lord Chancellor of England—during the Liberal government of 1886, and again from 1892 to1895. He was educated at the Universities of Bonn and London, and became Queen's Counsel and Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1872. As Mr. Farrer Herschell he was M. P. for Durham city from 1874 to 1885. In 1890 he was appointed Warden of the Cinque Ports. See special portrait Vol. 7, p. 84.

For biography of SIR W. LAURIER, see Vol. 6, p. 408; for special portrait, see Vol. 6, p. 402.

CARTWRIGHT, SIR RICHARD JOHN, G. C. M. G., was born at Kingston, Ont., December 4, 1835, his grandfather being a United Empire Loyalist; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and engaged in banking, becoming president of the Commercial Bank of Canada; was member for Lennox and Addington, 1863-7; and, after the confederation of the provinces, M. P. for Lennox, 1867-8. Was then elected for Centre Huron,

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C. H. BUTLER. C. P. ANDERSON. W. C. CARTWRIGHT. M. H. BOURASSA M. P.

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and later for South Huron. Has represented South Oxford since 1887. Was formerly an independent supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald; but, after the "Pacific scandal," joined the Reform party. Was finance minister in the Mackenzie cabinet, 1873-8, and became chief spokesman of his party on fiscal subjects after the return of the Conservatives to power. Was made K. C. M. G. in 1879. In 1896 he was given the portfolio of trade and commerce in the cabinet of M. (now Sir) W. Laurier (Vol. 6, p. 407). Was made a G. C. M. G. at the time ofQueen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee (Vol. 7, p. 446).

DAVIES, SIR LOUIS HENRY, K. C. M. G., Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was born in Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 4, 1845; was called to the bar in London, and practiced his profession in his native town; was a member of the local assembly from 1872 to 1879, being most of that time leader of the Opposition. He has been conspicuous in educational matters, and was returned to the house of commons in 1882, and has held the seat since that time. Since 1896 he has been a member of the Laurier cabinet. See special portrait, p. 420.

CHARLTON, JOHN, M. P. (Lib.) for North Norfolk, was born near Caledonia, N. Y., February 3, 1829, and removed to Canada with his parents in 1849. For four years after that he worked on his father's farm, and in 1853 went to Ayr, Ont., where he opened a general store. In 1859 he became the manager of a lumber business at Tonawanda, N. Y., and in 1861 he embarked in the same business on his own account, and is still actively engaged in it. He is an advocate of extensive reciprocity in trade between the United States and Canada.

WINTER, SIR JAMES, Premier of Newfoundland, was born in 1845. In his youth he was a clerk in a mercantile establishment, but abandoned commerce for law, and was called to the bar in 1867, and became a Q. C. in 1880. He was elected to the legislature in 1874, and continued in office until 1896, when he was elevated to the bench. He held the offices of speaker of the assembly, solicitor-general, and attorney-general, and served on the French Fisheries Commission in 1890, and was the Newfoundland agent at the Washington Fisheries Conference in 1887-8.

FAIRBANKS, HON. CHARLES W., United States Senator (Rep., Ind.), chairman of the American delegation, was born in 1852, of Welsh and Scotch ancestry. He was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1872. Two years later he was admitted to the bar in Ohio, but in 1874 removed to Indianapolis, where he has since practiced his profession. He never held a public office prior to his election to the United States senate as a Republican, January 20, 1897. He is chairman of the committee on immigration, and a member of several other committees, including those on the census and on claims.

GRAY, HON. GEORGE, United States senator (Dem., Del.), was born in 1840, and was graduated at Princeton in 1859. Studied law with his father at Newcastle, Del., and at Harvard. Was admitted to the bar in 1863. Was appointed attorney-gen-

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eral of Delaware in 1879 and again in 1884. In 1885 he was elected to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Thomas F. Bayard as secretary of state. Was re-elected in 1887 and 1893. Senator Gray was always an earnest champion of Grover Cleveland. He is a tariff reformer, a sound-money man, and a friend of civil service reform. He is a member of several committees, including those on the civil service, foreign relations, and the judiciary. See special portrait, Vol. 4, p. 279.

SENATOR C. J. FAULKNER OF WEST VIRGINIA, MEMBER ANGLO-AMERICAN JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

FAULKNER, HON. CHARLES JAMES, United States senator (Dem., W. Va.), was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., September 21, 1847. He is the son of C. F. Faulkner, who served both Virginia and West Virginia in congress and was United States minister to France in the Buchanan administration. Senator Faulkner was educated in Paris and Switzerland; but at the outbreak of the Civil War returned to this country, and entered the Virginia Military Institute. He served with the cadets on the Confederate side at the battle of Newmarket, May 15, 1864, and shortly afterward became an aid on the staff of General J. C. Breckinridge. When Breckinridge entered President Davis's cabinet, Faulkner was transferred to the staff of General H. A. Wise, with whom he served through the remainder of the war. He then entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1868. In September of that year he was admitted to the bar. In 1879 he was elected judge of the 13th judicial district of West Virginia. In 1887 he was elected to the United States senate, and was re-elected in 1893. He is a member of several important committees, among which are those on appropriations, immigration, and the judiciary. He was chairman of the Democratic state convention of 1892, and of the Democratic campaign committees in 1894 and 1896.

DINGLEY, HON. NELSON, JR., of Maine, leader of the Republicans in the house of representatives, was born in Maine in 1832. He entered Waterville College (now Colby University)

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in 1851, but was graduated at Dartmouth in 1855. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but has never practiced that profession, but took up journalism. He purchased the Lewiston "Journal" in 1856, and began the publication of a daily edition in 1861. It has ever since been distinguished for its vigorous advocacy of Republicanism. After serving several terms in the state house of representatives, he was elected governor of Maine in 1873, and again in 1874 by an increased majority, but after his second term declined renomination. He was elected to congress at a special election, September 12, 1881, and has been re-elected every term since. His first speech in congress was upon "Protection to American Shipping," and he has always done much to further legislation to develop American shipping and fishery interests. As a member of the ways and means committee he helped to frame the McKinley tariff law of 1890, and was an active and obstinate opponent of the Wilson law of 1894. It was but natural that Speaker Reed should choose him chairman of the ways and means committee of the 55th congress, and that the present tariff law should be framed by him. See special portrait, Vol. 7, p. 76.

KASSON, HON. JOHN ADAM, United States reciprocity Commissioner, was born in Burlington, Vt., in 1822. Was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1842. Studied law and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, but soon removed to St. Louis, Mo., and later to Des Moines, Iowa. Was an active supporter of Lincoln for the presidency, and was by him nominated assistant postmaster-general. In 1863 he was a commissioner to the first International Postal Congress, held in Paris; he was a member of congress, 1863-'67, 1873-'77, and 1881-'85; served as minister to Austria, 1877-'81, and to Germany, 1884-'85; was special envoy to the International Samoan Congress at Berlin in 1889; and in 1897 was appointed special commissioner to promote reciprocity between this and other countries. See special portrait, Vol. 7, p. 880.

FOSTER, HON. JOHN WILSON, ex-Secretary of State, was born in Indiana in 1836. Was graduated at the Indiana State University in 1855, studied law at Harvard, and began the practice of law at Evansville, Ind. On the breaking out of the Civil War he entered the army as major of volunteers. At the end of the war he was a brigadier-general by brevet. From army life he turned to edit the Evansville "Daily Journal." In 1873 General Grant appointed him minister to Mexico, and he was reappointed by President Hayes. In 1880 he went as minister to Russia; in 1883 he went to Spain in the same capacity. Since his return from Spain he has practiced law in Washington. In November, 1890, he was engaged as a special agent of the State Department to assist the President and Secretary Blaine in the negotiation of reciprocity treaties, and in this task he was particularly successful. General Foster also rendered efficient aid in the settlement of the Chilean affair; and in the Bering Sea controversy he was named as the agent to prepare and conduct the case of the United States before the arbitration tribunal. On the death of James G. Blaine he was appointed secretary of state, and in 1894 he was selected as legal adviser to the Chinese

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government in its negotiations for peace with Japan. See special portrait, Vol. 7, p. 374.

On August 23 the commissioners assembled in the provincial parliament buildings in the city of Quebec, when organization was effected with Lord Herschell as permanent president of the joint commission, nominated by Senator Fairbanks as chairman of the American delegation. Secretaries were chosen as follows: Chandler P. Anderson, for the United States; W. C. Cartwright, for Great Britain; and Henri Bourassa, M. P. for Labelle, for Canada. Mr. Charles H. Butler attends as an expert examiner nominated by the American delegates to assist in preparing the cases before the commission.

With the exception of a recess, September 2 to 20, the sessions at Quebec lasted from August 23 to October 10, when the commissioners adjourned, to resume their work in Washington, D. C., November 1. The period of their stay in the old Canadian capital was marked by a series of brilliant social functions, at which every possible courtesy was shown the visitors.

No official statement has yet been delivered as to the progress made in despatch of the business before the commissioners. Their sessions have been in secret. Goodwill has prevailed at the deliberations, and hopes are generally entertained that substantial results will be effected. The following is a list of the main topics under consideration:

1. The questions in respect to the fur seals in Bering sea and the waters of the North Pacific ocean.
2. Provisions in respect to the fisheries of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in the waters of the common frontier.
3. Provisions for the delimitation and establishment of the Alaskan-Canadian boundary, by legal and scientific experts if the commission shall so desire, or otherwise.
4. Provisions for the transit of merchandise to or from either country across intermediate territory of the other, whether by land or water, including natural and artificial waterways, and intermediate transit by sea.
5. Provisions relating to the transit of merchandise from one country, to be delivered at points in the other beyond the frontier.
6. The question of the alien labor laws applicable to the subjects or citizens of the United States and Canada.
7. Mining rights of the citizens or subjects of each country within the territory of the other.
8. Such readjustment and concessions as may be deemed mutually advantageous of customs duties applicable in each country to the products of the soil or industry, on the basis of reciprocal equivalents.
9. A revision of the agreement of 1817 respecting naval vessels on the lakes.
10. Arrangements for the more complete definition and marking of any part of the frontier line, by land or water, where

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the same is now so insufficiently defined or marked as to be liable to dispute.*

11. Provisions for the conveyance for trial or punishment of persons in the lawful custody of the officers of one country through the territory of the other.

12. Reciprocity in wrecking and salvage rights.

Representatives of industrial interests in both the United States and Canada—notably the representatives of lumber, fish, pulp paper, and the agricultural interests—have appeared before their respective commissioners with certain suggestions and requests in relation to any tariff changes which might be made if the subject of commercial reciprocity became a part of the international treaty. Numbers of petitions and communications have also been sent in bearing upon various questions. The majority of those who have appeared before the American commissioners have been opposed to any material change from the Dingley tariff schedule of rates; but a notable exception was the delegation sent by the Boston (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce, which favored a reciprocity treaty on broad lines, and took the bold position that the opening of Canadian markets to American manufacturers would more than compensate for the injury caused to Eastern agricultural interests by imports of Canadian produce.

The reciprocity question seems to be the one presenting the greatest difficulties (Vol. 7, pp. 175, 880, 930); but even these, it is to be hoped, may disappear under the triumphant progress of the spirit of mutual concession and goodwill.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

The last three months have brought surprising developments in the Dreyfus case, and some light has begun to penetrate the mystery. The affair has reached a tragic climax after a long, difficult fight, which is by no means over. Captain Albert Dreyfus is still, so far as is known, on the Ile du Diable, off the coast of French Guiana, where he was sent in February, 1895, after being condemned by a secret court-martial on the charge of having communicated secret military plans to an enemy of France (Vol. 4, p. 894; Vol. 7, p. 969). The chances that he may not have to spend his whole life there are improv-

*A considerable part of the boundary from the eastern end of Lake Ontario to the western end of Rainy Lake, on the northern frontier of Minnesota, has never been accurately defined or marked; and frequent controversies have been the result, especially in recent years, since the country adjacent to the boundary has begun to be settled and developed.

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ing. The demands for justice have become more widespread and more insistent.

The Second Zola Trial.—When proceedings in the second trial of M. Zola were resumed in the assize court at Versailles, July 18 (p. 448), M. Zola was charged with shunning the trial; and his counsel, M. Labori, replied: "We will not shun the trial if we are allowed to bring our proofs." M. Labori applied for the admission of evidence respecting the Dreyfus case. The court rejected this application and a second one for a suspension of the trial pending an appeal. Upon this M. Labori said:—"Then we have the honor of letting judgment go by default." With the defendants, he at once left the court, amid a general pandemonium.

The judgment stated that the defamation had been deliberately committed, and was aggravated by the defendants, who seemed bent on prolonging its disastrous effects at the risk of impairing the soldiers' confidence in their chiefs. MM. Zola and Perreux, administrator of "L'Aurore," were condemned to the maximum penalty of the law—a year's imprisonment, a fine of 3,000 francs, and costs. The appeal to the court of cassation against the overruling of M. Labori's objections was dismissed, August 5. The fine of 3,000 francs was spontaneously paid by M. Octave Mirbeau; and an anonymous friend paid the 450 francs cost of the appeal to the court of cassation. M. Zola went at once (July 19) to Switzerland, in order, it is said, to avoid being served with the notice of the judgment passed upon him in default.

Another charge came up against him in the Paris police court for libel on the handwriting experts who gave evidence at the Dreyfus trial. He was condemned, he appealed, and received a second judgment, with a much heavier penalty than the first.

The interest in the Dreyfus drama did not subside during July and August. Esterhazy thrashed Colonel Picquart with a cane on a public street of Paris. After the Zola trial, M. Paul Déroulède, the essayist and poet, and M. Gustave Hubbard, member of the chamber of deputies, fought a duel; and two other duels growing out of the trial were reported. A writer for the London "Times" advanced an ingenious theory that the treason was committed by Dreyfus for the benefit of Russia, not of Germany, and that Esterhazy was a principal agent of the French system of counter-espionage. This was carefully disproved by a French writer.

The attitude of the government was clearly set forth in the speech of the minister for war, M. Cavaignac, in the chamber, July 7.

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He made an exhaustive statement, presenting the strongest evidence of the guilt of Dreyfus, and read three official documents, with assertions of their authenticity, as affording absolute confirmation of the original verdict condemning Dreyfus. The chamber, by a vote of 572 to 2, approved the minister's statement, and ordered it to be printed and placarded throughout France. On the following day Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart, a strong supporter of Zola, wrote to M. Cavaignac, offering to prove before a competent tribunal that two of the official documents quoted could not possibly, from their dates, apply to Dreyfus, and that the other bore all the marks of a forgery. The answer was the arrest of Colonel Picquart.

M. CAVAIGNAC, FRENCH WAR MINISTER.

The next move was the formal charge brought by Colonel Picquart against Colonel du Paty de Clam, of forging, or assisting Major Esterhazy to forge, documents that had been produced in the Dreyfus case. The Paris judges decided, August 12, that M. Bertulus was judicially incompetent to prosecute Colonel du Paty de Clam, and that the charge must be dealt with by a military court. Colonel Picquart appealed to the court of cassation, and this decision was quashed, September 1. The case against Colonel du Paty de Clam, however, could not be reopened. The accusation against him was of complicity with Major Esterhazy, and the court of cassation had ruled that there was no ground for prosecuting Major Esterhazy.

These efforts of Colonel Picquart had their effect in another way. Major Esterhazy was brought before a military court of inquiry. The questions raised were those of general misbehavior, and it was insisted that there was no connection with the Dreyfus affair. Colonel du Paty de Clam was examined at great length, and, in consequence of the investigation, was dismissed from his post September 12, and placed on the inactive list. Major Esterhazy was also disgraced and dismissed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry's Confession.—The announcement, on August 30, that Lieutenant-Colonel

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Henry had confessed the forgery of one of the letters on which was based the belief in the guilt of Dreyfus, threw Paris in an uproar and began a most critical month for the government.

Colonel Henry was attached to the war department when Dreyfus was convicted, and, upon Colonel Picquart's dismissal from the position, he was made head of the "espionage" or intelligence department of the war office. He arrested Dreyfus, but his first prominence in the affair came from his testimony in the Zola trial. In November, 1896, he produced a letter, dated October, 1896, in which the name of Dreyfus appeared. He stated that it had come to the intelligence department by the hands of government detectives. General de Pellieux presented this document in the Zola trial. It was accepted by the court and the government officials as conclusive proof of Dreyfus's guilt. M. Cavaignac declared it authentic in his famous speech on July 7, before the chamber of deputies. This is the third of the documents purporting to be letters from Colonel Panizzardi, Italian military attaché, to Colonel Schwarzkoppen, German attaché at Paris. The subject of their correspondence is mentioned as "D———" in the first two letters. The third reads:—

"J'ai lu qu'un député va interpeller sur Dreyfus. . . . Je dirai que jamais j'avais des relations avec ce juif. C'est etendu. Si on vous demande, dites comme ça, car il ne faut pas qu'on sache jamais personne ce qui est arrivé avec lui."

The absurd French of this document was what started the arguments of its spuriousness. Colonel Picquart offered in July to prove that it was a forgery. M. Cavaignac, while still asserting its genuineness, set a member of the staff to examining every document used in the case and in the Zola trial. This officer, after carefully studying the paper and the handwriting of this "Document No. 3," concluded that it was a fabrication.

The minister, M. Cavaignac, summoned Colonel Henry, August 30, and questioned him in the presence of General de Boisdeffre, Major Esterhazy, Colonel du Paty de Clam, and others. Colonel Henry confessed that he forged this letter, "owing to the absolute necessity for finding proofs against Dreyfus." He was at once arrested and taken to Mont Valérien, where he committed suicide on the night of August 31.

The Paris correspondent of the London "Times" wrote:

"The forgery of which he (Col. Henry) is guilty dates from a period two years after the condemnation of Dreyfus. It played no part, therefore, in that condemnation, the causes of which remain to-day what they were yesterday. Consequently, the motive behind the act of Colonel Henry must be other than the wish to obtain a verdict against the prisoner of the Ile du Diable, who had been there a long time when the forgery was committed. If I am not mistaken . . . Colonel Henry's object was to paralyze the efforts of Colonel Picquart to establish the guilt of Major Esterhazy, and to shield the latter against those who accused him of being the author of the famous 'bordereau.' Hence the natural conclusion, the result of calm and impartial reflection, that between Colonel Henry and Major Esterhazy there existed common action, rendering them

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both equally culpable, and forcing them *per fas et nefas* to help one another, even to the extent of the crime confessed by Colonel Henry."

M. Clemenceau wrote in the "Aurore" of September 1, regarding the consequences of the confession:

"M. Zola's condemnation has no longer raison d'être, seeing it was inflicted upon the evidence of forged documents. The acquittal of Major Esterhazy signifies nothing, seeing it was a forger who prevented the judges from recognizing the inauthenticity of one of the principal papers produced. Colonel Picquart, who has been dismissed from the army upon the evidence of a forger, ought to be reinstated in his rank. . . . As for the Dreyfus case, it is very simple. He was convicted upon a bordereau which was written by Commandant Esterhazy, and upon documents of which the principal one is now recognized to have been a forgery. Revision is, therefore, obligatory, and the judgment must be public."

GENERAL ZURLINDEN,
MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS, EX-MINISTER OF WAR.

The "Times" for September 1 comments thus:

"No sensible man is going to jump to the conclusion that because Colonel Henry is proved to be a forger and a villain, therefore Dreyfus is innocent. He may be; many people believe that he is. What is wanted is a judicial investigation of the question, unpolluted by the illegalities which, as everyone will now admit, vitiated the first court-martial. Every other consideration ought to give way to that of securing a fair trial to a man whose conviction, whether deserved or not, was certainly informal, and therefore illegal."

Revision Decided Upon.—The demand for a revision of the Dreyfus case at once became general. Newspapers that had been hostile to Dreyfus insisted on his having a new trial, and public sentiment in Paris and in all parts of France called for a reopening of the case. The popular hostility to Dreyfus did not materially abate, but peo-

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ple now wanted to penetrate the mystery that surrounded the affair. Premier Brisson declared that the cabinet believed in his guilt, but he was determined to search the evidence and get at the truth. The army was imperative in demanding a revision, and most of the cabinet ministers at once recognized the necessity of complying with such an overwhelming demand. General de Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff of the French army, sent in his resignation, August 31, because, his letter says, his misplaced confidence in Colonel Henry led him to present as genuine a forged document. M. Cavaignac requested him to remain to see justice rendered, but he persisted in his resignation.

GENERAL DE BOISDEFFRE,
CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

It was by the orders of General de Boisdeffre that Dreyfus was arrested; he selected the members of the court-martial that convicted Dreyfus, and of the military court of justice that acquitted Esterhazy; at the trial of Zola he pledged his honor as a French officer that Dreyfus had been justly and lawfully convicted and punished, and declared that if Zola was acquitted he and all the principal members of his staff would resign, thus terrorizing the jury into rendering a decree against Zola. His resignation aroused suspicions, and the question was frequently asked:—Was he really duped by Colonel Henry, or was the forgery committed by the order of a superior officer, namely, General de Boisdeffre?

General de Pellieux also tendered his resignation, but it was withdrawn on the insistence of General Zurlinden.

M. Cavaignac, minister of war, refused to recognize the necessity of revision, and, after long conferences with the other ministers, resigned September 3, in order that

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his disagreement with his colleagues might not paralyze the government "at a time when it most needs full unity of decision." He asserted his conviction that Dreyfus was guilty, and that, as the forgery was only indirectly connected with the conviction of Dreyfus, revision was neither necessary nor justifiable. General Zurlinden, the military governor of Paris, was appointed to succeed M. Cavaignac as minister of war, a position which he had held in 1895 under the Ribot ministry. He at once examined the papers in the Dreyfus case, and, on September 10 handed them over to the minister of justice with his definite opinion. M. Sarrien, minister of justice, then studied the documents, and heported to the cabinet that he wanted the opinion of a special commission before he decided upon the question of the proposed revision. The cabinet, September 17, voted to submit the documents to a committee of experts to be selected by M. Sarrien.

General Zurlinden and Senator Tillaye, the minister of public works, left before the meeting was adjourned and sent in their resignations. M. Tillaye said he was unwilling to share the responsibility of revision, and General Zurlinden wrote:

"An exhaustive study of the papers in the Dreyfus case has convinced me too fully of his guilt for me to accept, as the head of the army, any other solution than that of the maintenance of the judgment in its entirety."

General Chanoine, commander of the first division of the first army corps, was appointed minister of war, and Senator Godin, representing French India, was appointed minister of public works. General Zurlinden was reappointed military governor of Paris.

The commission appointed to examine the papers was equally divided in its recommendations, so the final responsibility for a revision was thrown back on the cabinet. After a prolonged animated session on September 26, the cabinet ordered that the petition of Mme. Dreyfus for a revision of her husband's case should be laid before the court of cassation.

The papers are put before the criminal chamber of the court, which consists of fifteen judges and a president, who happens to be a Jew. The function of the court is to decide the legal question as to whether the first trial of Captain Dreyfus was vitiated by the forgery committed by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry. The court of cassation, if in favor of revision, can order an open trial, it can summon Dreyfus before it, or it

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can refer the affair back to a military court-martial, which may again take place in secret.

The procedure for reopening the case began definitely on October 5 by the entrance of a formal application for revision in the court of cassation.

The cabinet meeting at which revision was voted was most exciting. The public waited for the results with intense interest, and the crowds outside the building shouted "Vive Brisson!" "Vive la révision!" The newspapers had predicted a cabinet crisis and a general resignation of the ministers. M. Sarrien was the strongest opponent in the cabinet. With him stood M. Viger, minister of agriculture, and M. Maruejouls, minister of commerce. MM. Sarrien and Viger expressed their desire to resign, and warned the other ministers that they were assuming a terrible responsibility. General Chanoine, minister of war, remained neutral. The scenes were stormy; but M. Brisson, the premier, used his personal influence and eloquence with telling effect; and, after his tearful appeal to avoid dishonor and a cabinet crisis, the dissenting ministers yielded.

M. SARRIEN, FRENCH MINISTER OF JUSTICE

The senators and deputies of the right passed resolutions, September 27, denouncing the revision, and condemning the ministers for not convoking parliament and for disregarding the army's honor.

President Faure refused to receive the deputation appointed to present the resolution, on the ground that the procedure was unconstitutional.

The action of the cabinet, we are told, is not popular with the masses, especially the country people, who "still cling to the fetich of the army." The masses have thought that a proof of the innocence of Dreyfus was tantamount to an indictment of the honor of their idolized army. The exposure of Henry's rascality seemed, for a time, to open their eyes to the fact that the act of an individual does not threaten the prestige of the army. That discovery does not necessarily incriminate the

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general staff or acquit Dreyfus, but shows that the affair needs a far more searching probing. Still, the army has certainly suffered in the reputation of its leaders. M. Sarrien has instructed the public prosecutors to take immediate measures against any one attacking the army. In the circular he says:

"A veritable campaign of insults and defamation of the chiefs of the army has broken out. These attacks . . . are calculated to destroy discipline, to shake the confidence of the soldiers in their chiefs, and to introduce the germ of disorganization into the army. These attacks are particularly unjustified, in view of the fact that the Dreyfus affair has entered upon a judicial phase, and thus the chiefs of the army can only oppose silence to the calumnies of which they are the object."

The excitement and confusion were increased by the astounding statements made by Count Esterhazy, and published in the London "Observer" of September 18 and 25. He was quoted as saying that he was prepared to prove that six hundred of the thousand documents in the Dreyfus dossier were forged, and that he himself, under the orders of Colonel Sandherr, forged the famous "bordereau," on the strength of which Dreyfus was convicted. Count Esterhazy immediately denied the published "confession," and apparently he has since repudiated this denial, so that his statements prove nothing. This, however, does not weaken the impression that Count Esterhazy himself is guilty of the crime for which Captain Dreyfus was condemned.

The friends of Dreyfus found encouragement in the story that a ship had sailed, late in September, for the Ile du Diable, to be ready to bring back the prisoner as promptly as possible.

The excitement in Paris mounted higher and higher; and Sunday, October 2, was marked by repeated clashings of the pro-revisionists and the anti-revisionists. Many arrests were made in consequence of the free fights and riots that prevailed. A general exodus of foreigners from the city was reported as impending.

It is noticeable that in the vivid reality of the domestic crisis, the talk of foreign war has been dropped. Throughout the history of the case, the argument has been used that if the secret documents were made public, the revelations of the "machinations of another government" would involve France in war with Germany. A reopening of the case was vigorously opposed on the same ground. The shallow pretense of this war talk became evident when Lieutenant-Colonel Henry's confession proved that at least one letter which had been accepted as evidence of secret machinations was forged. Germany certainly has not shown the interest of a government that feared the disclosure of disgraceful secrets. Herr von Bülow, her foreign minister, made the explicit statement in the Reichstag, that, whether Dreyfus is

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guilty or innocent, Germany had had no direct or indirect communication with him.

If the truth of the mystery surrounding the Dreyfus case is not brought to light, it is the general opinion abroad that France will be disgraced in the eyes of all civilized nations. The public opinion that Dreyfus was unfairly condemned, though he may be guilty, has forced the ministry to order a revision of the case. The question of the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus is secondary in the interest of the world at large, to the maintenance of the right of man in civilized countries to a fair trial before a court that is governed in its decision by the evidence and not by fear or favor, and his right to know the evidence on which his condemnation is based.

Colonel Picquart's Trial.—The trial of Colonel Picquart has occasioned a good deal of comment.

He and M. Leblois, his counsel, were charged with making public certain documents concerning the national defense. The case came before the correctional tribunal in Paris on September 21. The public prosecutor at once asked for an adjournment, on the ground that the prosecution of Colonel Picquart on charges of forgery and using forged documents had been ordered by the minister of war. General Zurlinden gave this order just before resigning the portfolio of war, without the knowledge, it is said, of M. Brisson, the premier, and M. Sarrien, minister of justice. This intervention of military authorities in the civil court seemed likely to cause a serious conflict. In spite of the earnest protests of M. Labori, who appeared for Colonel Picquart, the judges adjourned the case indefinitely. Colonel Picquart took occasion to say:

"This is perhaps the last time I shall speak in public. I shall sleep, perhaps, in the military prison of Cherche Midi. Therefore, I wish to declare that if I find there the strangling cord of Lemercier Picard, or the razor of Colonel Henry, it will be murder, for I have no idea of committing suicide." This statement created a great sensation.

He was transferred to the prison of Cherche Midi. Before consenting to this transfer, M. Brisson insisted that the war office should agree to give him an open trial, the result of which may be to throw a flood of light upon the whole mystery.

THE FAR-EASTERN CRISIS.

The Fate of China.—The present quarter has witnessed a momentous diplomatic struggle verging on open hostilities between China, backed up by Russia and

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France on the one hand, and Great Britain on the other, over the question of railway concessions in the Flowery Kingdom. The issue is still uncertain; and the outlook has been complicated by a coup d'état, practically deposing the Chinese emperor, giving the reins of power to the strongly Russophile party led by the Empress Dowager and Li Hung-Chang, and checking the policy of liberal reform toward which the emperor had shown an unmistakable leaning. The honors for the time being seem to rest with Russia; and great Britain, driven hard by Muscovite diplomacy, would seem as if about to abandon her old-time policy of an "open door" in China for the commerce of all nations, and to fall in line with the other powers, which have begun to partition the empire, in demanding exclusive "spheres of influence."

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, BROTHER OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR, COMMANDING GERMAN FLEET IN CHINESE WATERS.

The fact of the matter is that Russia is fast closing in on England's Asiatic empire; and whether or not her ultimate aims are toward territorial aggrandizement, or, as she professes, toward the more peaceful ends dictated by her vast natural needs for commercial development, her recent advances have greatly strengthened her position as the dominant land power of Asia. In the Far East she has practically seized Manchuria; established a fortified post on the China Sea, within easy reach of Peking; secured concessions for railways into the very heart of China, to be under the exclusive control of Russian officers; and repeatedly sought to block English concessions and oust English officials. Turning westward, her railway system is seen already reaching to the border of Chinese Turkestan, and will soon come within a short march of Herat, while a Russian flotilla penetrates to the centre of northeastern Turkestan. Russian influence and

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Russian gold have not been idle in Afghanistan, constituting a menace to British India at an admittedly vulnerable point. In Persia, Russia has forbidden the Shah to accept a loan from an English bank; while her protectorate over the Nestorian Christians is apparently definitely arranged. The Russian Count Leontieff has been designated by King Menelek as "Governor of the Equatorial Provinces" of Abyssinia, extending to the banks of the Nile. Russian "scientific" expeditions have been exploring the littoral of the Red Sea; and it is said that pressure has been brought to bear upon Italy to cede to Russia the port of Raheita on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance to the Red Sea, the control of which Russia would thereby share with England.

In negotiating with Oriental and semi-barbarous peoples, Russia has a great advantage over Western powers in being herself half Oriental. Only a semi-Asiatic nation could thoroughly understand how to deal with the Chinese and make itself feared. In Europe, Russia poses as the bulwark of Christianity against the Yellow Peril; in China she is a "protector" against the wave of Western aggression. And thus it comes that China leans upon the very power which may bring about her undoing.

To Americans the present international crisis in the Orient is one of the utmost moment, for one result of the war with Spain has been to revolutionize the Eastern question by injecting into the political arena a new and formidable power with territorial footing, and to render well-nigh inconceivable anything but an identical English and American policy in that quarter of the globe, as regards both commerce and the adjustment of territory.

From the days of Washington it had been the tradition and practice of the United States to pursue an almost Chinese policy of exclusiveness and abstention from international meddling; but with the dawn of May 1, and Dewey's victory at Manila, there began a new day in American history. Not that the passion for colonial extension has become at all dominant in the United States; not even that the possession of distant colonies, with their certainties of entanglement with other nations and their probabilities of largely increasing the necessities for national defense and expenditure has come to appear desirable to this country; but that there is here born a new sense of responsibility arising out of the changed and changing conditions and needs of the present and the near future, which were beyond the foresight of even the wise fathers of a former generation, and a determination to face this responsibility unflinchingly without fear of threat or currying of favor from other powers, as soon as public opinion in America has once clearly indicated its precise lines.

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The fundamental issue at stake is, of course, commercial. The possibilities of Chinese trade are immeasurable. The vested interests of England in that empire are greater than those of all other powers combined; and the Pacific coast of North America can be made the market for a vast Chinese commerce. If the exclusive and selfish policy illustrated in the German occupation of Kiao-Chau, the Russian occupation of Port Arthur, the French acquisitions in south China, and the demands of all three powers for control of exclusive "spheres of influence," be allowed to extend, China will soon be little more than a "geographical expression," no longer an independent empire, but a conglomeration of dependent provinces. American commerce, in such an event, must suffer. Naturally enough, in the circumstances, the community of interest between England and the United States has been emphasized; the advantages of a common policy have revealed themselves more strikingly than ever; and public opinion in both countries has turned, if not toward formal alliance, at least toward a better mutual understanding and an abiding friendship.

All the world at present seems to stand in awe of Russia with her vast territory and population, her enormous and well-equipped army, her stupendous accumulated war fund, and, perhaps above all, her prestige in diplomacy, in which she is past and present grand master. It may well, however, be questioned, whether history justifies the common awe of this mighty apparition of the North, before which the nations tremble.

Russia has never been an unaided victor in a single important war in modern times, nor a real victor in any. Her successes have been, not through arms, but through peaceful, if sometimes menacing, diplomacy. In her last war with Turkey, the assistance of Roumania saved her from disaster, creating an obligation which she now seems prone to forget. In the Crimean war she was thoroughly beaten on her own ground. In Hungary she was merely Austria's ally. Her best armies were vanquished and her ancient capital seized by Bonaparte; and, though his army was at last destroyed, it was by the Russian climate, and not by Russian arms. A little before that she was beaten by Persia. Peter the Great was vanquished by the Turks, and saved from utter ruin by Empress Catherine through methods that were scarcely military. And in his struggle with Charles XII. of Sweden, Peter was routed, though his troops outnumbered the Swedes by ten to one, and in the end was victor at Pultowa only when the deadly climate had decimated and Cossack treachery had betrayed Charles's little band. On the field of action the history of Russia records an almost unbroken series of defeats.

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On the other hand, it is equally true that in diplomacy the Russian record is one of all but invariable success. Now and then she has been baffled, but only for a time; a few more years have brought the victory. When Bonaparte fell in 1813, the Czar stood foremost among the conquerors, though he had contributed to the victory nothing but defeats. All that she lost in the Crimea in 1855, Russia regained through diplomatic audacity in 1871. Baffled by Disraeli in 1878, at the time of the Berlin Conference following the war with Turkey, she has since then by insidious advances more than secured her ends. On the Afghan border and on the Pamirs, along the Amoor and in Korea, in Manchuria and the Leao-Tong peninsula, she has been uniformly triumphant. On the one hand, she makes France her open ally; and on the other secures the tacit alliance of France's chief enemy; while at the same time she claims a protectorate over Austria-Hungary and "bluffs" the British Empire at every point.

Commenting on this apparently anomalous situation, the New York "Tribune" says:

"It is enigmatical that a nation without military prowess and backward in civilization should thus lord it over more powerful and more cultivated nations. It is the simplest and most natural thing in the world that a group of powers, jealous of each other and fearful of each other, should be dominated by a power that knows no such passions, but moves on toward its self-appointed destiny as remorselessly, and thus as irresistibly, as the flow of a glacier."

To what extent the diplomatic progress of Russia will continue, is now the most important international question in the Old World. Without a record of glorious historic achievement in arms, with her Siberian railroad unfinished, with her entire navy no more than a match for an outlying squadron of the British fleet, with conspicuous absence of capable administrators in some of her government departments, with the Jewish troubles, with yearly famine in large portions of her domain, with lack of cohesion among the unassimilated portions of her vast empire, with ignorance as dark as that of the Middle Ages the common lot of the masses of her population, with manifest backwardness, even in European Russia, in all the arts of civilization, and with knowledge of her aims and methods becoming widespread beyond her borders, it would seem as if Russia could ill afford at present to risk the untold chances of war.

The Railroad Question in China.—The crux of the present crisis in the Far East is found in railroad and commercial concessions recently dealt out by the Chinese government, and the resulting clash of the interests of Russia and France with those of Great Britain.

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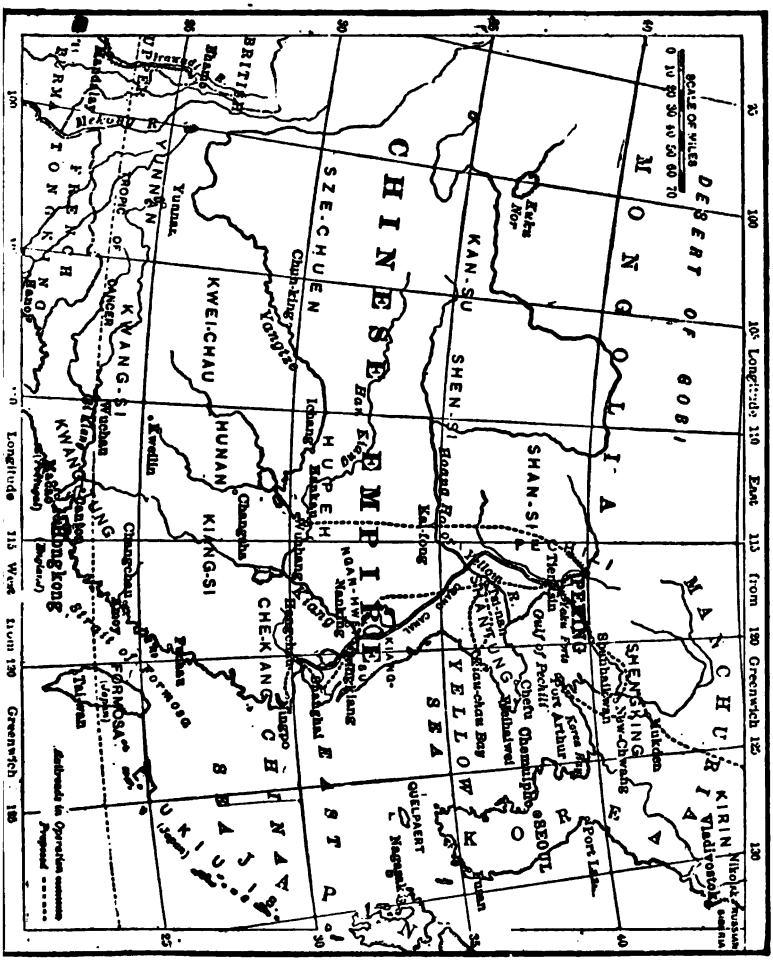

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At present the only completed railroad line in the empire is that from Peking to Shan-hai-kwan by way of Tien-tsin, about two hundred and fifty miles long (see map, p. 595). A proposed extension of this road northward to Niu-chwang through a region over which Russia claims to have spread the mantle of her protection or absorption, has been the occasion of a bitter diplomatic struggle with Great Britain. Another road—from Peking to Han-kau, known as the Lu-han railway, connecting with the Peking-Tien-tsin road at Lu-kow bridge—has for some time been under construction, the rails and other ironwork being obtained from the Han-yang Iron Works at Han-kau, the only rail plant so far established in China. About July 1, however, a contract for the completion of the road with foreign material was granted to a syndicate which poses as Belgian, but is said to consist of Russian and French capitalists. As this road traverses the vast and fertile Yang-tse basin, regarding the non-alienation of which, as the sphere of her principal interests in the empire, Great Britain had recently received pledges from China (pp. 37. 313), the concession has aggravated the irritation in England already caused by Russian interference with British arrangements respecting the Niu-chwang railroad extension.

These two roads comprise the Chinese Imperial Railway System, being under direct supervision of the government.

Several concessions for private roads have also been given. Mention has already been made (p. 313) of a sixty-year concession, in May, to an Anglo-Italian syndicate, of the right to work the coal and other mines of the provinces of Shan-si and Ho-nan, and build railroads there. This concession marked an important epoch in the industrial progress of China, creating the precedent of allowing foreigners, for commercial purposes, to own real estate in the interior, to engage in mining and railroad enterprises, entirely free from Chinese control other than the payment of a royalty and conformity with the general laws of the empire as applicable to foreigners. The Han-kuang line, to run from Han-kau to Canton, is to be built by the Washburn-Carey syndicate of New York. A concession for a trunk line, from Tien-tsin to Shanghai, has been given to Dr. Yung Wing, who is authorized to procure foreign capital for the purpose. The Russo-Chinese bank, in May, secured a concession for a road from Tai-yuan-fu, capital of the rich province of Shan-si, to a point on the Lu-han line.

Latest of all the railroad concessions, announced in mid-September, is that to the American China Development Company, a corporation organized largely through the efforts of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, for the purchase of a sufficient amount of Chinese imperial government bonds—secured, among other things, by a line of railway and its revenues—to create a line of railway from Han-kau to Hong-Kong, a distance of nine hundred miles, with branches to such important provincial capitals as lie in the immediate neighborhood, and with such equipment, docks, and facilities as may be required for the operation of the railroad. The parties connected with this enterprise include several representatives of the Vanderbilt interests, the Standard Oil Company, the Carnegie Steel Company, and other prominent financiers.

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The Niu-chwang and Lu-han Concessions.—The controversy over the proposed extension of the Peking-Shan-hai-kwan railroad northward to Niu-chwang, coupled with the irritation felt in England at the threat to British interests involved in the Peking-Han-kau concession to a Belgian (Franco-Russian) syndicate, and the more mysterious evidences of dynastic plotting within the precincts of the imperial palace at Peking, and taken, of course, also, in connection with the general drift of affairs since the end of the Chino-Japanese war, when Russia, France and Germany set the pace for territorial acquisition, and in connection with the long-standing French jealousy of England in Africa, most recently aggravated by the achievements of Lord Kitchener at Omdurman and Fashoda, has precipitated a crisis over the relations of the European powers in China, which, as we write, constitutes a serious menace to the general peace of the world.

Niu-chwang is a treaty port at the northeastern corner of the gulf of Pe-chi-li, and now does a yearly trade of £3,000,000, chiefly British and American. The Russian railroad to Talien-wan and Port Arthur does not pass near it; but a branch line to connect the port with this road is being built by the Russians, so that the port's share in Manchurian trade is threatened with serious competition. The proposed extension to Niu-chwang of the road now running from Peking by way of Tien-tsin to Shan-hai-kwan, would open up new districts and compensate for loss of trade through Russian competition. The Hong-Kong & Shanghai Bank (British) agreed to furnish to the Chinese government 16,000,000 taels for the work of construction. Russia, however, through M. Pavloff, her chargé d'affaires at Peking, at once (June 11) protested vigorously, even, it is said, threatening to seize Kuldja, the most outlying province of China on the northwest, adjoining Russian territory, unless the contract for the British loan should be annulled. The Russo-Chinese Bank offered to furnish the money. M. Pavloff affirmed that China was bound by convention (Section 3* of the additional agreement of May 7, regarding the extension of the Russian system to Port Arthur) not to obtain any foreign loan from any country except Russia on the security of any railway north of Peking. This was virtually to claim for Russia an exclusive sphere of interest in the region in question—a claim absolutely irreconcilable with the principle of "equality of opportunity" and "the open door" favored by Great Britain, and in contravention of British rights

* NOTE — The section in question reads:

"Russia consents that the terminus of the branch line connecting the Siberian railway with the Leao-tong peninsula shall be at Port Arthur and Talien-wan, and at no other port in the said peninsula. It is further agreed in common that railway privileges in the district traversed by this branch line shall not be given to the subjects of other powers.

"As regards the railway which China shall or may herself build from Shan-hai-kwan in extension to a point as near as possible this branch line, Russia agrees that she has nothing to do with it."

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under the treaty of Tien-tsin. On July 25 M. Pavloff endeavored to dictate to the Tsung-li-yamen (the foreign office) conditions which, if accepted, would have deprived the Hong-Kong & Shanghai Bank of all right of foreclosure even in case of default in payment by the road. This would be equivalent to an abrogation of the British-signed contract. The precise conditions dictated were as follows:

The Chinese government shall promise—

1. To give no mortgage upon the road-bed of the line.
2. Never to alienate the railroad to any foreign power; and,
3. That Hu, the director of railways, shall receive the permanent appointment of director-general.

This practical demand for recognition of a Russian sphere of influence in Manchuria, with special references to the control of the railway system, caused even a greater uprising of anti-Russian sentiment in Britain than the Afghan crisis of 1885, which was little modified by Russia's disavowal of intention to interfere in any way with the commercial status quo in Manchuria, or to use her railway monopoly in order to favor the transportation of Russian merchandise.

The feeling in Britain, as already intimated, was aggravated by the concession granted to the alleged Belgian, but really French and Russian, syndicate, for the completion of the Peking-Han-kau (Lu-han) road. Article 10 of the contract makes the entire railway the security for the loan, in which Russia has the predominant interest. Its ratification means the extension of the influence of the Dual Alliance to the British sphere of interest in the Yang-tse valley. This, Britons feel, would be of small moment provided they enjoyed a similar privilege in the Russian and French spheres; but that is not the case, as is seen in the matter of the northern railroad extension to Niu-chwang, Russia protesting against the admission of non-Russian influence into the Chinese provinces bordering on the Russian frontier. M. Pavloff, already mentioned, M. Gérard, the French minister, and Baron de Vinck, the Belgian minister at Peking, united in opposing the attempt of the British minister, Sir Claude Macdonald, to prevent ratification of the Peking-Han-kau contract.

Tension between the British minister and the Tsung-li-yamen was very near the breaking point. Late in August a strong British fleet, under Vice-Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, gathered at Wei-hai-wei; and a demonstration in the direction of the Taku forts commanding the water route to the Chinese capital was contemplated.

It is difficult to gather from the conflicting press reports an authentic account of what followed. It appears that on the demand of the British minister, the great statesman, Li Hung-Chang, was dismissed by the emperor from office as a member of the Tsung-li-yamen, the partiality of the Tsung-li-yamen toward Russia being largely due to his influence. Although he was speedily restored to influence as a result of the coup d'état effected by the Dowager Empress (see below), it was announced toward the end of September that, as a result of the British protests, firmly backed up with a show of force, the Tsung-li-yamen had finally authorized the conclusion of the Niu-chwang railway loan contract with the Hong-Kong & Shanghai Bank,

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under conditions acceptable to Great Britain. In the meantime, strangely enough, official relations between the British and Russian governments were announced as still cordial, and negotiations for defining their precise sphere of influence in China were reported as proceeding in a "perfectly friendly spirit." The sequel remains to be seen.

English Opinion on the Crisis.—An unmistakable tendency of public opinion has manifested itself in England in favor of an abandonment of the traditional policy of the "open door" and the adoption of precisely defined "spheres of influence." An attempted alienation of any portion of the Yangtse valley, or any action ignoring the predominance of British influence therein, would in all probability be resisted even at the cost of war.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR E. H. SEYMOUR, COMMANDING BRITISH FLEET IN CHINESE WATERS.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed with Lord Salisbury's policy of apparent indecision throughout the crisis. On August 10 the foreign policy of the government was attacked in the commons by Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical M. P. for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucester, and Sir W. Harcourt, the Liberal leader. The London "Graphic," July 30, said:

"At the present the position is this: We have pronounced for the open door all over China, but we have taken no steps, or shown any disposition to take any, to ensure the success of our policy. The result is that while in virtue of our open door doctrine other powers are free to obtain railway and similar concessions in the spheres of British interest, as soon as we approach the spheres of interest of other powers with similar concessions we find the door slammed in our faces. Thus between the two stools we bid fair to lose everything. The longer this uncertain state of affairs continues the wider and deeper will the mischief grow. We must make up our minds. Either we stand by the open door or we adopt the sphere of influence; but whichever

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we elect, let us bear ourselves so that the opposed may beware of us."

And the "Times" of the same date said:

"To keep all China open to all the world is a very good policy in the abstract; but, like other good policies, it has to be put in force. It has never been put in force. It has never been anything but a pious aspiration. Seeing that no nation but ourselves, and perhaps America, believes in the policy, there is no great room for surprise if it was found too big a thing for this country to carry out. But it is most surprising that, after its failure and its utter impossibility have been clearly demonstrated, the government should go on complacently behaving as if the open door policy were alive and winning all along the line. In the actual condition of affairs that policy is merely a snare and a delusion. The other policy, for good or for ill, is dominant and inevitable. Each nation is taking in hand as much of China as she can deal with; and all are firmly resolved that British trade shall not, if they can help it, effect an entry into their areas. Are we to go on forever trying to keep out the ocean with a mop, or are we going to take the world as we find it, and to secure at least some area of Chinese territory where British enterprise may have a chance. At present there are few indications that the problem has been seriously grappled with by the government."

The division of China into "spheres of influence" will, if adopted by the powers, soon eliminate it from the map as an independent empire. The form may remain; but the substance of sovereignty will be only a remembrance. Such a change would not necessarily be a catastrophe. It would be only one more stage passed in the onward and upward march of inevitable historical development. Since the time of Babylon, the fall and partition of empires has been, in general, for their own good. Coming almost to our own day, the conquest of Turkestan and the overthrow of the Mogul dynasty in India have made improvement and material prosperity possible in those lands. The final passing of Turkey will surely be a blessing to mankind. Going further back, there were the empires of Charlemagne, of Rome, of Persia, of Egypt, of Assyria, of Alexander, of Babylon. All, in the fulness of time, have gone, each contributing a stepping stone whereby humanity has risen to a higher and better plane. And now, latest of all, may pass ere long the oldest of them all, the empire that antedates Elam, that was old when the Shepherd Kings invaded Egypt, and venerable before Rameses came to the throne. It will be even so in this case, also. It is possible that the pass-

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ing of China as an empire may far less disturb the world than that of any of its predecessors. In perfect conformity with the natural law of historical development, its connection with the life of the world may be severed, like that of an autumn leaf which has fulfilled its appointed use and falls in due season.

Chinese Regency Restored.—A remarkable coup d'état—amounting to a practical deposition of the Chinese emperor and a restoration of the regency of the Empress Dowager—has during August and September centred the eyes of the world upon the complicated and rapidly-shifting panorama in the immediate environment of the Dragon Throne. Neither the causes of the crisis nor its details can yet be accurately determined; but it seems that the emperor, acting under the advice of Kang-Yuwei, a reformer from Canton, had called down upon himself the opposition of the conservative Manchu party led by the Empress Dowager and Li Hung-Chang, by issuing a series of remarkable edicts embodying extensive and radical reforms in the administration of the empire, and savoring of the adoption of Western ideas.

LI HUNG-CHANG.

One decree sanctioned the establishment of a national university at Peking, of which the American missionary, Dr. W. A. P. Martin was to be president. In connection with it were to be schools in the provincial capitals, and other institutions in the department and district cities. Another decree greatly enlarged the liberties of the Chinese press, and encouraged publication of full and truthful accounts of daily occurrences, countenancing at the same time fair and fearless criticism. Other decrees estab-

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lished a postal service throughout the empire; extended practically to all citizens the right to petition the Throne, a privilege heretofore restricted to certain classes; and commanded the submission and publication of monthly reports from officials as to public receipts and expenditures.

It is said (but not confirmed) that the emperor appeared one day in European clothes, and that an edict ordering officials to abolish the queue and adopt foreign dress was contemplated.

The emperor addressed to the people a long explanation of his new policy, declaring that in many respects Western civilization is superior to the existing order, and announcing his intention to adopt its good features and discard the bad ones.

The irritation among the conservatives, caused by these reforms, is supposed to have been aggravated by a mission of the Marquis Ito to Peking, the object of which was alleged to be the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Japan and China.

As early as August 1 the Empress Dowager was reported to have relieved the Emperor of all real power, openly taking to herself the direction of imperial affairs. This was soon followed by the restoration of Li Hung-Chang to his former ascendancy in the imperial counsels—a change of great import on account of the marked leaning of Li toward Russia. Kang-Yuwei, warned by the Emperor himself, fled from Peking September 20, and was conveyed to Hong-Kong in a British ship, escorted by a British cruiser.

On September 22 the rumors of a radical change in the government were confirmed by the publication of an edict from the Emperor, announcing that he had resigned his power to the Empress Dowager, reading in the main as follows:

"Now that China is disturbed, and there is need that all business shall be well done, We, the Emperor, agitated from morning to evening for the welfare of all affairs, and fearful lest errors may occur, observing from the beginning of the reign of Tung Chi that the Empress Dowager had twice given instructions to the Emperor, each time with signal ability and success, so We now, considering the important interests of the Empire, have begged the Empress Dowager to give to the Emperor the benefit of her ripe experience and her instruction.

"The Dowager Empress has been pleased to accede to this request. Therefore, it is to the good fortune of the whole empire that this auspicious event is brought about. From to-day the Empress Dowager conducts the business in the imperial apartments. . . . "

This was followed, September 27, by an edict practically rescinding the reformatory edicts. On September 30, Chang-Yin-Houan, the opponent of Li Hung-Chang in the foreign office, former Chinese minister at Washington, and special envoy to Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, was dismissed from office, and banished to Chinese Turkestan. Several arrests and executions of reformists (including a brother of Kang-Yuwei) were at the same time reported.

At the beginning of October, the death of the Emperor by suicide was announced; but the rumor was subsequently officially

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denied, though his sickness was admitted and his early death expected.

KWANG-HSU, Emperor of China, was born August 2, 1872, son of Prince Ch'un, seventh brother of the Emperor Hien-Feng, and succeeded to the throne by proclamation at the death of his cousin, Emperor T'ung-Chi, January 22, 1875. He is the ninth emperor of China of the Manchu dynasty of Ts'ing, which overthrew the native dynasty of Ming in 1644.

There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family of a younger generation than his own. The late emperor, dying suddenly in his eighteenth year, did not designate his successor; and it was in consequence of arrangements directed by the dowager empress, widow of the Emperor Hien-Feng, predecessor and father of the Emperor T'ung-Chi, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne.

There were two dowager empresses concerned in the arrangement—the "Eastern," the empress-widow of Hien-Feng, and the "Western," the mother of the Emperor T'ung-Chi. The "Western" dowager empress withdrew from power in February, 1889, about two years after the emperor nominally assumed the government; but she has now reassumed control.

The emperor married, February 26, 1889, Yo-'ho-na-la, daughter of Kouoi-Hsiang, a high Chinese official.

The EMPRESS DOWAGER, TUEN, who is comparable to Catherine of Russia in her sagacity, shrewdness, and judicial wisdom, was once a slave. When a little girl, it is said, she was sold by her father, owing to destitution of the family, to be a slave in the family of a viceroy in a remote province of China. Her father was of Tartar blood, and one of those who could read.

Gaining her master's favor, she was taught to read, and was finally adopted into the family of the viceroy.

Later, it is said, the viceroy received some political honor from the emperor of China, and, being desirous to give him a beautiful and worthy present in token of acknowledgment, he followed the artless Oriental custom and sent Tuen to Peking. The girl's feet had never been bound, of course, and she could walk upon them, and her mind was developed beyond that of most Chinese women. The favorite slave of the emperor of China became the favorite wife. Her son was the Emperor T'ung-Chi, who died without issue in January, 1875, on whose death the empress chose to be ruler her nephew, the present emperor, Kwang-Hsu.

The stirring incidents of the past few weeks are not necessarily ominous of evil days to come. The seeds of modern freedom and progress have apparently taken root. The old universal and iron-clad conservatism is gradually being permeated with the leaven of liberalism, which insures future progress, though it may be slow.

Lord Beresford's Mission.—About the beginning of August, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conser-

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vative M. P. for York, was commissioned by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain to investigate on the ground the prospects of British commerce in China, and to report as to the extent to which the Chinese government will guarantee the safety of invested British capital. Incidentally, a clearer understanding may be reached with Japan as to the attitude of the latter in the event of an international armed struggle.

Heretofore the two chief drawbacks to trade in the interior of China have been the fear of local disturbances and the Likin duties imposed by local mandarins over and above the five per cent duty levied by the imperial customs.

Rebellion in China.—The outbreak of a formidable rebellion in the province of Kwang-si was announced early in July. Its professed object was the overthrow of the present Manchu dynasty. The rebels early in the month defeated the imperial troops with a loss of about 1,500 to the latter, near Woo-chow, and later at Yungun. The great secret society of the "Triads," or the "Association of Celestial Reason," which played an important part in organizing the Tai-ping rebellion in 1851, is said to be concerned in the present movement. By the end of July the recapture of several cities taken by the rebels, was announced; but unrest was reported in the northwest. The pursuit and slaughter of rebels continued through August. In mid-August an insurrection occurred in the island of Hai-nan, with damage to property of the American Presbyterian mission. In mid-September the disaffection was reported to have spread to Hu-nan and several of the central provinces. On September 16 the looting of the American & French missions at Ho-chau, fifty miles from Chung-Kiang, was reported. Even in Peking the seemingly irrepressible fanaticism of the populace culminated, on September 30, in the stoning by a mob of a member of the British legation, a similar attack on some American missionaries, and a serious injury to the Chinese secretary of the United States legation. The foreign office promptly apologized for the outrages in Peking, which were no doubt facilitated by the fact that crowds were in attendance at the "Feast of the Moon."

The general tendency to disorder, however, coupled

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with the uncertainty of the political outlook, caused Russia and Great Britain to land extra forces for the protection of their respective legations.

The riots at Shashi in June (p. 316), were promptly quelled, and the ringleaders executed or imprisoned. The claim of Japan for indemnity for the destruction of its consulate was amicably settled late in July by the payment by China of a sum of money.

A riot occurred in Shanghai about the middle of July, caused by a dispute between the local French authorities and the natives, concerning a burial ground of which the former compelled the sale. A party was landed from a French cruiser and the rioters were fired on, a number of natives being killed and wounded.

Korea.—An unsuccessful attempt was made, September 11, to poison the king and crown prince of Korea. The confession of a palace official named Ko,who ordered the cook of the royal household to put poison in the food, implicates in the plot a former interpreter attached to the Russian legation in Seoul, a former court favorite, but now in disgrace.

Clarence R. Greathouse, the American adviser of the king, was dismissed late in September at the request of the Russian minister, who objected to the foreign bodyguard for the king, which Mr. Greathouse had organized.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

National Currency Question.—A national gathering of persons interested in monetary problems was planned as one of the attractions to the great Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Neb.

This monetary conference met for three days, September 13-15, under the presidency of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture. Addresses were presented by Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, Mass., Horace White of the New York "Evening Post," Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado, ex-Senator Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, H. P. Robinson of the Chicago "Railway Age," Judge M. L. Crawford of Dallas, Texas, and other pronounced opponents to free silver and its attendant legislative ideas.

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The chief significance of this conference lay in the evidence it gave of the determination of those most concerned in the financial stability of the nation to continue the agitation in favor of a sound currency until they have convinced the bulk of the people of the distinction between a safe and an unsafe medium of exchange, and of the vital importance of this distinction to the national welfare. The same determination was shown not less clearly in an important statement issued in July by Chairman H. H. Hanna to the business men of the country, on behalf of the Monetary Commission of the Indianapolis Conference.

The Currency of India.—While it is too soon to foresee with any certainty the probable outcome of the British committee on the Indian currency problem (p. 331), attention may wisely be drawn to the powerful pressure which is being exerted upon the committee to induce them to recommend the abandonment of the policy of an artificial rupee. The same business interests which in the United States proved too powerful for all the political forces which hoped to gain from an overturning of the monetary system based upon gold, have in India been driven to turn their forces into opposition to the governmental attempt to overthrow a monetary system based upon silver. The outcome, whatever it may be, is fraught with most important lessons to all students of finance and commerce.

THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

The Estimated Output.—What the total output of the gold fields is cannot be known, and no estimate can be made with assurance. The exaggerated promises of those interested in booming the country have not been fulfilled. The difficulty of making an accurate estimate is due partly to the fact that mine-owners will make no public statement of their output. The owner's estimate of his own output is pretty certain to be well under the actual figures, owing to the tax of ten per cent on gross output levied by the Canadian government.

Since July 1, richly laden steamers have been bringing to Victoria, Seattle, and San Francisco the returning miners, with

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millions of dollars in gold and drafts. On July 27 the sixteenth treasure vessel brought back 169 Klondikers, with $2,000,000, making a total of $12,000,000 brought down from the gold fields that month. On August 4, the steamer "Mananeuse" brought 260 miners and $3,000,000. The richest treasure ship of the year was the "Roanoke," which reached Seattle August 30, with a cargo of eight tons of gold, worth nearly $4,000,000. Of this amount $2,000,000 belonged to the North American Transportation & Trading Company, being the greater part of the accumulated treasure at its Dawson trading post; $600,000 consigned to the Seattle assay office came from the Dawson branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The largest sums brought by individuals, as far as has been reported, are $300,000. Anything from $35,000 to $80,000 is considered a large fortune among the returning miners.

A careful sifting is necessary in examining these accounts. Sometimes the amount actually in gold was very small, and the bulk of the money was in drafts, of which a large proportion did not represent gold actually taken out, but claims sold to newcomers. In the case of gold actually taken out and deposited with commercial companies or banking agencies, the amounts are very likely to be duplicated. Furthermore, to complicate an estimate for the year, much that is being shipped now is last season's output, and much of this year's output will not be shipped till next season.

A statement of June 25 from Dawson City said the output for this year had reached between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000. The figures for the total yield of the year range from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000.

These estimates give no idea of the gold-bearing fertility of the region. When the means of communication and transportation are improved, and scientific methods lessen the difficulties of mining, the Yukon district will come much nearer fulfilling the highest expectations. One of the most prominent civil engineers on the Pacific coast has said:

"Considering the fact that less than 2,000 poorly fed men have got out this winter almost $15,000,000, the Klondike has made a showing that entitles it to consideration as the greatest gravel deposit in existence, and the richest in the world."

New Fields.—Rich placer diggings have been discovered on Pine Creek, a stream emptying into Lake Atlin from the easterly side. It is in the Canadian Northwest Territory, very near the boundary line as claimed by the United States.

Pine Creek is about fifteen miles long, and averages seventy-five feet in width. The diggings are what is known as "bar diggings," or summer placer. The bed rock is of slate formation, and only five feet from the surface, which should make the claims easy to work. There is room for 1,500 claims. When the report of this discovery leaked out, early in August, there was an instant rush for the diggings from Bennett city, Skaguay, and Juneau.

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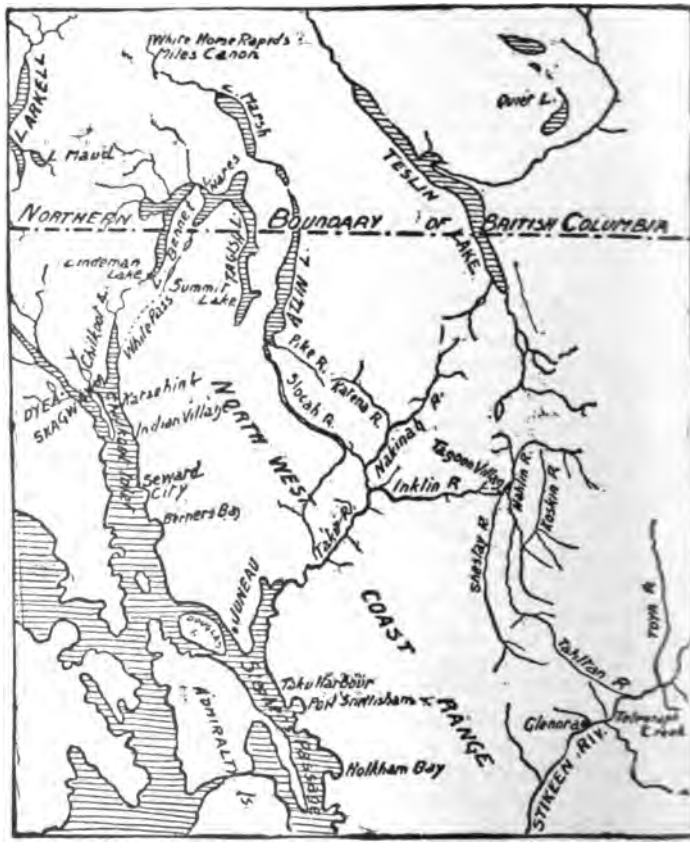
The samples of the new gold showed it a clean, bright yellow, coarse, like that from the Klondike region; but it is said to be worth two dollars an ounce more. A report says:

"Miller (the man who discovered the diggings) has five men at work shovelling into sluice boxes, and he pays each of them



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THE ATLIN LAKE GOLD FIELDS.

twelve dollars a day, settling every night with dust taken from the boxes. They are taking out $60 a day to the man."

The disadvantages in mining in the Northwest Territory have directed attention once more to mines on the American side. Many new claims are recorded; and those known before, but deserted in the rush for Daw-

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son city, have been taken up again. Fully eighty-five claims are being worked on the American river, and two hundred on its tributaries. Eagle City, the outfitting point for this region, is rapidly becoming a formidable rival to Dawson. The United States government has established there a military post of seventy men and a custom house.

A rich strike is reported at the headwaters of the Kayukuk, in American territory about 1,000 miles from the mouth of the Yukon.

In September there was a rush from St. Michaels to new discoveries on Golofowin Bay, where a town, named Council City, has been established, which is well stocked with provisions, mostly purchased from discouraged prospectors at St. Michaels. As high as $175 to the pan has been taken out, and the whole district is supposed to be rich.

Railroads.—The all-Canadian railroad route, for which so much was promised (pp. 72, 335), was abandoned early in June, after four months of preliminary work, the Dominion senate having refused to ratify a subsidy granted the road by the house of commons. At the same time, American capitalists were energetically pushing a road via Dyea and Skaguay to Lake Bennett, very near the new gold fields at Atlin. Trains were running half way to White Pass, on August 10. The expectations had been to complete the road over the pass before winter; but the work was greatly impeded by the stampede to Atlin, which took away nearly a thousand of the 1,500 men employed in construction.

Another railroad to be built by the Anglo-Alaskan Syndicate of London, England, is to run from Norton bay, not far from St. Michaels, to Caltag, on the Yukon river. It will be broad guage, seventy-five miles long, and will save 700 miles of river travel. Work was begun early this season, and the entire line has been surveyed.

The Present Situation.—The conditions of transportation have thus far governed the distribution of mining activity.

The area in which productive work has been done may be roughly included within a strip of country 50 miles north and south and 100 miles east and west, on the right bank of the Yukon, above its junction with the Klondike river. Every article used by the miners has to be carried over difficult, dangerous

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trails on the backs of men, mules, or dogs. One miner's requirements for a year, including provisions, amount to a ton's weight. For this reason only the fields fairly near Dawson city and other centres have yet been worked at all.

The would-be miner must go to the gold country in the summer, the only time when communication from the regions of civilization is practicable. Then he must wait till winter to transport his outfit over the frozen rivers and the snow to the mining district. A long wait for summer must follow before he can begin the actual mining operations. Thus one year is lost before he can get to work. Many men have become discouraged in the face of such hardships; and for two months there has been a rush to get away from the gold fields. They went into the country expecting to find gold right at hand, in fabulous quantities. They went with insufficient means and supplies, and with no idea of the labor and hardship involved. They have come out with tales of suffering and woe, poorer than when they started, many of them having sold their outfits and stock of provisions at great sacrifice.

Nevertheless, it is estimated that there will be about 25,000 men in the region around Dawson the coming winter, and several hundred more on the American side.

The cost of working a claim is now very great. In the Northwest Territory every miner, including all who work for wages, must pay $10 for a license. On an ordinary outfit there is a customs duty of $30. Each recording of a claim costs $15. A royalty of ten per cent is collected on the gross output. Wages are a great drain on the mine-owner's resources. The men are usually paid $1.50 an hour. These are higher wages than any mining camp in America has paid before, yet the man who receives them can hardly live on them, so high are the prevailing prices. Fifteen dollars a day simply enables a man to live. Many claims cost more than half to run them; others have barely paid the expenses, and sometimes the royalty has to be paid out of pocket. The effect has been that only the richest claims are worked. As long as the royalty tax of 10 per cent is imposed, the miner on Canadian soil has little chance to become rich. Of the claims in the districts about Dawson—between 10,000 and 15,000 in number—not more than 200 were reported on a paying basis in July. Many men are putting off work on their claims in hopes that the general protest may induce the government to remove or reduce the taxation. Many have turned their attention to diggings on American territory, where the only extra expense is the payment of $2 for recording a claim. The final decision concerning the royalty will greatly affect the situation. If it be abolished, work will be plentiful; if it be maintained, destitution and failure await those who have no money to go on with.

Very little of the large revenue that Canada is getting from the Yukon district has yet been spent on its development. The total revenue from the 10 per cent royalty, miners' licenses, customs duties, and other sources, is estimated at $2,930,000. The cost of administration for this year, according to statistics submitted to the Canadian parliament, will be slightly under $400,000, which is mostly for maintaining the police.

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The unsanitary condition of Dawson, situated upon a swamp, and devoid of the most elementary provisions for cleanliness and health, is a standing menace to the community. Typhoid has made extensive ravages in the town; the death rate is abnormally high; and there are as yet no signs of measures to avert a serious epidemic. Of the 20,000 people there, four-fifths are living in tents, with no means of securing better shelter for the winter.

See also under heading "The Yukon Administration," in article on Canada.

THE RECIPROCITY POLICY.

The advantages accorded to France by the treaty of commercial reciprocity signed May 28 (p. 336), which went into effect June 1, called forth in July a protest from Switzerland, which claims the right to similar advantages under the most-favored-nation clause of its treaty with the United States.

On July 19 President McKinley signed a proclamation extending to Denmark the advantages of reciprocity, in relieving Danish vessels from the imposition of tonnage dues at American ports, having received "satisfactory proof that no tonnage or lighthouse dues, or any equivalent tax or taxes whatever, are imposed upon vessels of the United States in the port of Copenhagen."

THE BERING SEA QUESTION.

Notwithstanding that the question of legal rights in Bering sea was decided several years ago, and all accounts between Great Britain and the United States have now been settled (p. 337), the seals themselves and the men who would hunt them at large still remain as a source of difference between the two governments. The future life of the herds depends upon the suppression of indiscriminate pelagic sealing. This question is one of those in process of adjustment by the Anglo-American Joint Commission for the settlement of all subjects of difference between the United States and Canada (p. 574). Rumor, not, however, officially verified, points to a settlement on the basis of an out-and-out purchase by the

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United States of the outfits and rights of the Canadian sealers.

The season of 1898 has not been a profitable one for the industry. The Victoria (B. C.) fleet consisted of 28 vessels, against 75 last year; and the catch was only 10,000, against 60,000 last year. The schooner "Otto" was seized with her catch of 720 skins. The North American Commercial Company's catch this season was only 18,000 skins, against 100,000 which it expected to take annually when it secured a twenty-year lease.

From Japan and Russia the same story comes of the extermination of the fur seals. The Russian company which has a lease of the Commander islands took only 7,000 skins, though its lease calls for 50,000 skins.

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

International Disarmament.—The century now dying has witnessed no more striking historical incident than that of August 24, when the Russian Emperor Nicholas II. appealed to the nations in favor of a policy of general disarmament. Coming at a time when the political atmosphere was electric with apprehension due to serious entanglements in the Far East (pp. 590-605), on the upper Nile, and elsewhere, and to the astounding revelations in the Dreyfus case in France, which have so covered with obloquy the staff of the idolized army of the republic that even a foreign war diverting popular attention from the scandal may be welcomed as a means of saving the honor of the army in public opinion, and coming, too, from that power whose aggressive and even menacing diplomacy in China and elsewhere is a prime source of anxiety to the diplomatic world, this act of the young Czar created a profound sensation throughout the civilized world. It was like the rift in the storm-cloud revealing the eternal sun. Its effect was to soothe the fevered brain of the Old World like a gentle lullaby.

This it may, indeed, have been intended to do. For, the rising temper of the British public over the Chinese railway question was unmistakable; the firm cementing of Anglo-American friendship, and the more rapid improvement in Anglo-German relations, could not but be sources of anxiety to the bureaucracy at St. Petersburg; and Russian distrust of Germany, caused by the posing of

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William II. as practically the ally and most useful friend of the Sultan in the negotiations arising out of the Greco-Turkish war, was further aroused by the preparations of the German emperor for his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, the effect of which must be to aid the growing commercial interests of Germany in Syria and Asia Minor. But, whatever may be its true explanation, there is little disposition anywhere to doubt the sincerity of the Czar's appeal. With the single exception of France, his rescript against militarism was received with earnest eulogy and profound gratitude throughout Europe. France was momentarily dazed, we are told, the emperor's note appearing to be a serious blow to the French hopes centred in the formation of the Dual Alliance.

M. DELCASSÉ,
FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

It was on August 24 that Count Muravieff, Russian foreign minister, by order of the Czar, handed to the foreign representatives accredited to the court of St. Petersburg a note declaring the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armaments now crushing all the European nations to be the ideal for which all governments ought to strive, and inviting the powers to take part in an international conference as a means to this end. The document was first published on August 28, simultaneously with the unveiling of a monument in the Kremlin at Moscow to Alexander II., "the Czar Liberator." Following is a translation of the document:

"The maintenance of universal peace and a possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations

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in the present condition of affairs all over the world, represent the ideal aims toward which the efforts of all governments should be directed.

"This is the view which fully corresponds with the humanitarian and magnanimous intentions of His Majesty, the Emperor, my august master.

"Being convinced that this high aim agrees with the most essential interests and legitimate requirements of all the powers, the imperial government considers the present moment a very favorable one for seeking by way of international discussion the most effective means of assuring for all people the blessings of real and lasting peace, and above all things for fixing a limit to the progressive development of present armaments.

"During the last twenty years, aspirations towards general pacification have grown particularly strong in the consciences of civilized nations. The preservation of peace has been made the aim of international policy; for the sake of peace the great powers have formed powerful alliances; and, for the purpose of establishing a better guarantee of peace, they have developed their military forces in an unprecedented degree, and continue to develop them in spite of every sacrifice.

"All these efforts, however, have not yet led to the beneficent results of the desired pacification.

"The ever-increasing financial burdens attack public prosperity at its very roots. The physical and intellectual strength of the people, labor, and capital, are diverted for the greater part from their natural application and wasted unproductively. Hundreds of millions are spent to obtain frightful weapons of destruction, which, while being regarded to-day as the latest inventions of science, are destined to-morrow to be rendered obsolete by some new discovery. National culture, economical progress, and the production of wealth are either paralyzed or turned into false channels of development.

"Therefore, the more the armaments of each power increase the less they answer to the purposes and intentions of the governments. Economic disturbances are caused in great measure by this system of extraordinary armaments; and the danger lying in this accumulation of war material renders the armed peace of to-day a crushing burden more and more difficult for the nations to bear. Evidently, therefore, if this situation be prolonged, it will certainly lead to that very disaster which it is desired to avoid and the horrors of which strike the human mind with terror in anticipation.

"It is the supreme duty, therefore, at the present moment, of all states to put some limit to these unceasing armaments, and to find means of averting the calamities which threaten the whole world. Impressed by this feeling, His Majesty, the Emperor, has been pleased to command me to propose to all governments accredited to the imperial court the meeting of a conference to discuss this grave problem. Such a conference, with God's help, would be a happy augury for the opening century. It would powerfully concentrate the efforts of all states which sincerely wish to see the triumph of the grand idea of universal peace over the elements of trouble and discord. It would, at the same time, bind their agreement by the principles of law and equity which support the security of states and the welfare of peoples."

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Whether the proposed conference ever meets or not, this appeal of Nicholas II. in the lofty capacity of a "Czar Disarmer" or a "Czar Peacemaker" will remain a document of striking import in the history of this closing decade of the nineteenth century. It bears the impress of the Czar's own initiative; and, though the idea embodied is no new one, it is the first time that it has been brought down from the plane of unattainable idealism to that of practical politics. To Nicholas II. belongs the honor of proposing a conference which may place limitations upon national armaments, bring about a reduction of unprofitable military and naval budgets, and open the way for a European peace more secure than one which rests on a complex system of alliances and counter-alliances honeycombed with the disruptive tendencies of mutual jealousy and distrust. It is no small proof that the Kingdom of God is spreading in the hearts of men, to find in these cynical days a monarch, representing, by common consent, the foremost military power of two continents, determined to use his influence to abate the scourge of militarism, which is not only retarding the economic progress of the nations, but is steadily undermining their morality and even jeopardizing the evolution of their popular liberties. In this respect Nicholas II. stands out in striking and refreshing contrast to William II., that other imperial idealist, who, dwelling in a region clouded with strange mysticism, and delighting to pose as an apostle of the obsolete "Divine right of kings," the evangel of "the mailed fist," and a worshipper of the "God of Battles," misses the guerdon of a world's respect and gratitude and the opportunity of an eternal fame.

It is, of course, not by any means the first time that a king or emperor has thought of bringing the ideal of universal peace into the domain of practical politics. Frederick the Great dreamed of it, and even expressed the opinion that it might be accomplished by a congress of princes. The Czar Alexander I., under the influence of Madame de Krudener, preached of it amid the storms of the Napoleonic wars, and, at a later period, imagined that it might be realized by that most mystical of political compacts, the Holy Alliance. The great Napoleon himself declared, in the "Memorial de Sainte Hélène," that the final aim of his wars was to found the peace of the world securely on a federation of Europe modeled after the congress of the United States. The late Count von Moltke, the great "battle thinker" of modern Germany, nearly sixty years ago, boldly avowed his belief in an enduring general European peace. Napoleon III., in 1864.

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embodied a scheme of disarmament and international arbitration in the speech with which he opened the legislative session of that year; and in 1888 Lord Salisbury communicated to Emperor William a memorandum showing the tremendous cost of armed Europe. The latter was so impressed that he privately intimated his intention to summon a disarmament congress. The semi-official German press ventilated the idea, with the result that so much animosity was revealed on the part of France that the Kaiser abandoned the project.

None of these plans emerged from the academic stage. Whether the hope hung upon the Czar's proposal will grow into full fruition, remains to be seen.

The London "Times," commenting on the Czar's note, says:

"Never perhaps in modern history have the aspirations which good men in all ages have regarded as at once ideal and unattainable found so responsive an echo in the counsels of one of the greatest and most powerful of the world's rulers. In principle the proposal of the Tsar, put forth on a solemn occasion in the history of his house and people and with every mark of disinterested sincerity, will command the sympathy and respect of all 'men of good will.' . . . For this country, at any rate, they point to an object which, if it could be attained, would promote the greatest of our national interests and satisfy the most abiding of our national aspirations. In foreign politics proper, England is a thoroughly conservative power. We have long ago abandoned all Continental ambitions, and there is no power in the world which has less to gain and more to lose by any disturbance of the existing territorial *status quo*. The time is long gone by when, as in the days of the elder Pitt, British commerce could be made to flourish in and by means of war. The greatest of our interests is peace; and so sensitive is our world-wide commerce that even rumors of war often do us more injury than war itself might do to a power less dependent than Great Britain on a free interchange with all the world of the manifold products of its native industries. If Russia, which has also a great but still undeveloped industrial future before her, is becoming as fully convinced as we in England have long been that her resources are better devoted to the beneficent arts of peace than to the destructive and uneconomic energies of war, Englishmen, as an essentially peace-loving people, can only hail the Tsar's pronouncement with the utmost cordiality as 'glad tidings of great joy,' which, whatever may be the practical issue, does lasting honor to that generous and lofty spirit of humanity. . . . The proposed conference may never meet, or, if it meets, it may only be to discover that the objects submitted to it are unattainable. But even if it never meets, or if it meets only to fail, one thing at any rate is gained. Aspirations which have hitherto been those only of visionaries and enthusiasts have now been assimilated by the ruler of a great empire and embodied in a proposal for serious and practical international discussion. Even if the conference comes to naught, nothing can henceforth deprive Nicholas II. of the honor of having brought peace and disarmament into the sphere of practical politics. . . . "

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On August 29, the British and Foreign Arbitration Society, adopted the following appeal to the governments of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Austria, France, and Italy:

"We respectfully appeal to the governments of Europe to take under their serious consideration the question of mutual, proportional, and gradual disarmament. We are persuaded that the enormous and ever-increasing armaments of Europe imperil, equally, the prosperity of the competing nations and the happiness of the people individually, while at the same time they greatly increase the imminence of war. Whilst every European government has armed itself to the teeth, the people themselves, most or all of them, detest the thought of war, and their great desire is for peace. Yet Europe has now, practically, upward of 18,000,000 of armed men ready to leap at each other's throats, most of whom have been withdrawn from peaceful pursuits, and are spending the flower of their strength in fanning the flame of military antagonism and cultivating a spirit of revenge, vainglory, and bloodshed. The annual expenditure of Europe on means of defense and aggression, including the interest on public debts mainly incurred for the same purpose in past years, has risen in the last thirty years from £210,000,000 to £416,000,000, and yet none of it is destined to promote either material prosperity or the reproduction of wealth. In the same period of time the national debts of Europe have nearly doubled, having risen from £2,626,000,000 to £5,223,000,000, thus imposing upon the different countries a burden almost insupportable. Furthermore, gold, the great medium of exchange among the people, has been withdrawn from circulation, and put into war chests, while the rate of its production and supply has until recently been decreasing. The enforced idleness of great portions of the population through military service has made millions of paupers, and heaped up taxation to a height never before endured in the world's history. Hence the waste of human energy and the social and commercial misery and ruin now inflicted or impending over several countries. Throughout Europe the ruinous military rivalry is spreading a dangerous discontent so wide and deep that the most dangerous fanatics called Anarchists and Nihilists easily find a congenial soil upon which to sow their irrational and disastrous doctrines and to carry out their atrocious practices. Even Great Britain, the wealthiest and most peaceful of all nations, is spending twenty-eight millions sterling in building more warships, simply because Russia and France are now apparently ahead of her in naval strength. They, with comparatively little foreign commerce to protect, are attempting to compete with the British navy, which has nine-tenths of the commerce of the whole world to protect, and whose people are by nature and necessity a seafaring race. This rivalry, however, is that of the madman, not of the wise man; it is that of the gladiator, not of the statesman; it is that of the savage, not of the civilized being. A policy of candor and good will ought to be inaugurated, based upon the highest interests of humanity and the real prosperity of nations, which are destined to work out the wonderful resources granted

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to mankind, in every country, by a merciful and bountiful Providence. We earnestly implore therefore the sovereigns, rulers, and governments of Europe to begin, while there is time and opportunity, to disarm and disband the greater part of their vast armed forces, in order that they may return to peaceful pursuits, and be no more a burden to their fellow-countrymen or a menace to the peace of nations."

Many elements in the present situation in Europe favor such a gathering as the Czar suggests. There is probably now a closer approach than ever before to a normal political adjustment on the continent. To dream of universal peace on the basis of great military empires such as the first Napoleon essayed to construct, or by the perpetuation of the state of affairs at the time of the Holy Alliance, when neither a united Germany nor a united Italy had been formed and an oppressed democracy was everywhere striving to break its bonds, was obviously futile. These great questions are now happily solved. The cause of national union has to a very great extent triumphed; and, if the democracies have not yet achieved all they desire, the evolution of popular liberties has, at any rate, been recognized as an irresistible social law which everybody is willing should be satisfied by the ordinary processes of constitutional progress. Moreover, the triumph of industrialism, the needs of the enfranchised working man, require that life should be relieved of unproductive burdens, and that all the available forces of a country should be organized to promote the comfort and happiness of the greatest number. These are the elements making for the success of the Czar's scheme.

On the other hand there are enormous difficulties to be overcome. None of the nations, not even Russia, will be willing to beat all their swords into plough shares and all their spears into pruning-hooks without a better warrant of security than paper protocols and conventions have in the past proved themselves to be. Some of the difficulties are similar to those which defeated the proposal of Napoleon III. in 1864, above mentioned. The French emperor saw that, if any scheme of disarmament was to be successful, all sources of national irritation should be removed, all deferred hopes reckoned with and, if possible, satisfied. So he laid down as a condition preliminary, that the anti-nationalist arrangements of the Congress of Vienna—or such as remained of them—should be revised. Upon this rock the whole project split. The sit-

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uation is similar to-day. One of the most noticeable features of European comment on the Czar's note, is that almost everything depends upon the action of France. Disarmament, as things stand now, would mean an acceptance of the Alsace-Lorraine situation, in regard to which, at least, France is determined to reserve her aspirations. The question of the Trentino is a similar thorn in the flesh of another European power. Still another difficulty is that twenty years of "bloated armaments" have founded in all European countries a military caste which is certain to oppose vehemently the idea of disarmament in any form. Lamentable evidence of the power wielded by this caste in France, is abundantly found in the history of the Dreyfus case. Moreover, no self-respecting nation will permanently abandon all reliance on armed force for the ultimate maintenance of right and justice and the correction of wilful wrong, until an international tribunal of arbitration has not only been constituted but also clothed with power to carry out its decrees. Such a tribunal cannot in the present conditions of society be hoped for. The most that can be expected is a court whose decrees shall, merely by their moral force, act as an additional restraint upon nations. War as a calling might then fall into disrepute, and the great armaments be reduced practically to forces of domestic police. But even so, that industrial war for supremacy in the markets of the world, which is the fundamental basis of all apprehension of armed international strife, must continue, as but one phase of a struggle which goes further back, antedating all human history, and which is of the very life of the world.

However, the conference, if it meets, will not be without important results. It will throw into relief the elements which are responsible for the present disastrous state of affairs, and will give a great practical impulse to the movement for getting rid of them. If on one side it can be shown how heavy is the burden which is weighing on Europe through its armaments, and on the other side how relatively small is its cause, the time will not be far off when all reasonable men will arise and say that the evil must be plucked out by the roots.

European Armies Compared.—It is quite impossible to obtain absolute statistics for a comparative estimate of the military strength of the four leading nations of Europe;

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STATISTICS OF EUROPEAN ARMIES. (In round numbers.)

COUNTRY.	Area in Square Miles. 000's omitted.			Population. 000,000's omitted.			War Strength. 000's omitted.					Annual Cost.
	Home.	Over Sea.	Total.	Home.	Over Sea.	Total.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery of All Kinds.	Various (Staff, Commissary, Medical, etc.).	Total.	
France.....	204	2,600	2,804	39	42	81	2,100	359	463	237	3,115	£25,000,000
Germany.....	208	1,020	1,228	53	10	63	2,000	145	360	226	3,000	£30,000,000
Russia.....	8,644	none.	8,644	114	none.	114	1,930	240	348	285	3,000	£30,000,000
British Empire...	121	12,000	12,121	38	327	365	717	72	110	16	915	£37,000,000

ARMY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRANCH OF SERVICE.	HOME TROOPS.				INDIAN TROOPS.		COLONIAL TROOPS.	Grand Totals.
	Regulars.	Militia.	Volunteers	Yeomanry.	Native Troops.	Imperial Service Troops.	Including all Militia, Volunteers, and other permanently enrolled Defensive Forces of all Kinds.	
Infantry.....	155,976	100,560	191,381	—	120,700	9,000	85,000	662,617
Cavalry.....	19,721	—	226	10,342	25,000	8,000	—	63,289
Artillery, all kinds	37,013	16,928	43,059	—	2,600	300	—	99,909
Various.....	8,159	285	1,393	—	—	1,480	—	11,317
Reserves.....	78,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,000
Grand Total....	(say) 299,000	117,773	236,059	10,342	148,300	18,780	85,000	915,000

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but the figures in the accompanying tables (p. 620) are vouched for by the London "Graphic" as based on official data, and are of interest as a comparative estimate from the British point of view.

The figures show that while the war strength of France, Germany, and Russia is respectively, in round numbers, about three millions of men, the land forces of the British empire may be reckoned at well on to one million, apart from the twenty-five thousand men who are in course of being added to the British army, and also apart from the one hundred thousand officers and men who man the British fleet. The figures in the tables fall considerably short of a million; but they do not include a large number of men throughout the British empire who have been properly trained to arms, and who may be said to correspond to the German Landsturm, which has partly been taken into account in estimating the nominal war strength of Germany. It must also be remembered that, in estimating the fighting power of Great Britain on land, it is hard to distinguish between the sister services, seeing that in most of England's little wars British ships of war, having had few battles to fight at sea—none at all, in fact, since Trafalgar—have been extensively used in helping to win land battles. It should also be borne in mind that the British army in India (about 167,000) is available for imperial purposes outside of India, having been so employed in Egypt (1801), in the expedition to Mauritius and Java (1810), in China (1842 and 1860), in Persia (1856-7), in Abyssinia (1867), in Perak (1872), in Malta (1878), in Egypt (1882, Tel-el-Kebir), and at Suakin (1885).

It is admitted by all that, in view of the immense preponderance of her navy, the army of Great Britain may always be allowed to fall very considerably short of that of the strongest of her possible foes—the more so, as the chance of her being involved in a conflict which would have to be fought out on the continent of Europe itself is now very much more remote than it was even twenty years ago; and the only real question that remains for settlement in Britain is the fixing of the proper ratio —not between England's army and those of her neighbors, but between her fencible force by land and her fighting force by sea.

Great Britain's land force falls short of that of each of the three chief powers on the continent by more than two-thirds. This inferiority is, however, offset by her superior powers of oppugnancy at sea; and though the area of the British empire is about one-third larger than that of all Russia—with only one-third of Russia's land force to defend it—yet it can be assailed on its ragged circumference or at its riches-heaped centre only after the sceptre of the seas has been torn from Britannia's grasp.

Looked at from another point of view, that of population, Great Britain has only about one fighting man to every 365 of the Queen's subjects; while in the case of Russia the ratio is about 1 to 38, of Germany about 1 to 18, and of France about 1 to 13 of their home inhabitants. Including her colonies, France has an area of close on three million square miles, and Germany of one and a-quarter million, though their European areas are but

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204,000 and 208,000 respectively; while Germany has the advantage of about thirteen million inhabitants more than France wherefrom to select her military material. Germany, so far, has but few native colonial troops, though France has made considerable progress in this direction, apart from the natives in the Algerian army corps, which is included in her home establishment. But, without taking these colonial elements into account, it may be said that, in the event of a European war, France, Germany, and Russia could each avail themselves of a fighting force of about three million men—in the case of Germany of about three and a-half millions, if we take into account all her trained men available. It will be noticed that Germany is very much weaker in cavalry than France; but, on the other hand, Germany's war strength credits her with 1,000 guns more than France; and it was the Prussian artillery, as the fallen Napoleon remarked to King William, which mainly won Sedan.

Striking as is the contrast between Great Britain and these powers as to land forces, there is on the other hand much less disparity between the British and the continental war budgets. Those of Germany and Russia show each a round £30,000,000, France £25,600,000, and England £21,000,000 (for 1896-7), excluding Indian and colonial budgets. If we add to the British home estimates the £14,500,000 army budget of India, and the £1,500,000 military charges borne by the colonies, we get an aggregate imperial figure of about £37,000,000, which is far ahead of the military expenditure of any other power.

There are elements however, which go to vitiate any economic conclusions drawn from comparison between British and continental military budgets. Some comparison, indeed, may be made between the budgets of the continental powers themselves, for they are homogeneous; but from the economic point of view there can be no comparison between the army estimates of a conscript country like France or Germany and those of a voluntary-service nation like England. For who shall estimate the figures which have to be added to the war office claims on the pockets of the French or German people for the compulsory absence of half a million men for several years from the wealth-producing walks of the nation? It is the blood-tax of the continental nations which cannot be expressed in the figures of their budgets; and from this point of view England, relatively, has perhaps the cheapest army of all.

In the case of Russia, little or no reliance can be placed on the figures of her budgets, as these are subject to no kind of public control.

It is for this reason that the actual peace-strength of the Russian army is unknown, though there is reason to believe that it is about 1,000,000 men, as compared with the 600,000, in round numbers, of France and Germany. But then Russia has a very much more extended frontier than either of those compact countries, and more than forty times the area to supervise and defend. The million of men maintained on a peace footing by Russia is about the figure of the British imperial fencibles, who, through the strange necessities of their varied location and interests, show little or no difference (apart from the 78,000 of reserves) between their war and peace establishment.

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A comparison between the army budgets of Great Britain and other countries must be at once futile and fallacious. To some extent the same result must follow from a comparison of the round numbers in the accompanying table, unless it be borne in mind that the British army is in no circumstances again ever likely to be opposed to the land forces of France in the sense that the latter might be called upon to encounter those of Germany; and that the true way of estimating the strength of the British army is not so much to compare it with those of other countries, as to inquire whether, in conjunction with the immensely preponderating British navy, to which it is but supplemental, it be large enough to meet the likely calls upon its resources.

Renewed Disorder in Crete.—In times of crisis, Crete rarely misses the opportunity to stir up the political caldron. To the excitement aroused by the Niu-chwang and Fashoda incidents, the Dreyfus case, the assassination of the Austrian empress, the Anglo-German rapprochement, the Spanish-American peace negotiations, and the Czar's disarmament encyclical, there was added, September 6, a formidable Mussulman outbreak at Candia, the result of which will probably be to hasten the final expulsion of the Turk from Crete if not to make of that unhappy island another Cyprus.

Partly in consequence of other preoccupations, partly because paralyzed by its own internal differences, the European concert has done little or nothing to pacify Crete, but has allowed the element of disorder to become more and more menacing. Great Britain is not to blame for this. The concert of six is now a concert of four, owing to the withdrawal of Germany and Austria (p. 341), but it is thereby stronger. The proposed scheme of autonomy was of British origin; and Great Britain offered to supply a force of 10,000 or 15,000 men to pacify the island, or support any other power or combination of powers which might prefer to undertake the work. The chief source of trouble lay in the continued presence of the Turkish garrison in Crete. Great Britain incessantly urged its withdrawal after the landing of the international troops, and she unhesitatingly supported the Russian nomination of Prince George of Greece for the governorship (p. 84). But up to the beginning of September all these schemes had been frustrated. Suddenly, on September 6, a force of British troops in Candia, part of the garrison of 130 men, was attacked by the Mussulmans, who were dissatisfied with the measures taken by the admirals; and massacre and pillage once more for a brief time reigned.

The immediate cause of the trouble, it appears, was the grievance felt by the Mahometans at the market regulations and the restrictions placed upon their movements. They urged that, though they had consented to the opening of the markets on the condition that the cordon around the town should be extended, nothing had been done; and that, while the Christians had been given facilities to carry on their business in the town,

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the Mahometans had not been allowed to go out of it to visit their villages. They protested also against the levying of tithes by the insurgents.

The admirals, in pursuance of the assumption of the tithe revenue by the council of international control, sent, September 6, to the tithe collector's premises for the purpose of installing some newly appointed Christian authorities; and, with the delegates, was a detachment of British soldiers and bluejackets. It appears that previously the Moslem leaders had presented an address to Colonel Reid, in command, submitting their grievances, and he had promised that they should be looked into. He then made his way to the tax office, the doors of which he found closed, and obtained the key from an office guard. At that moment one of the pickets was stabbed from behind, and as he fell his rifle went off and killed a Moslem. This was the signal for the Mahometan rising. They rushed for their arms and attacked the British. Then they spread through the Christian quarter of the town shooting at the windows and firing shops and houses. The British warship "Hazard," stationed in the roadstead, opened fire upon the town, and all was confusion and uproar. Lieutenant Haldane and twelve soldiers were killed and fifty wounded, and four of the crew of the "Hazard." The British vice-consul was murdered, and the British and German consulates burned. The British man-of-war "Camperdown" and warships of the other powers were soon on the spot, and the Christian refugees sought safety on them, bringing tales of massacre and pillage. Forty-five British soldiers quartered near the telegraph were driven out of their huts and must have suffered heavy damage. The total of known casualties to the British was about twenty killed and fifty wounded. It is estimated that the Christians massacred by the Bashi-Bazouks numbered about 800. The Turkish regulars (4,000), under Edhem Pasha, the governor, did little or nothing to quell the disorder, the governor declaring the mob uncontrolable. British reinforcements were hurried from Malta, and the admirals requested the powers to send a battalion each for the reinforcement of the international garrison. The admirals issued a formal and solemn demand that the Turkish government should withdraw the Bashi-Bazouks from Crete, and then the Turkish authorities and troops. Admiral Noel, the British admiral, handed an ultimatum to Edhem Pasha, demanding the surrender of the ringleaders, and that the forts and ramparts commanding the town should be made over. On the 14th, Edhem informed Admiral Noel that the houses near the camp had been demolished, and that forty-three ringleaders had been arrested; and the Admiral gave Edhem four days for the complete disarmament of the Bashi-Bazouks. The Sultan's efforts to obtain an abatement of Admiral Noel's demands were met with firmness by the ambassadors of the powers in Constantinople; and on the 18th the Sultan ordered the military commander in Crete to comply with the demand for unconditional surrender of the arms of the Mussulman population. Edhem Pasha, the military governor, was recalled.

The next step was the presentation, on October 5, of a collective note from Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia, demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish garrison from Crete

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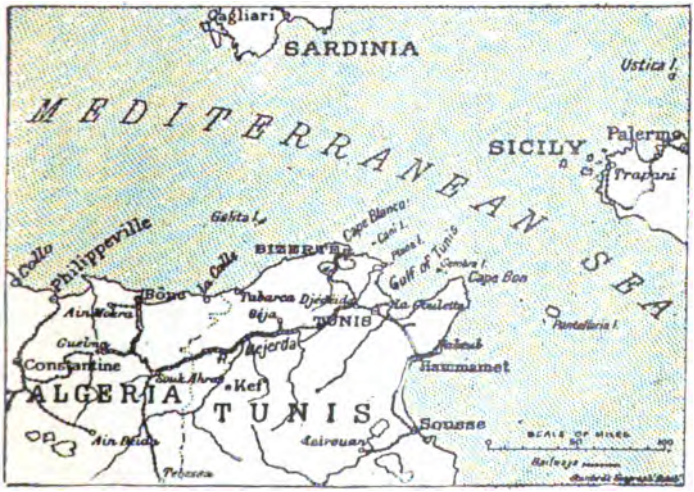
within a month. This demand, too, was acceded to; but the Sultan expressed a wish to hold three fortified places in the island, with garrisons sufficient to protect the Mohammedans and defend the Ottoman flag. As we go to press, it is announced that preparations for the withdrawal of the Turkish army of occupation are under way.

Bizerta.—In the event of a war involving France, the French naval station at Bizerta, in Tunis, near the site of ancient Carthage, will likely be an important factor in determining the result.

This port, it will be remembered, was formally opened on June 4, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 594). Its strategic position is superb, better than that even of Malta, from which it is distant 250 miles, since it is so placed as to watch the two passages, between Sicily and Tunis and between Sardinia and Tunis, where the Medi-



MAP SHOWING THE POSITION AND SURROUNDINGS OF BIZERTA.

terranean narrows. As a harbor it is vastly superior to Valetta, where the space is restricted. The large land-locked lake affords perfect security and ample space for the most powerful squadron that is ever likely to be assembled in the Mediterranean. The channel giving entrance has now been dredged to such a depth that the heaviest battleships can enter.

The British claim that France's fortification of Bizerta is in flat defiance of her promises to England and Italy.

From the naval standpoint, the harbor has one or two disadvantages. A fleet inside could be "bottled up" much more effectually than was Cervera at Santiago.

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The complete security of the port, however, from bombardment or torpedo-boat attack, will make it one of the headquarters of the French fleet in war; and it is so placed that a French squadron, using it as its base, would be able to prevent a fleet, retreating from Malta or approaching from Gibraltar, from passing without a battle. In other words, it lies on the British main line of communications, from England to Malta, Egypt, and the East. In the event of a war with Italy it would be the point of embarkation for the Algerian army corps, which would strike at Sicily or the Italian Riviera.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

The Battle of Omdurman.—For three years, the Egyptian army, under its British officers, has been making its way southwards along the Nile, building its road as it went, and making no advance until it had securely provided for the protection of all the territory previously acquired (pp. 98, 349).

Railways were laid down, steamboat lines organized, transport arrangements completed, with a perfection of detail which served only to emphasize the lack of funds available for the work, and the consequent economy in every branch of the service. During the early summer weeks the whole system was put to a thorough test in carrying at the rate of 300 tons a day to the extreme southern post of the army a store of provisions for every division of the force, sufficient to supply their needs during the campaign to follow. As the time for the rise of the Nile approached, British troops were ordered to Cairo, and from there sent on up the river, arriving almost precisely at the time when the river was high enough to permit safe transportation through the upper cataracts. In all, thirteen British detachments were sent up the Nile, mostly from regiments that had never seen actual battle service, including the 21st Lancers, the Seaforth Highlanders, the Cameron Highlanders, the Royal Warwickshire, the Royal Irish Fusileers, the Grenadier Guards, the Northumberland Fusileers, Lancashire Fusileers, and the Rifle Brigade, besides the Maxim and field artillery batteries. At the north end of the sixth or Shabluka cataract, these forces rendezvoused with the Egyptian Fellaheen and Soudanese regiments, the total aggregating some 24,000 men.

During the last week in August, the Shabluka cataract was safely ascended, and the army proceeded southward, the cavalry keeping in frequent touch with the enemy, and the men securing a distant view of their goal, the Mahdi's tomb in Omdurman, from the hill tops. On September 1, the army advanced only a few miles, being kept constantly in battle order, while the gunboats and a howitzer battery, which had been landed upon the opposite shore from Omdurman, shelled the city. The cavalry and camelry reconnoitred close to the walls, retiring in the face of the enemy, who suddenly poured out from the city gates

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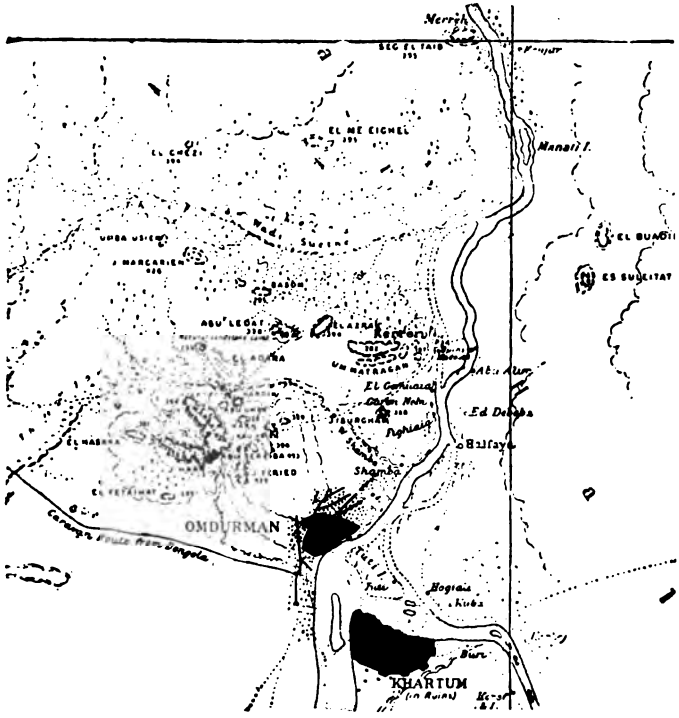
in a vast horde, which drew up in fine order upon the adjacent plains, and advanced to within a few miles of the Anglo-Egyptian army. When the enemy camped about its fires for the night, the invading force established itself in a horseshoe-shaped camp, with its flanks resting upon the river, protected by the gunboats. The British troops built a low zariba or hedge breastworks in front of their lines, while the Egyptians and Soudanese dug shallow trenches, in which they lay on their arms during the night, which passed without interruption. At daybreak of



MAP ILLUSTRATING THE LAST STAGE OF THE ADVANCE ON OMDURMAN.

September 2, the cavalry rode toward the enemy's position, and almost immediately heliographed back from the top of a hill lying just south of the camp that the whole dervish army was in motion, advancing towards the Anglo-Egyptian camp. The latter were thus given the great advantage of awaiting attack behind their temporary intrenchments and in carefully disposed order. An oblique attack was first made upon the left of the camp, where the British troops were posted, by which the dervishes were exposed to a long front of musketry, Maxim, and battery fire. A similar attack upon the Egyptian troops on the

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right was drawn off by the cavalry corps, which engaged the enemy's horse and foot for more than an hour, drawing them to a considerable distance from the main camp. The Sirdar apparently failed to appreciate the exact significance or force of this latter part of the attack; and, as soon as the assault on his left was repulsed, at about 8:30, he ordered an advance towards Omdurman, sending the British cavalry forward to cut off as far as possible the retreat of the dervishes towards that city. This duty led the 21st Lancers around the base of the hill, where they came unexpectedly upon a body of the enemy resting beyond a small water run on the edge of a considerable gully or nullah. Colonel Martin called to the bugler for the charge, and the men deployed, jumped the stream, and, when within thirty yards of the enemy, discovered that the latter were a reserve force of some 2,000 men, who had been concealed in the depression. The charge was already on, and the regiment gallantly cut its way into and through the mass of dervishes, who devoted themselves to ham-stringing the horses, and then cutting to pieces the fallen riders at more leisure. The regiment lost Lieutenant Grenfell and 19 men killed, besides 23 men severely wounded. As soon as the troop was safely through the enemy, the men rallied and reformed with remarkable coolness and precision, having won their first battle laurels by one of the most brilliant performances in British army annals.

Meanwhile, the main force had started to advance southwards, the left resting on the river; and the brigades deployed in echelon, protecting the baggage trains, which followed the river bank, escorted by the gunboats. Just as the march was fairly started, the dervishes, who had reformed on some low hills two or three miles toward the west, suddenly delivered a gallant and desperate attack upon the right, the Soudanese battalion, under General Hunter. Hastily swinging his line from south to west, General Hunter had scarcely felt the force of this attack squarely upon his front, when he perceived that the portion of the dervish army which had been engaged with the cavalry during the earlier battle were returning, and were about to fall upon his own right, with the object of getting to his rear and to the baggage trains. Under severe fire, he hurriedly swung his left around to the right, forming a half square, the new line facing north. The movement, not easy to accomplish accurately on parade, was carried through most successfully under especially trying conditions by these black Egyptian troops, who gave in this, as throughout the day, every proof of their superb military and fighting capacity. A request for assistance had been sent to the British regiments on the right of the army, as soon as the nature of his difficulties became evident to General Hunter. The white regiments came across at the double, being thoroughly anxious to participate; but by the time they arrived the musketry and Maxim fire had reduced the battle to a question of exterminating the groups of dervishes who refused to surrender or to cease killing, leaving no alternative to putting them to death. In this, the really crucial episode of the battle, all the honors remained with the Soudanese battalion.

After a few exciting incidents, such as the shelling by the gunboats of the Khalifa's black flag, his personal standard, after

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GENERAL LORD KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM,
THE AVENGER OF GORDON.

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it had been captured, and while it was being triumphantly waved by one of the members of the Sirdar's personal staff, thus placing the head of the conquering force in imminent peril for some minutes, the march towards Omdurman was resumed. The city was entered at about four o'clock, and for some time there was a vigorous game of hide and seek between the Khalifa, who was deciding whether to escape or to attempt a last defense of the seat of his power, and the Sirdar, who had hoped to capture him alive. When the latter finally succeeded in gaining an entrance to the Khalifa's house, only to find him gone, a chance shell from one of the British batteries engaged with the dervishes in another quarter of the town exploded near by, killing the gallant young Hubert Howard, the correspondent of the London "Times."

CHINESE GORDON.

The city of Omdurman, surrounded by the carcasses of the killed, and filled with unutterable refuse, was an impossible place in which to establish the army, which was promptly marched on to some adjoining high lands for encampment. Garrison and guard posts were established, and the camelry were directed to follow the trails of the escaping Khalifa, who was also pursued by a gunboat on the river. The Sirdar and other officers visited Khartoum, which lies just south of Omdurman, and there they held a memorial service in honor of Gordon on the following Sunday. The prisoners of the Khalifa were found, happily uninjured, including the German Neufeld and several Italian nuns, there being nearly 150 in all. Officers were detailed to examine the field of battle and count the bodies of the dead. Their report states that 11,000 carcasses were noted—the result of not much over five hours of actual fighting, remarkable testimony to the efficiency of modern arms of precision, although the attack of vast bodies of men advancing in close masses, regardless of casualties, offered most unusual opportunities for carnage on a large scale. In addition to the slaughter, the official estimates allow for 16.000 of the enemy wounded, many of whom probably perished in the river and in the outlying desert. The total dervish force is supposed to have been close to 40,000

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men. The Khalifa effected his escape, although he has been pursued so closely that several favorites from his harem have been picked up along his trail. He has been located, but his death or capture has not yet been recorded.

Almost as noteworthy for its evidences of the remarkable organizing powers of the Sirdar and his staff officers, has been

MAP SHOWING ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITIONS ON THE UPPER NILE AND IN THE DIRECTION OF FASHODA.

the dispersal of the army. Reserving, of course, the troops of the Egyptian army for garrison duty and for any possible further operations, the British troops were sent north with the least possible delay. The wounded of the army were first dispatched, one of them reporting that the arrangements for comfort and for the

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most effective surgical treatment were "more suggestive of a London hospital than of a temporary military establishment in the heart of the Soudan"—and this under conditions demanding the utmost economy of resources. The same precision and completeness of every detail which characterized the mobilization marked the dispersion of the troops, who were rushed down to Cairo, and thence to their British stations, with the utmost economy of time and energy, yet in very considerable comfort.

As soon as telegraphic communication with the front was restored, the Sirdar, who resembles the American Dewey in his characteristic of severing connections with the outside world whenever there is real work to be done, learned that Her Majesty had conferred upon him a peerage.

Fashoda, and beyond.—It is rumored that the telegraph wires flashed a message from Khartoum to Cape Town: "To Rhodes, Cape Town. Station established below Fashoda. When are you coming up? Kitchener." Though the rumor was untrue, the words would not have been inappropriate to the occasion. Their significance need not be explained to those who have read "Current History" (Vol. 7, pp. 991-994). Rumor, likewise, had reported every week or so for several months that a French force had established itself at Fashoda on the upper Nile. As soon as affairs were settled at Omdurman, Lord Kitchener started up the river with gunboats and a Soudanese force. All newspaper correspondents were at the same time ordered to depart northwards. According to the Sirdar's official telegrams, he proceeded to Fashoda, where he set up the Egyptian flag, and appointed a garrison to protect it and the peace of the country. It is understood that he found there a force of two or three Frenchmen, under the command of Major Marchand, with native troops. The Frenchmen refused to lower their flag; and, after the necessary formalities, declaring that the diplomatic officials in London and Paris would decide upon what each ought to have done, the English gentlemen invited their French brothers-in-arms to dinner. It seems probable that the Frenchmen were in serious need of provisions when the English arrived; and there is little doubt that had not the attention of the Khalifa been absorbed by the Sirdar's operations, Major Marchand and his companions would have been driven from the country many weeks previously.

Meantime, the newspapers in London and Paris are arguing about their respective rights to the territory of the upper Nile, and French government officials are re-

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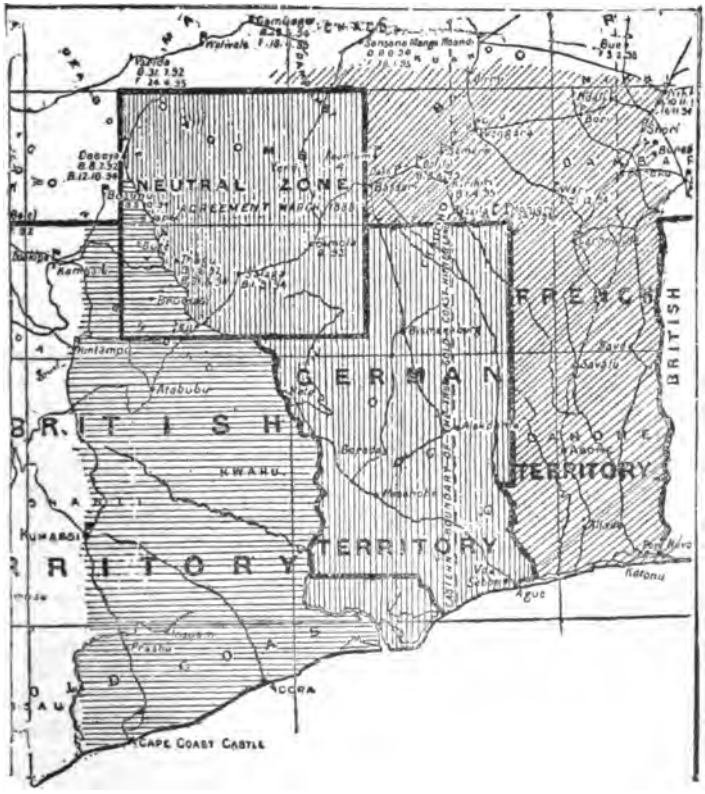
ported as saying to interviewers that Major Marchand was and was not authorized to represent the government in this region.

Anglo-German Agreement.—During the coming session of the British parliament, it is expected that the commons will be asked by the government to vote a considerable sum for a Portuguese loan. At that time the



THE GOLD COAST FRONTIERS AS AGREED UPON BY GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

ministry will state officially the terms of an understanding between England and Germany, which is supposed to have been concluded between Mr. Balfour and the German ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt, on August 31. As yet, however, there are only rumors, which can readily

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be traced to semi-official sources, upon which to base any statement regarding these terms.

It seems reasonably certain that Germany has agreed to consent to any arrangement England may see fit to make with Portugal, regarding Delagoa Bay and other Portuguese possessions in South Africa, which will certainly become British within a reasonably short time. It is possible that the British navy may also secure a coaling station on the northwestern coast of Portugal—a matter of the utmost importance in the event of any difficulties with France. Germany has probably secured British assent to the imperial schemes of the Kaiser for settling German emigrants in Syria, besides considerable concessions in the establishment of a definite boundary in Togoland. If an understanding regarding action in China has also been included, greater secrecy is being observed regarding its exact conditions.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

By the end of the first week in August, the Turkish government had replied to the demands of the foreign powers—British, French, Italian, and American—for indemnity for losses sustained by their respective subjects during the Armenian massacres (p. 86), which losses, it is emphatically affirmed by the powers, were suffered through the insufficiency of the protective measures afforded by the Turkish government.

The uniform reply was an absolute repudiation of all responsibility for the losses, which, the Porte claims, were due to troubles fomented by the Armenians themselves. It suggests that whatever claims there may be should be instituted, not against the Porte, but against the individual persons accused. Similar disorders in other countries are cited, where the governments have paid no indemnity; and the claim is made that the Turkish troops, as a matter of fact, did restore order with great difficulty after suffering some loss of life.

The United States government still adheres to its demands, which it has decided to press more emphatically than ever.

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UNITED STATES POLITICS.

The present quarterly record of national politics is confined to a few statements which can be made without indulging in the speculation characteristic of press utterances during the progress of a doubtful campaign.

The November elections of 1898 (in conjunction with those previously held in Oregon, Vermont, and Maine) will decide the political complexion of the 56th Congress. They will determine the control of the house of representatives during two years, and of the senate during four years or a still longer period, from March 3, 1899. Twenty-six states will elect legislatures which will choose United States senators. Of these states nine are now Republican, namely, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming. Republican senators have already been chosen or assured in Maryland, Rhode Island, Ohio, and Oregon. Thirteen states are now Democratic, namely, California, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. One state (Nebraska) is Populist; and three (Nevada, Utah, and Montana) silver. Of these twenty-six senators, the Republican party must elect ten in order to control the upper house in the 56th Congress.

The war with Spain and the necessary results of that war, have changed the conditions of American national politics. Upon a wise, practical, and patriotic solution, by the coming congress, of the momentous and intricate problems arising out of that struggle, as also out of the peaceful annexation of Hawaii, will depend the welfare of millions of people and the honor and dignity of the nation. However, the attitude of the country in general toward these problems is not yet precisely defined; and, apart from the Republican losses attributable to the widespread dissatisfaction with the management of the War Department during the campaign, the results of the elections of 1898 do not depend upon any party differences respecting the policy of this government in the face of its new responsibilities in the West Indies and the Philippines. On this question Republicans and Democrats honestly differ among themselves.

The silver question so prominent in recent years, has

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played but a small part in the present campaign. That the necessities which called into being the National Democracy (Vol. 6, pp. 547, 848) have become less urgent, is seen in the fact that the chairman of the national committee of that party, Hon. W. D. Bynum of Indiana, resigned his post in September to "take the stump" under the auspices of the Indiana state Republican campaign committee, doing so, as he said, "because I believe the organization (National Democratic) can no longer be effective. The Montana Republican convention, September 24, adopted the first platform ever put forth by the party in that state which did not declare for free coinage of silver, and indorsed without a dissenting vote the St. Louis platform of 1896 in its entirety. In August the Idaho Republicans did the same thing, besides heartily indorsing the present administration in its actual management of the finances of the country.

The Democratic-Populist congressional committee has, however, made a straight fight for free-silver, under the management of W. H. Harvey ("Coin").

Nationalist Populist Convention.—The section of the People's party known as the "Middle-of-the-Road" men, which is opposed to all attempts at fusion with other parties, met in convention in Cincinnati, O., September 6, to outline a plan of campaign in anticipation of the presidential election of 1900. Wharton Barker of Philadelphia, Penn., was nominated for president; and Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, for vice-president, the object in making the nominations thus early being to forestall such a fusion as that effected in 1896 by the Populist national committee under the management of Senator Marion Butler (Vol. 6, pp. 533, 538, 785).

A platform was adopted, reaffirming the declarations of the People's party (Vol 6, p. 539); and an address to the people of the United States was also adopted.

After denouncing Senator Butler as a party traitor, comparable to Benedict Arnold, the address goes on to make a frank declaration in favor of fiat money, as follows:

"Our chief battle is not against the demonetization of one metal for the benefit of another, but against the chaining of the world's progress to the car wheels of a prehistoric superstition in the shape of both metals. The whole world to-day is held in check by a system of gold barter; while enterprise languishes, industry suffers, and the cemeteries are populous

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with the bodies of bankrupts and suicides. We will end the tricks of the office seekers by putting our national ticket in the field at once. We believe the soul is bigger than the pocket-book. We have nothing but kind words for Republicans and Democrats individually. Our hearts go out to the wretched and oppressed of the whole world.

"While we demand that if either gold or silver is to be used as money both shall be so used, we insist that the best currency this country ever possessed was the full legal-tender greenback of the Civil War. And we look forward with hope to the day when gold shall be relegated to the diseased teeth of the people, and the human family possess, free of tribute to bankers, a governmental full legal-tender measure of value made of paper that will expand side by side with the growth of wealth and population."

New rules for the government of the party were adopted, according to which the reorganized party shall never again hold a delegate convention of any sort, national, state, district, or local, but the nominations for all offices shall be made through "the initiative or referendum of petitions adopted by popular vote."

The faction opposed to the denunciation of Senator Butler "bolted" under the leadership of Joseph Palmer of Illinois. They comprised delegates fom Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee, and Arkansas. While accepting the majority platform with the exception of the reference to Mr. Butler, they issued a separate address, in part as follows:—

"We attended for the purpose of conserving harmony among those who espoused the straight, pure, and simple People's party doctrine. But those who controlled the convention were prompted by some purpose provoking them to override every effort to promote the interests of the party.

"The convention proceeded properly to establish a referendum system through which nominees of the party for the several offices could be selected by the members of the party voting in their respective precincts. When we sought to have the national central and national organization committees put the program into effect, they refused, disregarding the plan adopted by themselves, and immediately proceeded to the nomination of president and vice-president. By their action, we believe they have placed themselves outside the regular organization of the People's party, and created for themselves a new party. Thereupon, quite one-half of the delegates withdrew, preferring to remain loyal to the People's party, and willing to trust future developments to remedy party differences. . . . "

The Vermont Election.—The biennial state and congressional elections in Vermont were held September 6. High license was a prominent issue in the campaign, but

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the Prohibitionist vote showed a considerable falling off. The Republicans carried the state, electing Edward C. Smith, of St. Albans, for governor over Thomas Molony, the Democratic candidate, by a plurality of about 24,000, the largest ever given in an off year, except in 1894; and re-electing their two congressmen, Messrs Grout and Powers. The Republican vote, however, showed a falling off of about 25 per cent from the figures of 1896; and the Democrats carried nearly fifty seats in the state legislature, against seventeen secured in 1896.

The Maine Election.—A similar decline in the Republican vote was observable in the Maine election held September 12; but the result of the poll was the re-election of that party's candidate for governor, Hon. Llewellyn Powers of Houlton, by a plurality of about 28,000, over Samuel B. Lord, of Saco, the Democratic candidate. All four Republican congressmen were returned. The governor was the only state officer voted for; others are chosen by the legislature or appointed by him.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Appropriations.—The appropriations during the second session of the 55th Congress which ended July 8, aggregated $892,527,991.16, including $117,836,220 of permanent appropriations on account of interest and sinking fund requirements and other objects, and $361,788,095 for war expenses. The money required to meet all ordinary expenses amounted to $412,903,676, which exceeds the total appropriations for the same purpose of the last session of the 54th Congress (including certain amounts carried over to the special session of the 55th Congress, Vol. 7, pp. 116, 634) by $4,246,816. This excess is more than offset by an increased pension appropriation of $8,070,872 on account of the fiscal year 1898, provided for in a deficiency act of the recent session.

No separate river and harbor act was passed; but the sundry civil act carried the sum of $14,031,618 to meet contract requirements on account of river and harbor improvements; and $595,846 was carried in other acts on the same account, making a total of $14,627,459. No laws authorizing new public buildings were enacted; and the legislation authorizing expenditures was strictly confined to the actual necessities of the government and to meet all present and prospective demands incident to the war, until

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January 1, 1899, as far as the same could be foreseen and estimated.

For an itemized list of the war appropriations of the session, see table of War Expenses, United States (p. 557).

In addition to the appropriations made specially for expenses of the conduct of the war since its inception, and for the first six months of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1898, contracts have been authorized on the naval appropriation act for new war vessels and for their armament, for which congress will be called upon in the future to appropriate to an amount estimated at $19,216,156.

The following table shows the appropriations by acts for the fiscal years 1898-1899, and 1897-1898, respectively, those under the head of "Miscellaneous" being approximated:

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Title.	Law 1898-'99. Amount.	Law 1897-'98. Amount.
1898.		
Agriculture, March 2	$3,509,202.00	$3,182,902.00
Army, March 15	23,192,892.00	23,129,344.30
Diplomatic and Consular, March 9	1,752,208.76	1,695,308.76
District of Columbia, June 30	6,425,880.07	6,186,991.06
Fortifications, May 7	9,377,494.00	9,517,141.00
Indian, July 1	7,660,814.90	7,674,120.89
Legislative, etc., March 15	21,625,846.65	21,690,766.90
Military Academy, March 5	458,689.23	471,572.83
Navy, May 4	56,098,783.68	33,003,234.19
Pension, March 14	141,233,830.00	141,263,880.00
Postoffice, June 13	99,222,300.75	85,665,338.75
Sundry Civil, July 1	48,489,217.26	53,611,783.38
Totals	$419,047,159.30	$397,100,384.06
1897.		
Deficiency, Naval Academy, etc., Dec. 16	210,000.00	———
1898.		
Urgent deficiency, 1898, January 28	1,928,779.33	———
Deficiency United States Court, Public Printing, etc, February 19	800,000.00	———
Urgent Deficiency, National Defense, etc., March 9	50,183,000.00	10,557,417.34
Deficiency, Army and Navy, and Printing, May 4	35,720,945.41	———
Deficiency, Pensions, etc., May 31	8,498,431.91	———
Urgent deficiency, Military and Naval Establishments, June 8	18,015,000.02	———
Deficiency, 1898 and prior years, July 7	234,288,455.21	———
Totals	$768,691,771.16	$407,657,801.40
Miscellaneous	6,000,000.00	999,057.90
Total regular annual appropriations	$774,691,771.16	$408,656,859.30
Permanent annual appropriations	$117,836,220.00	$120,078,220.00
Grand total regular and permanent annual appropriations	$892,527,991.16	$528,735,079.30

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

The volume of business for the third quarter of 1898, as indicated by bank exchanges at New York and thirteen other leading cities, shows a net gain of about 9 per cent over 1897, and 15 per cent over the same quarter of 1892. Exchanges for July were 6.3 per cent larger than last year, and for August were

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the heaviest on record for that month, exceeding last year by 11.5 per cent, and August, 1892, by 25.3 per cent. There was a falling off during September, so that the daily average for fourteen cities was $203,184,000, or 1.5 per cent less than last year, but still 15.2 per cent greater than for September, 1892. Outside of New York city, exchanges, though larger than last year during July and August, and but 2.4 per cent smaller for September, failed to reach the figures for 1892 by 4.8 per cent in July, 0.2 per cent in August, and 2.2 per cent in September.

Exports and Imports.—The Bureau of Statistics, in its monthly "Summary of Finance and Commerce," has given details of exports and imports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

It shows that exports were $180,336,694 greater, and imports $148,725,253 less, than in 1897; and that the increase of exports was in manufactured articles and food products, while the decrease of imports was in the same classes. In articles required for use in manufacturing, there was an increase of imports in nearly every class over both 1897 and 1896. Merchandise exports for the fiscal year aggregated $1,231,311,868, which figures are twice as large as the imports.

Comparative figures showing the increase of exports from the United States during the last decade make interesting reading. In round numbers, exports to Africa increased from $3,000,000 in 1888 to $17,000,000 in 1898; to Japan, from 4 to 21 millions; to China, from 4 1-2 to 10 millions; to Belgium, from 10 to 47 millions; to Denmark, from 3 to 12 millions; to the Netherlands, from 16 to 65 millions; to France, from 40 to 100 millions; to Germany, from 56 1-2 to 150 millions; to British North America, from 38 to 85 millions; and to the United Kingdom, from 362 to 540 millions.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the fiscal year was $615,259,024, against $286,263,144 in 1897, and $202,875,686 in 1892. An excess of imports over exports of merchandise was shown in 1888, 1889, and 1893, and in all but sixteen years from 1791 to 1876. Complete figures for the third quarter of 1898 are not at hand, but returns from New York seem to indicate an excess of exports going beyond $110,000,000 for the quarter.

Grain.—Early in September, the complete clearing up of the famous Leiter wheat deal (p. 374) was announced. This was accomplished by the borrowing of $3,000,000 by Levi Z. Leiter from the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the sale of $2,100,000 worth of Chicago property; and these sums are generally supposed to represent the losses. Since the assignment, 14,000,000 bushels of wheat have been liquidated, all bank obligations cancelled, and all creditors paid.

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At the opening of the quarter, cash wheat was selling at 85 cents; the closing quotation, September 30, for the same grade, was 73 cents. The lowest quotation of the quarter, 67 cents, was reached September 10, since which date the rise has been gradual and quite steady. Exports of wheat and flour from both coasts for the quarter, were 40,780,993 bushels, against 48,590,696 bushels last year. The total Western receipts of wheat for the crop year up to the end of September, were 59,460,491 bushels, against 69,204,283 last year. The common belief is that farmers throughout the West are holding back grain for higher prices, as the total of the visible American supply at the close of the quarter was less than half the stock at the same date a year ago, and about one-fifth the stock in 1896, and the lowest since modern returns began, and this with a crop estimated at 700,000,000 bushels and the world's output predicted at 2,600,000,000 bushels.

Quotations on corn for the quarter have shown a range of 4 1-2 cents from 38.37 cents on July 25, to 33.75 cents on September 15. Corn exports for the quarter aggregated 35,500,000 bushels, as against 40,700,000 bushels for the same period in 1897. The year's crop is variously estimated at from 1,750,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 bushels.

Cotton and Cotton Goods.—The visible supply of American cotton, September 30, was 1,783,549 bales, made up of 815,549 in the United States, and 968,000 abroad and afloat. Up to the same date 982,766 bales had come into sight, against 1,114,589 last year and 737,914 in 1895. September prices for cotton in 13 out of 22 years have been over 10 cents, and never had it gone below 6.31 cents during that month; but on September 26, middling upland cotton sold at 5.31 cents, the lowest quotation for fifty years. This low price coming at the opening of the crop year with nearly 3,000,000 bales of old cotton remaining, and a new crop supposed to exceed 11,000,000 bales, is the more noteworthy as threatening a lower range of prices than has ever yet been reached.

According to the best estimates the cotton crop of 1897-8 amounts to 11,200,000 bales, of which 2,211,744 were used in Northern mills; 1,227,939 in Southern; and 7,646,000 were exported. During the past three years, Southern consumption of cotton has increased 44 per cent, while Northern consumption has decreased nearly

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9.3 per cent. The last week in September, four cotton mills in Fall River, Mass., shut down.

Prices of cotton goods have remained almost stationary during the quarter, the only changes of note being a fall of one-eighth of a cent in brown sheetings and drills, and one-half of a cent in blue denims. Print cloths were held nearly steady at 2 cents, except for a one-sixteenth advance the last week in August, after a sale in two weeks of 500,000 pieces.

Wool and Woolens.—Sales of wool during the quarter were less than one-third of the figures for the same quarter in 1897, being only about 50,000,000 pounds. Western dealers, backed by plenty of banking capital, held stocks for higher prices. Eastern manufacturers, with prospects of lower prices for woolen goods, bought as little as possible; and some manufacturers who held large stocks of old wool, attracted by the high prices in August, turned sellers of wool, seeing more money in it than in filling such orders for goods as were being offered. The Washington mills secured good orders during September for clay worsteds by offering a reduction of 5 cents per yard and guaranteeing their customers up to January 1, 1899, but buyers ordered little more than sample pieces for spring trade. Compared with last year, future orders show a falling off of at least 50 per cent in the majority of lines. This distrust of the future is said to have caused the stoppage of a number of mills, and the sale at auction the latter part of August by the Arlington mills of 75,000 pieces of dress goods at prices said to be 30 per cent below current quotations. At the close of the quarter, the average of 100 quotations of wool was 18.71 cents, against 20.83 cents on February 1, the decline having been steady since that date. The opening of the new quarter beginning October 1, finds the West still holding for higher prices, notwithstanding the failure of the Tradesman's National Bank of New York city with large loans to the Wool Warehouse Co., the failure of the Sawyer Woolen Mills of Dover, N. H., and the Plymouth mills, and the news that the publication of the "Wool Record" has ceased and the Wool Exchange of New York city has stopped sales.

Iron and Steel.—"Not in twenty years has the outlook been as hopeful" are the words with which the "Iron Age" sums up its review of the iron industries, Septem-

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ber 1. At that date the plate mills at Pittsburg were so full that they could not figure on export contracts offered, and structural works were much behind in deliveries, while Chicago reported shipments of products beyond all experience, with many new orders. The regular summer closing for repairs in July was made much shorter than usual this season owing to the heavy demands for pig and manufactured iron. During August, mills were obliged to refuse orders for plates, being unable to keep up with demands; and, at the close of the quarter, structural works at Pittsburg were reported crowded with work, plate works and bar mills everywhere with more work than they could handle, and rail mills busy with orders sufficient for months to come. During the quarter, prices on Bessemer and Grey Forge pig iron, bars, plates, structural steel, and rails, advanced from 2 per cent to 10 per cent in some cases, the most noticeable advance being in common bar iron at Pittsburg, from 90 cents to $1.05, in keeping with the continued and increasingly heavy demand. As an indication of what is being done, we note among the large contracts made the last week in September, one for 17,000 tons pipe from basic steel for the Standard Oil Co., 2,000 cars ordered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., plates for two or three lake vessels, and structural iron for two large buildings at Omaha and Chicago.

The certificate of incorporation of the Federal Steel Company, a consolidation of the Illinois Steel Company, the Minnesota Iron Company, and other allied properties, with paid-in capital of $200,000,000, was filed in the office of the secretary of state of New Jersey, September 9. This is the largest company ever organized under the laws of New Jersey.

Boots and Shoes.—The shipments of boots and shoes from the Eastern markets during the quarter were larger than in any previous year, aggregating 1,171,340 cases, 45,000 cases in excess of the same quarter of last year; and were for the nine months of 1898 greater than in any previous year. August shipments were unusually heavy, exceeding those of last year by 34,000 cases; but September showed a falling off, the total being 16,000 cases short of last year, although still greatly in excess of any previous record. Many of the factories were kept busy during the quarter filling orders for immediate delivery; but

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orders for spring are still small, jobbers holding back in hopes of lower prices. There has been scarcely any change in the average of prices since the beginning of the year; and for the quarter, the only noteworthy change was in wax brogans and men's calf shoes, which were 2 1-2 cents lower at the close.

A comparison of prices shows a decline of about 6 1-2 per cent in quotations for hides up to September 8, followed by a recovery to prices quoted at the opening of the quarter. Leather shows a small but steady decline averaging about 2 1-2 per cent.

Railroads.—Reports made public in August show gross earnings of the railroads in the United States for the first half of 1898 to be $465,976,100, an increase of 12.8 per cent over last year, and 6.7 per cent over the same period of 1892. Seven small roads, with a mileage of 347 miles and capitalization of $25,376,000, went into the hands of receivers during the first half of 1898. This is by far the smallest list of failures as to capitalization since 1893, and but one-fifth of 1897. Reported gross earnings of roads in the United States covering four-fifths of the total mileage of the country, for nine months ended September 30, aggregated $757,711,944. This is 9.1 per cent larger than last year, and 2.5 per cent larger than in 1892. All roads report a gain in earnings over last year, the largest being 17.1 per cent in Pacific, and 13 per cent in Granger roads, and the smallest in Eastern roads, about two-tenths of one per cent. As compared with 1892, trunk lines and anthracite coal roads show a loss, the latter amounting to 18.2 per cent. All other roads show gains, most noticeable in Western roads, which did 12 per cent more business. Earnings became less satisfactory as the season advanced, the gain over last year for the past quarter being only 3.1 per cent, as against 13 per cent for the first and 10 per cent for the second quarter of 1898. The cause is principally in low rates brought about by competition. East-bound tonnage from Chicago for nine months of 1898 was 3,639,978 tons, as against 2,781,253 tons in 1897, and 2,849,818 tons in 1892. The greatest gain was in the first quarter, the third showing a considerable loss owing to grain shipments by lake.

Stocks.—The prices of the sixty most active railway stocks, July 1, averaged $58.91. Average quotations fell

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below these figures but twice during the quarter, the lowest quotation being $58.82 on July 19, and the highest $62.71, reached August 22, which was also the highest price for the year. The closing quotation, September 30, was $61.12, showing a net advance of $2.21 per share. On fourteen most active trust stocks, the average of quotations, July 1, was $65.56, and closing quotations, September 30, $68.51, showing a net advance of $2.95 per share. The highest price reached was $73.45 on August 26. Transactions in the New York Stock Market were smallest July 24, when but 87,572 shares were sold; and the most active week was the middle of August, 881,879 shares changing hands in one day, August 17. The progress and ending of the Cuban war had but little effect on the market; and it rarely happens that prices have varied so little for so long a period.

Failures.—During the quarter, failures were fewer than in any other quarter for six years; and the amount of defaulted liabilities per firm in business was the lowest in six years, being but $22.18. There were 16 banking failures, with $7,503,432 liabilities; and 2,540 commercial failures, with $25,104,778 liabilities. The average of liabilities was $9,884 per failure. The rate of defaulted liabilities to solvent business was $1.56 per $1,000, which rate is lower than any quarter since 1892. All but one of the Pacific states, and 25 out of 36 others, show more or less decrease, in the case of Maryland as high as 70 per cent. One large cotton failure, for $1,035,000, at Providence, R. I., made failures in New England larger than in the same quarter last year. One land company in Alabama, a few real estate failures in Chicago, and four large failures in Minnesota, account for an increase of failures in those sections; but, as stated in Dun & Co.'s report, "Such failures in no way reflect the general condition of business, and in the main the returns indicate greater soundness than has before appeared."

With the Cuban war brought to a close in July, the smallest number of failures ever recorded in any one month for five years, and largest recorded mid-summer bank clearings in August, the general level of prices of staples at the highest point reached for five years in September, and continued reports of extraordinary activity in the West, we must conclude that the general confidence shown in future good trade is not misplaced.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public Debt.—On September 30 the total public debt of the United States, less a cash balance in the treasury of $307,557,503.52, was $1,067,479,205.38, an increase during the last three months of $40,393,713.24. Details of the debt, with assets and liabilities of the treasury, September 30, are as follows:

PUBLIC DEBT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

Interest-bearing debt		$990,068,600.00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		1,258,790.26
Debt bearing no interest		383,691 318.64
Total gross debt		$1,375,018,708.90
Cash balance in treasury		307,557,503.52
		$1,067,479,205.38

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold—Coin	$162,391,874.49	
Bars	116,299,577.70	$278,691,452.19
Silver—Dollars	404,045,769.00	
Subsidiary coin	9,196,708.41	
Bars	96,066 097.41	509,308,574.82
Paper—United States notes	55,020.851.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	1,844,997.00	
Gold certificates	1,196,890.00	
Silver certificates	6,636,769.00	
Certificates of deposit (Act June 8, 1872)	820,000 00	
National bank notes	3,689,264 88	69,608,771.88
Other—Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement	638,543.09	
Minor coin and fractional currency	999,410 00	
Deposits in national bank depositaries—general acct.	75,951,234 79	
Disbursing officers' balances	4,937,477.30	82,526,725 18
Aggregate		$940,135,524.07

DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$86,990,799.00	
Silver certificates	400,062,504.00	
Certificates of deposit Act June 8,1872	18,455,000 00	
Treasury notes of 1890	98,549,280.00	$554,057,583.00
Fund for redemption of uncurrent nat'l bank notes	8,805,930.23	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,486,832.53	
Disbursing officers' balances	57,425,700 73	
Agency accounts, &c	5,801,274.06	78,520,437.55
Gold Reserve	$100,000,000.00	
Net cash balance	207,557,503.52	307,557,503 52
Aggregate		$940,135,524.07

The gold reserve on September 2 reached the highest point in its history up to that date, with a total of $219,320,372. The highest previous amount was $218,000,000, reached in March, 1888. Its lowest point was $44,705,967, reached February 1, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 111).

The total increase in the public debt on account of the war loan, up to September 30, was $142,720,820, of which about $68,000,000 was added in September. Of the cash balance in the treasury shown above, over $175,000,000 was received from the sale of the new 3 per cent

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bonds (pp. 358, 364). The war expenditures of the quarter were $84,582,389 for the army, and $22,130,557 for the navy, making a total of $106,712,946 — or $77,528,559 more than the cost of the army and navy during the corresponding quarter of 1897.

Customs receipts for the last three months aggregated $48,178,954; and internal revenue receipts $71,741,920, as compared with $44,760,604 in customs and $37,334,752 in internal revenue for the quarter ended March 31, 1898, just preceding the war. Thus the additional expenditures necessitated by the war more than doubled the additional revenue of the country, and justified in general public opinion the sale of bonds as a means of keeping the resources of the treasury intact.

The Bond Sale.—Subscriptions for the war issue of $200,000,000 in United States 3 per cent bonds authorized by the War Revenue act of June 13 (pp. 358, 364), closed July 14. They aggregated about $1,365,000,000. The whole amount was subscribed for by 300,000 individuals in amounts of $5,000 or less; and under the terms of the issue, these subscribers have the preference: there will be no allotments to banks, corporations, or other forms of associated capital, and none to individual bidders in excess of $5,000. There were two bids from syndicates for the entire issue, and one for half of it.

Monetary Circulation.—On October 1, 1898, the total monetary circulation of the United States, including all money coined or issued and not in the treasury, was $1,816,596,392, a decrease during the last three months of $26,839,357. The estimated per capita circulation was $24.24. The various kinds of money in circulation, and the amount of each, October 1, are as follows:

MONEY IN CIRCULATION, OCTOBER 1, 1898.

Gold Coin	$622,649,812
Silver dollars	60,788,826
Subsidiary silver	66,587,940
Gold certificates	95,393,909
Silver certificates	393,425,785
Treasury notes, 1890	96,704,283
United States notes	291,660 165
Currency certificates	17,635,000
National bank notes	231,750 720
Totals	$1,816,596,392

THE ARMY.

Sequels of the War With Spain.—*Disposition of the Army.*—The letters from Colonel Roosevelt and other

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commanders in Cuba protesting against keeping the army in a malarial region when its service was no longer needed (p. 533), had the desired effect of hastening the withdrawal of troops from Cuba.

Montauk Point, at the eastern end of Long Island, was selected for a general camping ground; and thither were brought some 18,000 men of the Fifth Corps, most of whom needed medical or surgical treatment. The location was chosen in order to quarantine the fever-infected army. The preparations were wholly inadequate for the care of such a body of men. The hospitals were over-crowded; and men who needed medical attention and nourishing food were obliged to sleep on the ground, with nothing to eat but army rations brought from Cuba.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. M'D. M'COOK, U. S. A., MEMBER ARMY INVESTIGATING BOARD.

Owing to the impossibility of caring for so many men, it was decided the last week in August to abandon Camp Wikoff, as it was named, and to transfer the troops to several regimental camps in different parts of the country. Four cavalry regiments were sent to new camps in the vicinity of Huntsville, Ala. Other regiments were ordered to posts in Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico; and the regiments from Western stations, which had seen no active service, were ordered to Southern camps preparatory to going to Cuba for garrison duty in October. By the first week in October, Camp Wikoff was deserted, except for the 170 sick men in the hospital.

The reserve troops were nearly all withdrawn from the camps of instruction in the South occupied during the summer. Camp diseases, especially typhoid fever, were prevalent at Camp Alger, Chickamauga, and elsewhere. New camps were established, and many men were sent home on furloughs to recover.

Preparations for mustering out the volunteers were begun as soon as hostilities ended. Several regiments have been disbanded; but no general discharge will be made until the plans for garrisoning the former Spanish islands are formulated and the army of occupation is organized.

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It is expected that after the muster-out the army will consist of about 100,000 volunteers and 61,000 regulars. It has been decided that 50,000 men shall be sent to the six military posts to be established in Cuba, and 12,000 to Porto Rico, both bodies to consist of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The number of men in the Philippines will be increased to 20,000, almost entirely of infantry. Also 3,000 men will be sent to Hawaii.

On October 1, the new military department of Porto Rico was created, with Major-General John R. Brooke in command, with headquarters at San Juan.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL J. M. WILSON, U. S. A., MEMBER ARMY INVESTIGATING BOARD.

Major-General W. R. Shafter has been relieved of the command of the 5th Army Corps, which has practically disbanded since its return from Santiago. On October 1, he was temporarily assigned to the command of the Department of the East, relieving General Gillespie, who will resume his regular duties as engineer of that department.

GEORGE M. STERNBERG, SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Criticism of the War Department.—The condition of the troops when they reached home, and the accounts of their suffering in Cuba, on the transports coming back, and in camps in this country, aroused a storm of indignation, wrath, and criticism of the conduct of army affairs. During the war, the people and the press in general were disposed to recognize the trying conditions and overlook the inevitable delay in organizing and equipping a large army of vol-

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unteers. But in August, when the wretched condition of the troops became known, the public demanded an explanation of why better care was not taken of them, and the reason for the great number of deaths from disease, especially among troops that had not left the country.

The Chicago "Tribune" of September 2, reported that it had secured the names of 1,284 men who had died of disease in the various camps, including Santiago. Two weeks after the formal surrender of Santiago, General Shafter's reports showed that the daily list of fever patients exceeded 4,000, nearly a quarter of his entire force; daily recoveries ranged from 500 to 800; and deaths reached 30 a day.

EX-GOVERNOR JAMES A. BEAVER OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEMBER ARMY INVESTIGATING BOARD.

The hospital service at Santiago was miserably inadequate. The single field hospital had shelter for about 100 wounded. It had neither cots, hammocks, mattresses, rubber blankets, nor pillows. There was no hospital food except a little beef extract and malted milk, brought in Major Wood's private baggage. This hospital, with five surgeons at the outset and ten at the most, had 800 men to care for, as best it could, on July 1 and 2. George Kennan says (in "The Outlook," New York, July 30):

"I cannot imagine anything more cruelly barbarous than to bring a severely wounded man back four or five miles to the hospital in a crowded, jolting army wagon, let him lie from two to four hours with hardly any protection from the blazing sunshine in the daytime or the drenching dew at night, rack him with agony on the operating table, and then carry him away, weak and helpless, put him on the water-soaked ground, without shelter, blanket, pillow, food, or drink, and leave him there to suffer alone at night. And yet I saw this done with scores, if not hundreds, of men as brave and heroic as any that ever stood in a battle-line."

Harrowing stories were told of the suffering on overcrowded and poorly-equipped transport ships that brought the

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sick and wounded home. Cases of blundering, mismanagement, and incompetency in the transportation arrangements and in the commissary and medical departments multiplied in number. Orders and supplies very often failed to reach their destination.

The demand that responsibility for such conditions must be located led to the publication of a mass of statements, personal and official, by way of explanation. Each branch of the army organization defended its own conduct, and tried to shift the responsibility upon someone else. The extravagance and inefficiency in the whole conduct of the war was charged by some to political favoritism in granting army contracts and in appointments to office and commissions.

General Alger, Secretary of War, is most generally held responsible, and censured by the press. He has defended himself by declaring the governors of the states responsible for commissioning incompetent men in the regiments. He claims that every complaint that reached Washington was attended to, and lays the blame on generals in charge of the camps, who neglected to report to him.

COURTESY OF H. W. FAY, DE KALB, ILL.
COLONEL JAMES A. SEXTON, COMMANDER G. A. R., MEMBER ARMY INVESTIGATING BOARD.

Investigation Decided Upon. — Secretary Alger recognized the force of the public demand for an investigation, and, on September 8, requested the president to appoint a board to investigate thoroughly everything connected with the management of the army. The president found some difficulty in securing men competent and willing to serve on the investigating board. Its personnel as finally completed was as follows:

Major-General Grenville M. Dodge, Iowa, chairman.
Major-General Alexander McDowell McCook, retired, Ohio.
Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, chief of engineers, U. S. A., District of Columbia.
Ex-Governor Urban A. Woodbury, Vermont.
Ex-Governor James A. Beaver, Pennsylvania.

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Colonel Charles Denby, Indiana.
Colonel J. A. Sexton, Illinois.
Captain Evan P. Howell, Georgia.
Dr. Phineas S. Conner, Ohio.

Richard Weightman was elected secretary; and Major Mills of the inspector-general's office, military recorder.

The commissioners began their work on Sept. 24.

The G. A. R.—The 32d annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held at Cincinnati, O., during the week beginning September 5.

Four days were given to parades by labor organizations, the National Naval Association, the Grand Army, and civic and industrial organizations, as a peace jubilee demonstration. Colonel James A. Sexton of Chicago, Ill., was elected commander, to succeed General J. P. S. Gobin of Pennsylvania; and Philadelphia, Penn., was chosen as the scene of the next encampment.

Resolutions were offered specifically indorsing the administration of General Alger in the War Department.

THE INDIANS.

Late in September, in accordance with the recommendations of the Dawes Commission, orders were issued the effect of which will be to expel from the Indian Territory all the whites, or "squaw men," who during the last twenty-five years or so have married into the Civilized Tribes. The Seminoles alone of the Five Civilized Tribes have remained pure bloods; in all the rest there are white intermarried citizens, who now number, it is estimated, 20,000, have families, and are settled upon nearly one-third of the good land. Their enforced expulsion is likely to cause serious trouble, as it will involve separation from their wives and families, who will have to remain to hold the land until allotment is made.

THE NAVY.

Personal Changes.—On July 3, Rear-Admiral William A. Kirkland, the senior officer of the navy, was retired, having reached the age-limit of sixty-two years. He was, however, continued in command at the Mare Island navy yard until the end of the war.

Rear-Admiral Charles S. Norton was retired August 10, but he continued the command of the Washington navy yard and ordnance factory.

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Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard was retired by operation of law, September 30. He was directed by special order to retain his place as president of the board charged with the promotion of officers distinguished for gallantry during the war.

At the beginning of the Spanish war, William T. Sampson ranked as captain, which would not ordinarily entitle him to a higher command than that of a single vessel. The president put him in command of more than seventy vessels, the largest and most powerful fleet that has ever gathered under the United States flag, and gave him the nominal rank of acting rear-admiral. That designation was a great compliment; but it carried with it no increase of pay and no permanency of rank. He became a commodore on July 3, by the retirement of Rear-Admiral Kirkland. For eminent and conspicuous conduct in the Santiago blockade, he was advanced eight numbers, on August 10, and appointed a rear-admiral, to rank next after Rear-Admiral John A. Howell.

Commodore F. V. McNair was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral by the retirement of Admiral Kirkland, July 3.

Commodore John A. Howell, commanding the first squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, was made a rear-admiral, August 10, by Admiral Norton's retirement.

Commodore Winfield S. Schley was appointed a rear-admiral August 10, for conspicuous service in war. He takes rank next after Rear-Admiral Sampson.

Captain John W. Philip, commanding the battleship "Texas" during the war, was appointed a commodore for eminent service.

Owing to the retirements there have been many other promotions in the ordinary course. The navy department has also advanced subordinate officers in recognition of meritorious service and gallantry in the war.

Additions to the Navy.—Contracts for three new battleships were awarded September 16.

The Union Iron Works of San Francisco will build the "Ohio," the Newport News Company the "Missouri," and the Cramps have the contract for the "Maine." They will be of 12,500 tons' displacement, with a coal capacity of 2,000 tons and a speed of 18 1-2 knots.

Congress has authorized the construction of four harbor-defense vessels of the monitor type, at an expenditure of $1,250,000 for each monitor. These vessels are to be of a new type,

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resembling the little monitors of the Civil War more than anything else. They will be 225 feet long and 50 feet broad, and will draw about twelve and a-half feet of water, which will enable them to move freely in any of the shallow Atlantic coast harbors. On account of their small proportions they cannot undertake any long voyages; but they will be most serviceable for harbor defense. Their displacement is to be 2,700 tons, and their speed twelve knots. Each will have a single turret, electrically controlled, like those on the "Brooklyn." The batteries will consist of two 12-inch breech-loading rifles, capable of piercing the sides of nine-tenths of the naval vessels of the world, four 4-inch rapid-fire guns, and seven smaller calibre rapid-fire guns, like those which proved so serviceable in the destruction of Cervera's squadron.

MR. WILLIAM CRAMP, OF THE GREAT SHIPBUILDING FIRM OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

The torpedo-boat destroyer "Farragut," one of the number authorized by the act of June, 1896, was launched at the yards of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., July 16.

She is built on the lines of the seven torpedo-boat destroyers of the British navy, in many respects enlarged and improved upon. She measures 210 feet long, 20 feet abeam, her displacement is 273 tons, and the maximum draught 6.3 feet. Her speed is thirty knots, and she can turn with marvelous rapidity. The bow is as sharp as a knife. The boat is built of the best nickel steel, is unarmored, and has a battery of six-pounders.

The New Krupp Armor-Plate.—A new way of hardening plates, said to be superior to the Harvey process, has been invented in the Krupp works at Essen, Germany. The superiority in toughness and hardness of armor made by the new gas process has been markedly shown in several tests. It will probably be put on the

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new ships of the United States navy; and the English admiralty have adopted it in place of the Harveyized armor.

The license to use the new process in the United States was obtained by the Carnegie Company. A 6-inch plate of their manufacture was tested July 13, and a 12-inch plate September 22, at the Indian Head proving grounds, on the Potomac, by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department. The plates were each mounted on 12 inches of oak, with 5-8 inch skin plate. With the 6-inch plate a rapid-fire gun, with a Carpenter 6-inch armor-piercing shell, was used for three rounds. The striking velocity of the first shell was 2,021 foot-seconds, and it penetrated two and a-half inches; the second shell, with a striking velocity of 2,237 foot-seconds, penetrated five inches; the third, with 2,350 foot-seconds' velocity, penetrated the plate and backing. For the fourth round a capped armor-piercing projectile was used; and, with a velocity of 1,984 foot-seconds, it made a clean hole through plate and backing. If the plate had represented a ship's side, however, no damage would have resulted.

A 12-inch Carpenter uncapped, armor-piercing shell, with a striking velocity of 1,833 foot-seconds, penetrated eight and a-half inches; and a similar shell with a velocity of 1,720 foot-seconds entered five inches. A Midvale uncapped armor-piercing 12-inch shell struck with a velocity of 2,022 foot-seconds, and completely perforated the plate, backing, and skin plate. Naval experts say that the plate would keep out any 12-inch armor-piercing projectile with a striking velocity of 1,025 foot-seconds.

The plate produced by the Krupp gas process has such remarkable toughness and hardness that armor ten and eleven inches thick has all the powers of resistance shown by the fifteen to eighteen inch armor of the Harvey process. Another advantage is that the Krupp product, unlike that of other processes, maintains its toughness in the very thickest armor. The hardening of the Krupp plate extends four inches below the surface; and the best Harveyized plate has been hardened to a depth of only two inches. The new plate costs more, it is claimed, because of the slowness of the process of manufacture. An increase in the price per ton does not mean an increase in the cost of a battleship, for the Krupp plate, being of a higher power of resistance, can be made thinner than that of Harveyized steel without lessening its protective value. Captain O'Neil, chief of the Ordnance Bureau, estimates that 350 tons can be saved in the weight of a battleship, even with the addition of thin armor on parts of the ship heretofore unprotected. This saving in weight will help meet the problem of increasing the speed without lessening the offensive and defensive power of a battleship.

Miscellaneous.—Congress has appropriated $1,000,000 to begin work on new buildings for the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The present buildings were begun in 1845, and in 1895 they were reported as being in a bad condition, not warranting the expensive repairs necessary to make them safe and serviceable.

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The plans of Ernest Flagg, which have been adopted, involve an estimated expenditure of about $6,000,000. The armory, the boat-house, and the power-house will be built first. All but two of the old buildings are to be gradually demolished, and replaced by new ones with all the modern improvements.

It is understood that the Carnegie Company of Pittsburg is to establish a plant at Homestead, Penn., for the manufacture of guns of all calibres, which will rival the plant of the Krupps in Germany.

A company under Lieutenant Hobson has been working to save the wrecked Spanish warships. They succeeded, in September, in floating the cruiser "Infanta Maria Teresa." She was towed to Guantanamo bay, where the repair-ship "Vulcan" put her in condition to attempt the trip north.

LABOR INTERESTS.

Labor Legislation.—The recent decision of the United States supreme court sustaining the constitutionality of the Utah statute which makes eight hours a legal working day in mines and smelters, is of great national importance. It establishes the right of a state to regulate, through its legislature, the relations of employees to their work.

Massachusetts has recognized this right by the decision of its supreme court in 1876 (People vs. the Hamilton Manufacturing Company) that the legislature had the power to restrict by statute the hours of labor of adult women employed in factories.

In 1895 the supreme court of Illinois took the opposite ground and decided that the state cannot restrict by legislation the hours of labor of any adult. The supreme court of Colorado decided that proposed statutes limiting to eight hours the working day of laborers and mechanics "would be unconstitutional, because they violate the rights of parties to make their own contracts—a right guaranteed by our bill of rights, and protected by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States." The Nebraskan supreme court, in 1894, registered a similar decision.

In spite of those opinions, the constitution of Utah of 1896 contains an article dealing explicitly with the rights of labor (Vol. 5, p. 382). A case came up that same year, in which one Holden was charged with employing a man to work in a mine ten hours in one day. He was judged guilty, and fined. An appeal was taken to the supreme court of Utah, and the law was sustained. The case was then carried to the federal supreme court, which asserted the constitutionality of statutory restrictions upon the hours of labor of adults, and defined its position as to

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the powers and duties of the states with regard to the health and welfare of employees as such.

Chicago Stereotypers' Strike.—The stereotypers of the Chicago newspapers, through their union, demanded in June that their hours of labor be reduced from eight to seven a day, that wages be increased from $3.25 to $4 per day, with overtime at 75 cents per hour or fraction thereof. The publishers refused these demands absolutely.

On July first, 200 stereotypers struck. The newspapers dismissed their other employees, and closed their offices. For four days, at the important time of the battle of Santiago, Chicago had no newspapers.

The publishers of the eight English dailies of the city agreed that no newspaper should be issued from any office until all could be issued on the same day, and that, if it was necessary to reduce the size, they would all keep the same number of pages. They agreed that no man identified with the strike should be employed again in a Chicago office. They also decided to refuse the demands of any labor organization for an increase above the scale of wages in force, for a reduction of hours, or for a change in the present conditions of employment, when such demands were made without preliminary conference with the publishers, and a full recognition of their equal rights as parties to a joint agreement. They pooled their resources, so as to share the general loss and the expense of getting stereotypers from other cities. In a statement with regard to their action, the publishers said that the agreement was concluded, not simply with reference to the Stereotypers' Union, but because a systematic and widespread attack was evidently planned by trades unions generally, as represented in the newspaper business. The Mailers' Union was reported to be ready to demand an increase from $2 to $3 per day, as soon as the conditions were ripe; and the Pressmen's Union had adopted changes in their bylaws which involved a considerable advance in wages. The stereotypers' demands, while sufficiently excessive in themselves to justify fully the policy of resistance adopted by the publishers, were recognized to be only the entering wedge to other and even more serious demands, both by their own organization and others. It was owing to the evident sympathy with the stereotypers, in the pressroom, the composing room, the mailing and circulating departments, that all effort to publish a paper was abandoned.

The strike failed because the publishers easily secured non-union stereotypers to take the place of the strikers, and because the strike itself was not countenanced by the Typographical Union. The president of the International Typographical Union, to which the Stereotypers' Union is subordinate, decided after investigation that the strike was illegal, because the publishers had not been given the sixty days' notice required by the contract, and because the stereotypers had quit work without the consent of the Typographical Union. This decision broke the backbone of the strike. The Chicago Typographical Union voted to stand by the publishers; and on July 6 papers were is-

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sued, of the uniform size of four pages. They increased in size from day to day, and in a very short time everything was in running order.

In consequence of the united action among the publishers which this strike brought about, the morning newspapers all raised their price the first week in August from one cent to two cents a sheet, in both city and country.

Lasters' Strike in Massachusetts.—Late in September a general strike was declared in the lasting branch of the shoe business of southeastern Massachusetts.

About twenty-six hundred lasters were affected. At Brockton a new price list was demanded, and many manufacturers agreed to it. The real fight of the Lasters' Protective Union, however, was against lasting machines taking the place of hand lasting. The large manufacturers had said they would not do hand lasting, and the agent of the lasting machine companies was importing skilled men to take the place of the men ordered out by the union. On October 1 an effort was being made by the Board of Trade to bring men and manufacturers together to adjust the difficulties.

Miners' Strike in Illinois.—There has been a coal miners' lockout at Pana, Ill., since May. The operators of the four large mines made every effort to induce the miners to leave the union and return to work below the scale price, but without success. The miners, reduced to almost starvation rations, became desperate, and by the middle of August a serious conflict began.

The Springside coal mine was being worked by seven non-union miners, under the guard of heavily armed operators and deputy sheriffs. Intense excitement prevailed. Two non-union men fired into a crowd of strikers and injured three men. The houses of several non-union miners were attacked and partially demolished.

The mine operators, in September, imported negroes from Alabama to take the place of the strikers. Houses were built for them on the mining company's property, within stockades. This action greatly incensed the union men. They intercepted a train bringing negro miners from the South, took them as prisoners to Tower Hill, and union miners from the neighboring towns came heavily armed to help the strikers at Pana. On September 28 occurred a riot, in which a negro was killed and several were wounded. The deputy sheriffs had great difficulty in keeping the negroes from attacking the city, where the striking miners were waiting for them in ambush on housetops and in alleys. Three companies of soldiers were sent to the city with the governor's instructions to protect the lives of citizens and their property, but under no consideration to assist the mine owners in operating the mines with imported labor. The success or failure of this move will be indicated in the records of the next quarter.

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SPORTING.

International Yachting.—On August 6, a committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club cabled to the New York Yacht club a challenge for a series of races for the "America's" Cup. The challenger was named as "The Shamrock," to be owned by Sir Thomas Lipton, who challenged unconditionally. His representative, Mr. Russell, together with a committee of the Ulster Club, sailed for New York as soon as the acceptance was received; and after a series of conferences at the New York Yacht Club House, the formal agreements were drawn up and signed, just one month after the challenge was sent.

It is agreed that three races shall be sailed on October 2, 4, and 6, 1899, starting off Sandy Hook, and over a thirty-mile course. The rules of the New York Yacht Club are to govern, except as specifically waived in regard to floors, doors, bulkheads, and water tanks. Every precaution, both in the way of friendly understanding and formal agreement, has been taken to prevent a repetition of the fiasco of the last "America's" Cup race (Vol. 5, pp. 632, 894; Vol. 6, p. 137).

There is much gossip regarding the American boat, but a safe prognostication is that the Herreshoffs will build a new defender at Bristol, and that Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin will be chiefly responsible for her success.

The Seawanhaka Corinthian Club, through which a valuable cup as a trophy for international small yacht races was offered some time ago, which was carried off by Canadian boats in 1896 and 1897 (Vol. 6, p. 629; Vol. 7, p. 652), attempted to regain the prize for the United States during August.

The "Challenger," sailed by Mr. H. M. Crane, was defeated easily by the Canadian "Defender" of Mr. G. H. Duggan in three out of four races. The latter boat was built upon an entirely novel plan, and was protested before the races, on the grounds that it belonged rather to the class of catamarans, or double-hulled boats. As a result of the protests and the races, the committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal, which held the cup, determined to return the trophy to the Seawanhaka Club, with a statement that the conditions named in the deed of gift were not sufficiently explicit to permit satisfactory races and prevent friction and misunderstanding. On both sides an earnest desire was expressed for a fresh agreement and a more direct trial of skill between Canadian and United States boats.

The Henley Races.—An American oarsman, registered from Trinity Hall, Cambridge, England, won the Diamond Challenge single sculls at the Henley regatta, rowing the final heat against H. T. Blackstaffe of the Vesta

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Club in the Henley record time of 8 minutes 29 seconds, six seconds better than Ten Eyck's time last year (Vol. 7, p. 651). Leander again won the Grand Challenge Cup for eights, against Trinity; and also the Stewards Challenge Cup for fours, against New College, Oxford.

The College Races.—Cornell, after defeating Harvard and Yale (p. 389), was defeated by Pennsylvania at Saratoga, July 2. Wisconsin and Columbia finished third and fourth. The two leaders rowed a magnificent race, Pennsylvania leading at a terrific pace for the last mile and a half, while Cornell spurted well for the last half mile. The latter crew showed, however, the effects of the hard race at New London. Unfortunately no reliable time could be taken, owing, it is said, to incompetency and mismanagement on the judge's boat.

The freshman race was won handily by the Cornell crew.

The Golf Championship.—The play for the amateur golf championship, during the week of September 19, resulted in the victory of Mr. Douglas, a graduate of St. Andrew's University, and of the St. Andrew's links, in Scotland. The players in the semi-final round were Travis, C. B. Macdonald, and W. B. Smith of the Onwentsia, Chicago, Club, the runner-up. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., won the gold medal in the preliminary round.

Tennis.—In the absence of R. D. Wrenn, who was in camp with the Rough Riders, Mr. Whitman of Harvard won the American tennis championship at the Newport tournament During the season he won also the Middle States championship at Orange, the New York at Syracuse, and the Longwood Challenge Bowl, besides the college championship at New Haven.

International Chess.—The prolonged fight between the leading chess players of the world at Vienna came to an end July 25, with Pillsbury of Brooklyn and Tarrasch of Nuremberg tied for first and second places, at 28 1-2 points each. Pillsbury and Tarrasch played four games to decide their respective ranks, and for the prizes of 8,000 and 4,000 florins, the older player, Tarrasch, winning.

The Futurity.—The most valuable American turf event, the Brooklyn Futurity race for two year olds, was run August 24; and the winner, Martimas, made his Canadian owner richer by $37,130.

Pugilism.—George Dixon, the American feather-

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weight champion, was defeated by Ben Jordan in twenty-five rounds of hard hitting, at the Lenox Athletic Club, New York, July 2.

Cricket.—The most interesting event in the cricket world during the past season was the Gentlemen vs. Player Match at Lords, London, Eng., July 19, at which, on his fiftieth birthday, Dr. W. G. Grace made his thirty-fourth appearance in the Gentlemen's team in this annual event, the best match of the cricket world.

This remarkable player has thrice made two hundreds in a single game, having accomplished his hundredth "century" three years ago, besides having more than once taken all ten wickets in an inning.

NOTABLE CRIMES.

One of the boldest of train robberies occurred on the westbound Missouri Pacific passenger train, known as the Little Rock & Wichita express, seven miles from Kansas City, Mo., at 9.40 P. M., September 23. Seven masked men held up the train, blew open the safes, and made their escape. They secured but little booty.

A Chinaman of Oakland, Cal., who had killed a fellow countryman on July 18, took refuge in a powder magazine; and, at the approach of sheriffs, he blew up the magazine. Five deputy-sheriffs and constables were killed with him, and one woman was killed by falling debris. Others were wounded. The works of the Western Fuse & Explosive Company were completely wrecked, four houses were blown down, and about forty were partially wrecked.

Bridgeport, Conn., has had a murder mystery. Portions of a woman's body were found in Yellow Mill Pond on September 12. It was twelve days before the remains were correctly identified as those of Emma Gill, and the responsibility of the crime placed on Dr. Nancy Guilford, of Bridgeport. Her supposed accomplices were promptly put under arrest, and she has been captured in London, Eng.

A double tragedy occurred at San Francisco, Cal., August 16, when Patrick J. Corbett, father of James J. Corbett, ex-champion pugilist, shot and killed his wife and himself. He is believed to have been temporarily insane.

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Henry C. Hawley, a New York policeman, August 11, shot and mortally wounded his mother, his wife, two children, and himself. He was strongly under the influence of liquor at the time; and the wife's last words were, "Rum and bad women have caused all this."

Two young women, Mrs. Joshua D. Deane and Mrs. John Preston Dunning, died at Dover, Del., the last week in August, from the effects of arsenic poisoning. Several children were also poisoned, but they have recovered. The arsenic was contained in some chocolates sent to Mrs. Dunning from California; and Mrs. W. A. Botkin, of Stockton, in that state, was arrested, being charged with the crime.

Appeals were taken in the case of Thomas Bram, found guilty on second trial for murdering Captain Nash of the bark "Herbert Fuller" (pp. 138, 393). When the case was called on July 12 the counsel for the prisoner waived the appeal, and Bram was sentenced to a life term at hard labor in the state prison in Charlestown, Mass.

Martin Thorn was executed in Sing Sing prison on August 1, for the murder of William Guldensuppe on June 25, 1897 (Vol. 7, pp. 408, 659, 913).

Mrs. Martha Place was convicted, on July 8, of the murder of her step-daughter, Ida Place, by strangling, on February 7, 1898, in Brooklyn, N. Y. She was sentenced to die in the electric chair.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

Long before its final closing at midnight on October 31, the exposition at Omaha, Neb. (p. 394), had demonstrated its success as a financial undertaking.

The grand total of attendance during the five months since its opening on June 1 was over 2,600,000, the largest attendance in any one day being 98,785, on the opening day of the peace jubilee, when President McKinley spoke; and it is announced that over $400,000 remains to be divided among the stockholders. It is estimated that the subscribers should receive back about 80 per cent of their subscriptions.

In multitude and excellence of exhibits, the Trans-Mississippi exposition was second only to the World's Fair of 1893 at Chicago, while it rivalled—as some think, even excelled—that great exposition, in harmony of architectural conception and scenic development. Its success amid unfavorable conditions gives promise of a broader prosperity for the Great West.

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The territory specially represented by the fair is all that lying west of the Mississippi river (including Alaska), besides Illinois and Wisconsin—a total area of about 2,600,000 square miles.

A specially instructive and fascinating exhibit, was that, by the federal government, of an Indian encampment, comprising nearly 1,000 Indians, representing 30 distinct tribes. On a portion of the north tract, these natives lived in their primitive way, giving daily exhibitions of their customs, amusements, and mode of life in general.

Following are a few additional facts of permanent value for reference regarding the history of the fair:

The project originated with Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha "Bee," to whom the Trans-Mississippi Congress of 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 910) gave practical opportunity. The support of the Nebraska congressmen was enlisted, and federal authority for the scheme, followed by a federal grant of $250,000, was secured. The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition Association was organized, with capital fixed at $1,000,000, payable in shares of $10 each. The association was authorized to transact business as soon as $10,000 was subscribed, and this was accomplished in five minutes. A board of eleven directors was elected, which was afterward increased to fifty; and twenty-five vice-presidents, one from Omaha and one from each of the trans-Mississippi states. The permanent officers elected were: Gordon W. Wattles, president; Alvin Saunders, vice-president; Herman Kountze, treasurer; John A. Wakefield, secretary. The active management of affairs was vested in an executive committee, which consisted of Z. T. Lindsey, manager department of ways and means; Edward Rosewater, manager department of publicity and promotion; F. P. Kirkendall, manager department of buildings and grounds; Edward E. Bruce, manager department of exhibits; A. L. Reed, manager department of concessions; and W. N. Babcock, manager department of transportation, all well known business men of Omaha.

The main exhibit buildings afford an aggregate floor space of 500,000 square feet, exclusive of the galleries. The exact distribution of space and the dimensions of the buildings are indicated as follows:

Building.	Width. Feet.	Length. Feet.	Floor Space. Feet.
Administration Arch	50	50	2 500
Agriculture	143	400	58 449
Fine Arts	125	246	31 762
Liberal Arts	130	241	33,618
Machinery	144	304	49,197
Manufactures	152	400	56,898
Mines	140	304	49,224
Transportation	249	432	107,568
Government	100	424	47,515

The Horticultural building consists of a central dome 108 x 120 feet, and two wings each 74 x 97 feet, with a floor space of 26,732 square feet.

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AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

Political Conventions.—*Republican.*—From a national point of view, the chief interest in the various state conventions which have recently been held, centres in the declarations of policy adopted regarding the currency question and the problems arising out of the war with Spain.

In CALIFORNIA the Republicans met at Sacramento, August 24, and nominated Henry Gage for governor.

The platform reaffirms allegiance to the St. Louis platform of 1896. The building of an adequate navy, to be constructed in part on the Pacific coast, is urged. The administration is urged to secure an international monetary agreement whenever an opportunity to do so shall be presented. The platform demands the annexation of the island of Porto Rico and other West Indian islands, and of the Philippines. The acquisition of Hawaii is rejoiced in. The building of the Nicaragua canal is demanded.

In COLORADO, the Republicans met at Denver, September 15, and nominated Henry R. Wolcott, brother of Senator E. O. Wolcott, for governor. The platform declares:

"The Republican party is and always has been a bimetallic party. In the future, as in the past, Republicans who represent Colorado at the national capital will be found working for the restoration of silver.

"True bimetallists are necessarily believers in hard money, gold and silver, as the basis of our national circulation. The Democratic attempt to raise money for our war with Spain by issuing $150,000,000 of irredeemable legal-tender notes not backed by a dollar of gold or silver would, if successful, have been the most serious blow that could have been dealt to the cause of silver. It was fortunately defeated by Republican votes. And, when the Democracy had failed at this attempt at paper inflation, that party attempted to defeat the passage of the bill to raise revenue for the carrying on of the war and to pay our soldiers and sailors.

"We rely with confidence upon the ability and patriotism of the present national administration to settle all the intricate and important questions which are now presented to the people of this country by the conclusion of the Spanish war."

In CONNECTICUT, the Republicans met at New Haven, September 15. Senator George E. Lounsbury of Ridgefield was nominated for governor, defeating John Addison Porter of Hartford, private secretary to the president.

The platform indorses the administration of President McKinley, specially approving its conduct in the Cuban crisis and the war. It "appeals to the electors of the state to trust to the president and his constitutional advisers to wisely determine the conditions of peace, which necessarily involve our future relations with Cuba and the ultimate disposition of Porto Rico and the Philippines. . . . "

It declares its "appreciation of the noble and patriotic services of all our brave soldiers and sailors and of their heroic sacrifices. And if by the miscorduct or incompetency of any offi-

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cials their health or their lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed or endangered, it implicitly trusts that the president and his constitutional advisers will make such investigations as will bring the offenders, regardless of past or present political affiliations, to punishment. . . .

"After the experiences of the last two years it reaffirms its advocacy of the single standard of value, and that standard gold, as the only financial policy which will assure public confidence and national credit at home and abroad, and which will promote such investment of capital in the enterprises of commerce, trade, and manufacture as will insure remunerative employment to the farmers, mechanics, and wage-earners of America.

"It believes that the impossibility of effecting an international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world for the free coinage of silver has been clearly demonstrated.

"It, therefore, favors such national monetary legislation as will maintain our paper and silver currency at a parity with gold, by which the weight of a gold dollar shall be established at the present standard, and by which every paper and silver dollar and every obligation for the payment of money shall be redeemable in gold, and such changes in our present monetary system as will furnish ample credit facilities for conducting business in all parts of the country, by the retirement of government notes and the issue of banknotes so secured as to insure their redemption in gold of the present standard of fineness.

"To the accomplishment of these results it cordially asks the co-operation and support of all Gold Democrats and patriotic Americans. . . .

"It pledges itself to maintain the principle of protection to American labor and American industry with reciprocity, and favors such alterations in the existing tariff and revenue laws as the changed conditions growing out of the Spanish war may require, and those which may be found necessary from time to time; and it favors the most stringent legislative prohibitions against cheap pauper immigration, protecting to the fullest extent the American wage-earner against imported cheap labor.

"It believes in making our navy large enough to command the respect of all nations and adequate to the protection of all our interests in every part of the world. . . .

"It demands a system of seacoast and harbor defenses commensurate with our interests, and amply sufficient to protect us from successful hostile attacks, and a sufficient increase of the regular army to man at all times these defenses in case of foreign war.

"It declares the completion of the Nicaragua canal to be absolutely indispensable to the extension and protection of our trade and commerce and the carrying out of an adequate system of national defense, and it therefore demands that the government shall take the necessary steps to complete it as soon as possible, and maintain the exclusive control thereof.

"It approves the annexation of Hawaii, and is in favor of acquiring and controlling such additional lands, naval stations, and harbors as will enable us at all times to give the most complete protection to our growing commerce with Asia and the countries of the Far East.

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"It reaffirms its position in favor of upbuilding the American merchant marine, and demands such legislation by congress as will accomplish that end. . . . "

In DELAWARE, the regular Republicans met at Wilmington, August 25.

The platform declares: "We favor a firm, vigorous, and dignified foreign policy. We favor all measures to extend and protect our commercial relations with the rest of the world."

In INDIANA, the Republicans, at Indianapolis, August 4, adopted a platform heartily indorsing every act of the present administration; affirming allegiance to the St. Louis sound-money platform of 1896; heartily approving the annexation of Hawaii; and recommending the "early construction of the Nicaragua canal, under the immediate direction and exclusive control of the United States government."

On the general subject of territorial extension, the platform is non-committal. It says:

"Having achieved its manhood, the republic, under God, is entering upon its greatest period of power, happiness, and responsibility. Realizing the mighty future of wealth, prosperity, and duty which is even now upon us, we favor the extension of American trade, the reformation of the consular service accordingly, the encouragement by all legitimate means of the American merchant marine, the creation of a navy as powerful as our commerce shall be extensive, and for public defense and security, and the establishment of coaling stations and naval rendezvouses wherever necessary."

In IOWA, the Republicans met at Dubuque, September 1. Senator Allison presiding over the convention. The platform declares:

"We congratulate the country upon the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley; and we regard the measures and policies thereof as the concrete expression of Republican statesmanship; and especially do we commend his course during the present war with Spain, his wisdom and forbearance in seeking a peaceable solution of the Cuban question before resorting to arms, while at the same time prudently preparing for war, and, when circumstances finally made armed intervention necessary, his vigor and energy in the prosecution of the war.

"The experience of the last two years has fully approved the gold-standard policy of the Republican party as declared by the national convention of 1896. We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation. The monetary standard of this country and the commercial world is gold. The permanence of this standard must be assured by congress legislation, giving to it the value and vitality of public law. All other money must be kept at a parity with gold. Our money, like our institutions, should be maintained equal to the best in the world. On this plank we invite the support of all voters who desire honesty and stability in business affairs, and an immediate and permanent settlement of the question of the standard of value.

"The policies of reciprocity and protection are reaffirmed; and such changes in the present revenue law as experience may

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from time to time dictate or changed conditions demand are recommended.

"We favor the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, the speedy construction of the Nicaragua canal, the securing of naval and coaling stations, and the protection of American rights in every quarter of the world with an adequate navy.

"The Republican party, under whose policies and administration prosperity has been restored and a foreign war successfully conducted, has earned the right to be further intrusted with the task of solving the territorial, colonial, and commercial problems that have resulted from the war.

"It is due to the cause of humanity and civilization, for which the war with Spain was fought, that no people who have in consequence thereof been freed from oppression shall be, with the consent of the United States, returned to such oppression or permitted to lapse into barbarism."

In MICHIGAN, the Republicans (about September 20) renominated Hazen S. Pingree for governor.

The platform indorses the present national administration. In answer to the criticism of the War Department, it declares:

"We indorse our honored secretary of war, Russell A. Alger, and commend his conscientious, patriotic, and unselfish devotion to the honor of the nation and the welfare of the army. We denounce the unjust attacks made on him, and offer him our undivided support and confidence."

The sound-money principles of the St. Louis platform of 1896 are reaffirmed. On the subject of territorial expansion, the platform declares:

"While believing that Providence has made this nation the instrument for the uplifting of an oppressed people, and believing also that our flag once raised should never be lowered, nevertheless, we leave our future destiny in this regard in the hands of the properly delegated authorities, believing that they will act for the glory and honor of the nation and the elevation of mankind."

In MISSOURI, the Republicans met in state convention, August 23.

The platform indorses the St. Louis platform of 1896, and the conduct of the administration in the war with Spain. The plank favoring territorial expansion is as follows:

"We assert that the Monroe doctrine does not compel our government to abandon or to return to the tyranny of Spanish rule any of the helpless people who have by force of circumstances in the conduct of the Spanish-American war been placed under our protecting care. And we further assert that the Monroe doctrine does not forbid the enlargement and extension of American territory or the protection of American interests in the Eastern as well as in the Western hemisphere, and especially in the Pacific ocean, where our great coast line and the requirements of the commercial development of our Western states establish paramount rights and impose on our government certain duties; and we, therefore, approve of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, and we favor the acquisition and ownership of additional naval stations and ports sufficient to afford ample protection to our rightful and naturally growing commerce with Asia and with other countries of the Far East."

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In NEW HAMPSHIRE, the Republicans met at Concord, September 13. Frank W. Rollins, the regular candidate, was nominated for governor, defeating Franklin Worcester, who was favored by Senator Chandler, leader of a reform movement within the party chiefly on the questions of granting electric railroad charters, countenancing free passes, and abolishing standing appropriations.

The gold standard of the St. Louis platform of 1896 was indorsed; and the platform goes on to say:

"We approve the increase of the navy, the upbuilding of our merchant marine, the enlargement of the regular army to meet the present requirements of the country, the construction of a canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the annexation of Hawaii and Porto Rico, the provisions of a free and stable government for Cuba, and its ultimate annexation."

For record of the NEW YORK Republican convention, see below under sub-head "New York."

In SOUTH DAKOTA, the Republicans met at Mitchell, August 24, and nominated Kirk Phillips for governor.

The platform opposes free silver and indorses the gold standard; approves the management of the war and the course of the administration on the question of annexation.

In TENNESSEE, August 17, at Nashville, the Republicans nominated James A. Fowler for governor.

The platform favors construction of the Nicaraguan canal under American control, and closes by saying:

"We believe in an extension of trade and commerce with foreign countries. Believing that trade follows the flag, we declare in favor of the annexation of Porto Rico and all the West India islands; the ultimate annexation of Cuba by the free consent of the people of the island; and such control of the Philippines and other islands as shall secure to the United States the trade and commerce of these islands, and good government of their people."

In TEXAS, the Republicans met at Fort Worth, the convention ending August 18.

The platform affirms allegiance to the principles laid down by the St. Louis platform of 1896; indorses the present administration; favors the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal, owned and controlled by the United States; favors an increase in the army and navy to the extent that circumstances and conditions require to "establish and carry into effect permanently the plans and policies of our administration with reference to the annexation of Porto Rico and other Spanish possessions, and to establish and guarantee a stable government in the island of Cuba." It approves the annexation of the Hawaiian islands as being "wise and tending to increase our commerce and trade, providing a safe, convenient, and sufficient naval base and coaling station, and adding much to the wealth and resources of our country. We insist that the annexation of the Hawaiian islands is within the spirit and letter of the constitution, and is an evidence of the determination of our administration to carry into effect the Monroe doctrine."

Democratic.—In CALIFORNIA, the Democratic convention, August 18, adopted a policy of fusion, dividing nominations

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among the Democratic, Populist, and Silver Republican parties. Hon. James G. Maguire (Dem.) was nominated for governor.

In CONNECTICUT, the Democrats met at Bridgeport, September 21. Ex-United States Treasurer Daniel N. Morgan of Bridgeport was nominated for governor. The platform says:

"The Democracy of Connecticut is now, as it has ever been, in favor of bimetallism as enunciated by Jefferson, affording as it does the most stable standard of value; and we declare ourselves unalterably opposed to monometallism of any kind.

"We call attention to the fact that, while a successful war in the cause of a common people added fresh glory to our flag, the management of the various war departments has chilled our exultation and brought home to us a sense of shame; the American sailors and soldiers have done their full duty, but the administration of President McKinley has been utterly incompetent to discharge the obligations which the management of the war imposed. Incompetency and venality in places of high trust have brought disgrace upon the administration and aroused the ire of an indignant people.

"In this arraignment of the Republican party for its management of the war, we include the United States senators from Connecticut and our four representatives in congress. More concerned with the advancement of relatives and personal favorites than with the duty they vowed to their country, they partake not only of the national odium and disgrace, but, together with the present Republican governor of this state, have brought upon Connecticut the shame of being the last state in the Union to put men in the field in defense of the flag.

"The outrages in the camp and in the field must be investigated. No guilty man should be permitted to escape. For a Republican congress to investigate Republican misrule is to frustrate the object of the investigation. For this reason we especially appeal to the people of Connecticut to aid in the election of Democratic congressmen."

In IOWA, a fusion of Democrats, Silver Republicans, and Populists was accomplished at the convention in Marshalltown, September 6, the parties dividing the nominations for state offices.

The platform heartily reaffirms the Democratic national platform of 1896, favoring the nomination of William J. Bryan of Nebraska for president in 1900.

In MISSOURI, the Democrats met at Springfield about August 10.

The platform reindorses the Chicago free-silver platform of 1896, and declares confidence in Colonel W. J. Bryan as the leading exponent of independent bimetallism. On the subject of territorial expansion, it is conservative. It opposes waging a war of conquest, but favors the annexation of Porto Rico and all Spanish territory in the West Indies except Cuba. In regard to the future of Cuba, the platform demands that the government shall carry out in good faith its pledge to give the Cubans an independent government of their own, if they desire it, but favors its peaceful annexation whenever it can be done with the consent of the people of the island. As to the question of the Philippines, it opposes the acquisition of those islands or other

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territory in the Eastern hemisphere. The platform, however, approves the acquisition of such coaling stations and harbors as may be necessary. It also calls for the building and control of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States. A large standing army is opposed as unnecessary and dangerous, but a great navy is approved as being necessary to the extension of our commerce.

For record of the NEW YORK Democratic convention, see below, under sub-head "New York."

In OHIO, the Democrats met at Dayton, August 24.

The platform indorses the Chicago platform of 1896, particularly the free-silver plank therein. The renomination of W. J. Bryan for president in 1900 is favored.

The platform also favors an income tax, and thanks the minority in congress for seeking to secure a "just distribution of the war taxation equally upon the wealth and corporations of the country as well as upon its labor." "We recognize," it says, "the eternal truth that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is the natural and inalienable heritage of all mankind; and, since the hand of despotism has been lifted from the island of Cuba, dominated by Spain, we should afford its inhabitants an untrammelled opportunity to establish a free and independent constitutional government, deriving its powers from the consent of the governed; and we remind the country that congress, in the resolutions which declared war, resolved: 'That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said islands except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.'"

Other planks favor the building of the Nicaragua canal, enlarging the militia of all states, and reducing the standing army, and oppose alliance with England or any other foreign power.

In TEXAS, the Democrats met at Sherman, and on August 25, unanimously renominated Hon. J. W. Bailey, present leader of the party in the house, for a seat in the 56th congress.

The platform declares that the state convention has no right to instruct its representatives in congress on the question of expansion or any other question of national policy. It declares against expansion, and indorses Mr. Bailey's position in every particular, leaving him free to vote until a national Democratic convention formulates the policy of the party on the question of the annexation of territory taken from the Spaniards during the war.

New York.—*Extra Legislative Session.*—On July 5, Governor Black by proclamation called the legislature to meet in extraordinary session July 11.

Three special objects of legislation were proposed by the governor, and were duly acted on:

1. Enactment of a law giving the volunteer soldiers of the state absent in the Spanish war an opportunity to cast their ballots at the approaching fall election.

2. Enactment providing additional appropriations needed for equipment of regiments ordered from this state to the war.

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3. Enactment of laws providing for absolutely bi-partisan representation on boards of local election inspectors; and establishing a metropolitan election district, as a special safeguard against the various election frauds in the city which have for years been charged to Tammany Hall.

Laws under the first two of the above classes were enacted unanimously, the soldiers' vote bill having first been amended. Bills under the third class were passed after strenuous and bitter opposition by the Democratic minority.

The bill requiring bi-partisan representation on local election boards was sharply debated, the Democrats urging that it was unnecessary. In the assembly the final vote on it was 78 to 53.

On the bill establishing a metropolitan elections district the partisan storm raged bitterly. The bill authorizes the governor to appoint a state superintendent of elections, and gives power to appoint 700 deputies for enforcement of the election laws in the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and Westchester; of these deputies 600 are to be nominated by the different party organizations, and 100 may be added by the superintendent. Against this bill—openly aimed to curtail the power of Tammany Hall, now again dominant in the city, and, as of old, accused of being ready to maintain its power by fraud and by oppressive action on the part of the police—it was urged by the Democrats, and not without some assent on the part of the Republican press, that it gives too arbitrary power to the superintendent; that it gives opportunity for conflict between the police and the new force, and that in order to avoid a possible veto by the mayor of New York, it is framed to include in its metropolitan district some territory in which there is neither need nor intention of applying it. The Republican press generally, however, upheld the bill, and approved Governor Black's urgent advocacy of it. It was passed, July 15, by a party vote.

Immediately on the passing of this bill it was signed by the governor, who also sent in forthwith to the senate his nomination of John McCullagh for state superintendent of elections under the new law. This nomination, violently attacked by Democratic speakers, was confirmed by a party vote, 28 to 12.

Mr. McCullagh has an admirable record of twenty years' service in the police department, rising through all the grades till he became chief of police, August 25, 1897. When the greater city was organized he was acting chief of police for one year; was appointed chief of police January 7, 1898; and was summarily retired by Mayor Van Wyck May 21, 1898. He is a man of strong and determined character. The new law gives the superintendent of elections large powers through its extremely severe provisions for punishment of any police officer who refuses aid to one of his deputies in the discharge of his duty.

Politics.—In the Republican politics of New York, the war with Spain, which changed so many things quite unexpectedly, has wrought a sudden transformation scene.

Governor Black had administered his high office with remarkable ability. His renomination had seemed sure, until the

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scandal caused by the strangely mismanaged canal improvement brought some shadow on his repute. It was felt that the charge of a lack of due watchfulness, whether just or unjust, was capable of damaging use by his political opponents in turning away votes which the Republican party saw itself likely to need.

At this juncture there came, fresh from the unexpected ending of the Spanish war, Theodore Roosevelt, who had added a dazzling reputation for bravery to his previous fame as a high police official and as assistant secretary of the navy. His name was suggested for the gubernatorial nomination, and the suggestion seemed echoed throughout the state. The Republican "machine" at first seemed non-committal; but by August 20, the new movement had gained such force that some Republican leaders, notably Messrs. Platt and Quigg, were understood to be willingly or unwillingly with it.

Meantime, the Citizens' Union entered the field, proposing to extend from the municipality to the state its method of electing reform officials. Its plan was to nominate Colonel Roosevelt on an independent non-partisan platform; also to hasten this nomination so that the Republicans should be precluded from making him a party leader. He gave no encouragement to this method, declaring himself a Republican, and refusing to fight either his party or its "organization." The Independents, however, went forward, nominating him, and a nearly full ticket for state officers. This nomination he declined, saying that national issues were paramount this year; that President McKinley and the cause of sound money were to be sustained, and that he would do nothing to endanger Republican success in the state.

The Republican nominating convention met in Saratoga near the end of September. Governor Black and Colonel Roosevelt were presented for nomination, the latter by Chauncey M. Depew. Then Elihu Root, an eminent lawyer, brought forward the question that had recently become prominent in the public mind as to Colonel Roosevelt's eligibility. The question concerns the fact of his legal residence for five years in the state of New York, such residence being asserted by Democratic authorities to have been lost when, in his affidavit made while he was assistant secretary of the navy, he claimed freedom from taxation in New York city on the ground that his residence was not in that city, but in Washington. Mr. Root submitted evidence to the convention that Colonel Roosevelt, in all his various residings in Oyster Bay, New York, and Washington, had steadily maintained a domicile within the bounds of New York state.

On September 27 the convention nominated Colonel Roosevelt for governor by a vote of 753, against 218 for Governor Black. The Republicans in their enthusiasm have given small heed to the Democratic threats of legal proceedings to prevent his name, as the name of one ineligible, being put on the ballots set forth by the state.

The Republican state ticket is as follows:
Governor—Theodore Roosevelt of New York.
Lieutenant-Governor—Timothy L. Woodruff of Kings.
Controller—William I. Morgan of Erie.
Secretary of State—John McDonough of Albany.

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State Treasurer—John P. Jaeckel of Cayuga.
State Engineer—Edward A. Bond of Jefferson.
Attorney-General—John C. Davies of Oneida.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE, was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1858. He was of mingled Dutch, Scotch, Irish, and Huguenot French ancestry. He graduated from Harvard in 1880, and immediately went to Europe for a period of Alpine climbing. On his return he began the study of law. Was elected to the legislature in 1881, '83, '84, and '85, and introduced important reform measures. In 1886 he was Republican candidate for mayor of New York against Abram S. Hewitt (Dem.) and Henry George (Labor). Mr. Hewitt's plurality was about 22,000. Appointed in President Cleveland's first term a Republican member of the United States Civil Service Commission, Mr. Roosevelt showed signal honesty and ability. Resigning this office, May 1, 1895, he was made police commissioner by Mayor Strong (Vol. 5, p. 375), and greatly improved the demoralized police force by his fearless honesty and administrative vigor. After nearly two years of this service he was called by President McKinley to be assistant secretary of the navy (Vol. 7, p. 401), in which position his mental alertness and his administrative energy contributed much to the preparations of the navy for its swift and brilliant achievements.

Mr. Roosevelt had long been accustomed to spend the summer in hunting on his ranch in Dakota, and had come to know the cowboys thoroughly, and to admire their daring and force. From 1884 to 1888 in the membership of the New York State National Guard, he had learned something of military matters; and when his patriotic impulse, joined with his love of an active life, led him to resign his important office at Washington and to volunteer for the war with Spain, he chose to recruit largely from the cowboys his regiment of Rough Riders. They rallied gladly at his call, and with them scores of active young men, many of college training and of high social standing. Of this regiment he was at first lieutenant-colonel, and then colonel. His bravery at San Juan Hill was one of the brilliant episodes of the war. His men admire him and love him.

Mr. Roosevelt has done large literary work for a man of such active life. He is author of nine or ten published works, mostly historical or political, which show vigorous thought, lucid expression, and fine descriptive power. For portrait of Col. Roosevelt, see Vol. 7, p. 401.

The Republican platform, highly approving President McKinley's administration for its wisdom, vigor, and humanity, under most trying conditions, extols the army and navy for splendid victories. It declares that since the necessities of war compelled us to take control of extensive foreign islands we must bravely accept our new responsibilities to the conquered peoples and to the civilized world—not remanding these islands to Spain. nor leaving them to domestic strife or to a European struggle for partition. It fully commends the annexation of Hawaii. Renewing allegiance to the St. Louis platform, it condemns as Democratic policy "free silver and free trade," declares the unqualified success of the Dingley tariff, and calls for continuance of the

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Republican administration to assure a prosperous national future. It favors upbuilding of the American merchant marine. It commends Governor Black's administration, with the legislative action reducing state and local taxation by the revenue of many millions of dollars from the Raines liquor law; approves the new labor law; and pledges fearless investigation, already begun by Governor Black, into all alleged mismanagement of the canals.

The Citizens' Union, undiscouraged by Colonel Roosevelt's declination, decided to substitute another name for the governorship, and to place in the field a full independent ticket. As the quarter closed, the canvassers were busy in obtaining the fifty signatures from each county requisite for a nomination.

In the Democratic politics of the state the quarter opened with signs of some modification in the leadership. David B. Hill was regaining a portion of his former prominence. When Senator Murphy, as the party leader, failed to meet Tammany's demand for strong attack on the new election law, Mr. Hill came forward as Tammany's champion against that measure, and Tammany, under Mr. Croker, found itself compelled to give him place as a guide with Senator Murphy. Mr. Hill declared the law unconstitutional, and advised swift appeal to the courts for its annulment. Tammany saw the importance of making the law inoperative before the November election.

There are signs that the real stake at issue this fall, in the view of Democratic leaders, is not primarily the governorship, but the senatorship at Washington. A Democratic legislature is wanted to re-elect Mr. Murphy, or—shall it be?—to elect Mr. Hill. There is possible a division of personal interests and aims, which may make the new peace merely a truce.

The Democratic nominating convention met at Syracuse, September 28. The next day the convention nominated Augustus Van Wyck of Brooklyn for governor by a vote of 350, against 41 for Robert C. Titus, 38 for John B. Stanchfield, 21 for James K. McGuire. The nomination of Mr. Van Wyck was a surprise to the public. There had been a rumor that Mr. Croker had selected Robert A. Van Wyck, mayor of New York city; but Mr. Croker had deemed it good policy to choose Mayor Van Wyck's brother, from Brooklyn, who had Hugh McLaughlin for his powerful friend. Mr. Hill and many others had urged that the nominee should be from outside the limits of the metropolis, but they soon gave in their assent to the choice made.

The convention was not lacking in enthusiasm. A strong free-silver element was present, but that question was not deemed a profitable topic for discussion.

The Democratic state ticket is as follows:

Governor—Augustus Van Wyck, of Kings.
Lieutenant-Governor—Elliot Danforth, of Chenango.
Secretary of State—George W. Batten, of Niagara.
Controller—Edward S. Atwater, of Dutchess.
State Treasurer—Elliott B. Norris, of Wayne.
Attorney-General—Thomas F. Conway, of Clinton.
State Engineer and Surveyor—Martin Schenck, of Rensselaer.

AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK was born in New York city in

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1846, brother to Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck. After graduating at Phillips Exeter Academy, he entered the University of North Carolina. He studied law at Richmond, Va., and, after practicing there a few years, removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. In his new home he associated himself with the Democratic machine; but in 1881 he helped to found the Jefferson Hall organization, but soon was again on friendly terms with Hugh McLaughlin, which have continued ever since. He received a place on McLaughlin's ticket as candidate for judge of the city court; was elected, and, by the consolidation of the city and supreme courts, he became a supreme court justice. Mr. Van Wyck has twice been president of the Brooklyn Democratic general committee. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Democratic platform contrasts with the Republican by its careful avoidance of national questions, except as it charges mismanagement of the war. On the silver question it says nothing. It accuses President McKinley of "scandalous abuse of power" in granting army commissions to incompetent personal favorites, civilians, with the result of fearful sufferings by the soldiers, whereby the nation has been shocked and shamed. Turning to state affairs, it stigmatizes the "scandals and abuses" under Republican control, especially in the canal management; brands the new law for a metropolitan elections district as "the metropolitan force bill," defiant of the rights of the people; calls for restoration of the national guard to its high standard of efficiency under Democratic governors; and asserts that the Republican candidate for governor, in his declarations of his residence, has either "committed perjury," or is ineligible to the office.

The nominating committee of the Silver Democrats, on September 30, fulfilling their threat that unless the Democratic convention nominated a "silver" man for governor, and indorsed the Chicago platform, they would put another Democratic ticket in the field, nominated Henry George, Jr. For lieutenant-governor they indorsed the Democratic nomination of Elliot Danforth.

Mr. George declined the nomination in a letter stating his conviction that his first duty at present was to write his father's biography. He added that neither he nor his father advocated free silver coinage, but had supported the Chicago platform merely because in general it stood for the cause of freedom against monopoly, the weak against the strong. He was a believer in neither gold nor silver, but in credit or paper money. In his place the committee nominated Henry M. McDonald of New York. Other names on the ticket were the following: Secretary of state, Gideon J. Tucker; controller, J. McDonough of Albany; treasurer, H. C. Caton of Buffalo; attorney-general, Ezra T. Tuttle of Brooklyn; engineer and surveyor, General Samuel T. Lee of Rockland county.

The meeting of the convention was a scene of some uproar, by reason of the intrusion of various discordant "silver" elements.

Canal Commission Report.—The commission appointed by Governor Black to investigate the expenditure of the

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$9,000,000 voted for deepening and improvement of state canals (p. 405), was made public August 4. Its tone is judicial, and its substance bears every mark of impartiality.

The report holds the commissioner of public works responsible, with the state engineer, for loss to the state caused by the payments made on canal contracts. It declares that in selecting inspectors competency was not made the test, and through a dual system of inspection much work was duplicated. Breaks in the canal are due, in some instances, to lack of care or skill on the part of the engineers. The report criticises the failure to make public the prices of the contracts when let. The amount of rock excavation was nearly 200,000 cubic yards greater than it should have been. Wasteful and extravagant departure from the intent of contract and specifications is noticed. The commission "found on all the divisions material classified as rock which was loosened by picks, and which undoubtedly could be more easily ploughed than blasted."

Not less than $1,000,000 of the $9,000,000 appropriated is declared by the commission to have been improperly expended. The cost of finishing the work is stated at nearly $14,000,000. The immense excess of the cost over the estimates is shown to be due to various causes. Prominent among these was the lack of careful study of unfavorable local conditions in preparing the elaborate preliminary survey. At certain points the deepening of the canal was a serious engineering problem; yet the plans for such sections were made as if there were no reason to expect special difficulties.

The commission's report presents many important recommendations; among these is one urging that, as the work already done has greatly facilitated the movement of canal boats, the whole improvement, on the lines contemplated, be continued to completion. The canals have paid to the state more revenue by several millions of dollars than their entire cost for construction, repairs, maintenance, and improvement.

The Raines Liquor Law.—Opponents of this law adduce against it the records of the district attorney's office and of the court of special sessions, as showing that it is violated with impunity.

In its first nine months, from April 1, 1896, to the end of the year, 2,100 complaints under it were received at the district attorney's office, and only 63 convictions were obtained. In 1897 the grand jury investigated 1,196 complaints under it, and only 23 convictions were obtained. The clerk of the court of special sessions says that during the last six months of the old law the city received from that court alone $45,000 in fines; and that since that time the court had collected only about $150 in fines under the Raines law.

It is expected that the Democrats will make strong efforts in the next session of the legislature to repeal the law, though it has widely commended itself by its reduction of many millions of dollars in state and local taxation.

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PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Personal Notes.—The vacancy in the portfolio of state in President McKinley's cabinet, caused by the retirement of Secretary Day to accept the chairmanship of the United States delegation to the Spanish-American Peace Commission meeting in Paris (p. 547), was announced as filled, August 16, by the transfer of Colonel John Hay, ambassador to Great Britain, to the vacant post. For biography and portrait of Colonel Hay, see Vol. 7, p. 160.

On July 22, a successor to the late Moses P. Handy of Illinois as United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition of 1900 was appointed in the person of Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago, Ill.

PECK, FERDINAND W., was born in Chicago in 1848. Was graduated at the old University of Chicago and the Union College of Law, and admitted to the bar. He never practiced law, but devoted himself to the care of the large estate left by his father, to the improvement of the condition of the poor of his native city, and to the development of its commercial interests. He was chairman of the finance committee of the Columbian Exposition of 1893, and was one of the commission of five to go abroad in the interests of that fair.

On August 16, Robert P. Porter, who was superintendent of the 11th Census, was appointed by the president special commissioner to investigate the condition of industry, trade, foreign commerce, currency, and banking systems in Cuba and Porto Rico, and make a report thereon for the use of the administration and of congress in legislating for the industrial or commercial reconstruction of the islands.

On September 23, President McKinley accepted the resignation of Hon. Stewart L. Woodford (tendered September 20) as minister to Spain. The post had not been filled up to the end of October. For biography and portrait of Mr. Woodford, see Vol. 7, pp. 412, 580.

On June 8, Dr. Merrill E. Gates resigned the presidency of Amherst College, in which he succeeded the late ex-President Seelye in 1891, coming from the presidency of Rutgers College to take the post. He was opposed to the idea of student self-government, which had been realized during the administration of his predecessor.

On July 13, Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, president of

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Brown University, Providence, R. I., was elected superintendent of schools in Chicago, Ill. His resignation was accepted, September 7, by the corporation of Brown University, which passed resolutions expressing its appreciation of his services. Professor Benjamin F. Clark, A. M., is acting president.

Professor Henry F. Burton, August 9, accepted the acting presidency of the University of Rochester (N. Y.).

On September 7, Rev. Dr. Greene of Cedar Rapids was elected Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Iowa, by the convention at Davenport, to succeed the late Bishop Perry, who died May 13 (p. 507).

Through the liberality of a citizen of New York city (presumably Colonel Oliver H. Payne), a fund of about $1,500,000 has been placed at the disposal of Cornell University for the establishment in New York city of a Medical College under the auspices of that institution. This is said to be the largest gift ever devoted to the advancement of medical education.

It is expected that the building of the Cornell University Medical College, plans for which have been prepared by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White of New York city, will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next academic year. It will occupy the entire block (200 by 100 feet) on the west side of First avenue, between 27th and 28th streets. In the meantime, the college has secured temporary use of a large building on the grounds of Bellevue Hospital. Laboratory instruction will be given in the Loomis Laboratory.

Colonel Payne was one of the members who resigned from the council of the University of the City of New York as the result of a controversy, a year or so ago, between a faction headed by Chancellor Dr. Henry M. MacCracken and the medical department of the university. Almost the entire medical staff, and nearly half of the active members of the council, severed their connection with the institution.

On September 30, an anonymous gift of $100,000 was made to Barnard College, New York city. It was, however, conditional upon the raising, not later than October 3, of the further sum of $58,000 requisite to relieve the college of all indebtedness. Mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Alfred Meyer and George A. Plympton, this sum was raised within the time limit, one subscription being for $10,000, from J. Pierpont Morgan.

The sick soldiers returning from the war owe a special debt of gratitude to the Women's National Relief Association, without whose timely ministration they could

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not have had the medical care and physical comforts they have enjoyed. Miss Helen M. Gould, on August 23, added to the many evidences of her liberality a further subscription of $25,000 to the work of the association, of which she is a director. She has also given to sick soldiers the freedom of her magnificent residence, "Lyndhurst," at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

At the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held in Boston, Mass., beginning September 19, Alfred S. Pinkerton was unanimously elected grand sire of the order.

HON. RICHARD R. KENNEY OF DELAWARE, DEMOCRATIC UNITED STATES SENATOR.

An incident probably unprecedented in the criminal annals of this country was the trial—which began in the United States circuit court at Wilmington, Del., July 11, before Judge E. G. Bradford — of Hon. Richard R. Kenney, junior United States senator (Dem.) from Delaware, who had been indicted on the charge of aiding and abetting William N. Boggs, the self-confessed defaulting paying teller of the First National Bank of Dover, Del., chiefly, it is said, by drawing uncovered checks, which Boggs cashed from the funds of the bank. Boggs's total defalcations amounted to about $107,000. The amount connected with the special charges against Senator Kenney is variously stated in the press dispatches, ranging from $3,500 to $38,000. Two other men had already been convicted and sent to penitentiary on a similar charge. On July 25, the trial of Senator Kenney ended in a disagreement of the jury.

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Railroad Interests.—Early in August, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad (the "Big Four"), controlled by the Vanderbilts, acquired a controlling interest in the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville railroad (the "Monon"). This will give the "Big Four" an independent entrance into Chicago over the Chicago & Western Indiana tracks. Heretofore the "Big Four," in entering Chicago, has had to pay for the use of 56 miles of Illinois Central tracks.

The Canadian Pacific Rate War.—On July 15, the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered an investigation into the passenger rate war waged between the Canadian Pacific railway and certain American lines and their connections, including the Grand Trunk (p. 156).

The passenger tariff war involved in this dispute applies between St. Paul and other localities and points on the Pacific coast, which arose from the refusal of American lines to longer continue allowing the Canadian Pacific a differential basis under which fares from the East to Pacific coast points by that route were less than those by the American lines by $7.50 on first-class and $5 on second-class business. Very large reductions in rates have been made during the contest.

On September 2, the decision of the commission was announced, to the effect that the Canadian Pacific was not entitled to the differential contended for in the matter of passenger rates between Eastern points and the Pacific coast. The commission at the same time emphatically disapproved the conduct of some of the United States roads, and held that some of their claims were untenable.

Beginning with the principle that a differential rate is justifiable only as compensation for a manifest disadvantage, the commission found that no such disadvantage was suffered by the Canadian Pacific. It has actually some advantages over its United States competitors. It is the only transcontinental line having its own tracks from ocean to ocean. In location, distance, speed, construction, equipment, service, railroad and steamship connections, and indeed all respects, it claims at least equality with any competitor. Moreover, it was built largely by government aid and for government purposes.

"The commission holds that the claim made in behalf of the American roads that no Canadian road is entitled to a differential under any American line on any American business is probably untenable, even from the standpoint of the American roads, as some Canadian roads, notably the Grand Trunk, work in close connection with American lines, and the public interest in the reduced rates caused by competition is not to be ignored."

It is stated, however, by the commission that it has no power

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to allow or disallow the differential in dispute, but would consider it extremely fortunate if the conclusions reached should be made the basis of an early adjustment. The commission, in conclusion, says:

"It must be distinctly understood that we do not recommend the settlement of this controversy by the making of any agreement, involving arbitration or otherwise, which is in violation of the Anti-Trust law, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. . . .

"So far as our official action can affect the matter, we conclude that we ought not at present to rescind the suspension orders hereto made; but if the difficulty should be adjusted in accordance with the views above expressed, it may become our duty to revoke the permission granted by those orders."

The Canadian Pacific, early in September, issued a circular accepting unconditionally the adverse decision of the commission regarding its claim to differentials.

Detroit "Evening News" Quarter-Centennial.—An incident of special interest to readers of "Current History" was the celebration, on August 23, of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the "Evening News," Detroit, Mich.

The occasion was marked by a brilliant reception tendered to past and present employees, on the evening of August 22, at the residence of Mr. James E. Scripps, who not only was the original founder and editor of the paper, but, as president of the Evening News Association, still continues to take an active interest in its management, as well as that of other enterprises along associated lines, which have either grown out of or have fastened themselves upon it. A beautiful medal, commemorative of the anniversary, was struck. On its obverse face is a raised profile of Mr. Scripps, and on its reverse the following inscription, which indicates its recipients: "To those who by their industry and skill have contributed to a great success."

Mr. Scripps, together with his son-in-law, Mr. George G. Booth, is also entitled to be known as the founder of "Current History," for it was only such financial backing as the Evening News Association could afford which enabled the quarterly to tide over its early period of enormous excess of expenditure over income, and to reach such a footing as insured its continuance independently of receipts from advertising, which are the usual mainspring working the pendulum of a periodical publication, daily, weekly, or monthly. The magazine failed to fulfill the ulterior business motives of its inception; but early demonstrated its adaptation to a hitherto unoccupied field, and its vitality as an independent enterprise under competent business management.

SCRIPPS, JAMES E., was born in London, Eng., March 19, 1835, his ancestors having resided for many generations at Cambridgeshire. His father, James Mogg Scripps, a skilful bookbinder, emigrated to America in 1844 with his family, settling in Rushville, Illinois. Mr. Scripps entered journalism in

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JAMES E. SCRIPPS,

PRESIDENT OF THE EVENING NEWS ASSOCIATION, DETROIT, MICH.

THE ORIGINAL PUBLISHER OF "CURRENT HISTORY."

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1857 as reporter on the Chicago "Democratic Press," afterwards consolidated with the "Tribune." In 1859 he came to Detroit, Mich., as commercial editor of the "Daily Advertiser," and became part proprietor and editor of that paper in 1861. The "Advertiser" was consolidated with the "Tribune" in 1862, and Mr. Scripps remained with it as business manager or managing editor until February, 1873, when he retired and sold the greater part of his interest in the paper. He purchased the "Tribune" job office, founding the business still existing under the name of John F. Eby & Co., the original printers of "Current History." A fire destroyed the plant on Easter Sunday, 1873, and in a few months the "Evening News"—the pioneer cheap daily paper of the then West—was born. It was well conceived. The time was ripe for its appearance. Its great financial success was early assured. And, though by no means the perhaps impractical but ideal sheet which its originator had in mind, it has played no small part in the political and commercial development of Michigan and the City of the Straits.

Miscellaneous.—One of the most astonishing and picturesque swindles of modern times was successfully perpetrated by the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, a Baptist clergyman, and one C. E. Fisher, who organized under the laws of Maine, in November, 1897, the "Electrolytic Marine Salts Company," with a capitalization of $10,000,000 in shares of $1 each.

The basis of the company was an alleged "secret process," the details of which were in the sole possession of Messrs. Jernegan and Fisher, whereby the gold in solution in sea water could be extracted in paying quantities. A plant was erected at North Lubec, Me., where 600 hands were employed; and it is claimed that fully a million shares of stock were sold. On July 29, 1898, operations at the plant were suspended, Messrs. Jernegan and Fisher having, on July 23, fled the country, with a large share of the proceeds from the sales of stock.

It appears that experiments with the "process" had been conducted near Providence, R. I., in the presence of capitalists; and that the latter were imposed upon by Mr. Fisher, who, in diver's dress, substituted for the mercury in the "accumulators" under water prepared mercury containing a large percentage of gold. This fraud was kept up during the life of the enterprise, a gold brick of about $2,000 in value being the regular weekly output of the plant.

The existence of gold in minute quantities in sea water is known; but expert opinion differs as to its amount, while in all cases agreeing as to the impracticability of its extraction in paying quantities. The "Scientific American" says:

"In 1872, Sonstadt discovered the minute presence of gold in sea water, and this was confirmed by Prof. Liversidge of the University of Sydney, who found that in the sea water of New South Wales there was from one-half to one grain of gold to one ton of sea water, or 130 to 260 tons per cubic mile. Prof. Liversidge estimated the bulk of the oceans of the world as 308,710,679 cubic

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miles; and, if each ton of sea water produced one grain of gold, the aggregate amount would be $48,000,000,000,000, being 23.22 grains fine to the dollar. After this discovery, it is, of course, natural that scientists should have made attempts to secure the precious metal by treating the sea water chemically and electrically; but it was soon discovered that such processes would be wholly impracticable, owing to the great expense attending the extraction of the gold from the enormous bulk of liquid."

The "Engineering and Mining Journal," New York city, says:

"While sea water contains some gold, about 3-10 of one cent per ton of water, no one has yet been able to extract it except by the most practical analytical methods; and if it could all be extracted it would not pay labor, even if there were no other expenses."

The second annual meeting of the League of American Municipalities (Vol. 7, p. 921) was held in Detroit, Mich., August 1-5, over 1,000 delegates being in attendance. Mayor Samuel L. Black of Columbus, O., was elected president for the ensuing year.

On the evening of July 29, excessive loading of the central span of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) bridge, due to a blockade on the roadway caused by a fallen horse, together with the effect of expansion due to the extreme heat of the weather, resulted in a buckling of the bottom chords of the four inside stiffening trusses of the central span, about 400 feet from the Brooklyn tower. At the corresponding point on the New York side a similar buckling became apparent. Experts declare that the buckling is not an indication of weakness in the bridge proper, "the trusses merely serving to preserve the true curve of the roadway by distributing a rolling load over a considerable length of the main cables."

CANADA.

New Governor-General.—On July 25 it was announced that the Earl of Minto had been appointed governor-general of Canada, to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen, who took office in 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 313).

MINTO, EARL OF (Sir Gilbert John Elliot Murray-Kynynmound), was born in 1845, and succeeded his father, the third earl, in 1891. The family of Elliot has a distinguished record of public service, the first earl having been governor-general of India, while Sir Henry Elliot, who is an uncle of the present earl, was British ambassador successively at Constantinople and

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Vienna. Lord Minto, who is a great-grandson of the governor-general, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and served four years as ensign and lieutenant in the Scots Guards. After his retirement from the army, Lord Minto (then Viscount Melgund) served as a volunteer in the Afghan war, 1879, and in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. He was private secretary to Lord Roberts at Cape Town in 1881, and in 1883 was appointed military secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, governor-general of Canada. During his stay in the Dominion Lord Minto saw active service as chief of staff to General Middleton in the Northwest rebellion of 1885. For many years he commanded the Border Mounted Rifles; and since 1888 he has been brigadier-general commanding the South of Scotland Infantry Volunteer Brigade. The Countess of Minto is a daughter of the late General the Hon. Charles Grey, and sister of the present Earl Grey.

SENATOR ALEXANDER VIDAL,
PRESIDENT OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

The Prohibition Plebiscite.—The long anticipated Dominion plebiscite on the question of prohibition, to provide for which a bill was passed at the recent session of parliament (p. 425), was held September 29. It is impossible in this number to give a complete and authentic statement of the result, returns not having all been published even up to the end of October. But some figures are available; and while they show a substantial majority for prohibition (13,884), the percentage of the vote polled was so small that different interpretations are put upon its significance as a mandate to the federal government.

The total available vote (according to the provincial lists, which formed the basis of the plebiscite under the new Franchise act, pp. 166, 424), is said to have been 1,233,637. Of this total only about 543,000 votes, or 44 per cent, were polled. Of the votes polled, about 278,400, or 22 1-2 per cent of the total available vote, were in favor of prohibition; and about 264,500, or

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21 1-2 per cent of the total available vote, were against it. Fifty-six per cent of the voters remained away from the polls. Quebec gave an adverse majority of over 90,000. The seven other provinces—Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia—were each carried in favor of prohibition, the majorities in its favor aggregating about 129,000, and the adverse majorities 115,000. The net majority for prohibition in the provinces favorable was 107,899, against an adverse majority of 94,015, placing the net majority in the Dominion recorded in favor of prohibition as 13,884.

F. S. SPENCE,
SECRETARY OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Of the twenty-two or more cities in Canada with populations of 10,000 or upward, only four (St. John, N. B.; Halifax, N. S.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Brantford, Ont.) were reported to have given majorities for prohibition.

This plebiscite marks an important epoch in the history of the temperance movement in Canada. For the first time prohibition has been raised to the dignity of a national issue. On several occasions the plebiscite has been used in certain of the American states and in the Canadian provinces to determine public sentiment on important questions; but the plebiscite of September 29, 1898, was the first occasion of its application in the national sphere to a great issue of social reform, in the settlement of which party ties and prejudices were cast aside.

The history of the movement is well known to the readers of "Current History." It will be remembered that the ordering of a plebiscite was one of the planks in the program of the Liberal party, as drafted at the Ottawa convention of 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 317). At the second session of parliament, held after the return of the Liberal party to power under M. (now Sir) W. Laurier, a plebiscite bill was introduced, but was withdrawn, partly on account of the pressure of other business, but chiefly owing to the absence of the premier at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee (Vol. 7, p. 440). It was, however, pushed through at the recent session (p. 425).

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On both sides a vigorous campaign was fought, that on the prohibition side being conducted by the Dominion Alliance, which is a sort of federation of the various temperance organizations of Canada. At the head of the Alliance is Senator Alexander Vidal, a venerable Conservative leader; but the active management of the campaign was in the hands of Mr. F. S. Spence, secretary of the Alliance, with J. J. McLaren, Q. C., LL. D., as legal adviser.

For purposes of comparison, we insert the figures of the four provincial plebiscites previously taken in Canada, so far as they can be gathered from authorities which profess to be accurate but which show mutual discrepancies. On each occasion the vote showed a majority in favor of prohibition.

PROHIBITION PLEBISCITES IN CANADA.

Province.	When held	Available vote	Votes polled, and percentage of total available vote.			Majority for prohibition
			For prohibition	Against prohibition	Total.	
Manitoba. Vol. 3, p. 783.	July 1892	46,669	18,637, or 39.93%	7,115, or 15.24%	25,752, or 55.18%	11,522
Prince Edward Island. Vol. 3, p. 783.	Dec. 1893	24,065	10,616, or 44.11%	3,390, or 14.08%	14,006, or 58.2%	7,226
Ontario. Vol. 3, p. 782; Vol, 4, p. 173.	Jan. 1894	523,991	192,487, or 36.73%	110,757, or 21.13%	303,244, or 57.87%	81,730
Nova Scotia. Vol 4, p. 173.	March 1894	111,132	43,756, or 39.37%	12,355, or 11.11%	56,111, or 50.4%	31,401

While the complete figures of the vote of September 29, 1898, are not yet available, some important features are already clearly evident. The prohibition majorities this year in the separate provinces show a great shrinkage, as compared with the majorities recorded in previous plebiscites. Also the fact that less than half the ordinary vote was polled would seem to indicate a falling-off in popular interest in the question. Further, the smallness of the vote would go to show that socialistic principles—at least in so far as they demand the "initiative and referendum"—have not taken wide hold upon the people of the Dominion.

The ministry is divided in opinion on the question of the advisability of prohibitory legislation; and no announcement committing the government to any specific line of policy in view of the vote has been made.

The Ontario Legislature.—The first session of the ninth Ontario assembly began August 3, and adjourned, August 23, to meet again upon call by proclamation. On

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motion of Hon. A. S. Hardy, premier, seconded by Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of education, Hon. Alfred Evanturel, member for Prescott county, was unanimously re-elected speaker. The so-called "Constables' Vote bill" and the Fisheries bill were the two important legislative items of the session. The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne resulted, August 12, in the government being sustained by a majority of six.

The Constables' Vote Bill.—In view of the unusual number of election petitions (about 65) awaiting trial, and the uncertainty of the courts being able to dispose of these before the regular meeting of the assembly in the early part of 1899, it was felt by the government to be desirable to authorize the courts to try petitions during a recess taken by adjournment instead of by prorogation, and at the same time to determine the disputed question of the right of electors to vote "who have been called upon or appointed by the returning officer or deputy returning officers, under the Election act, to act as constables or special constables on election or polling day, or to perform other work or public duties connected with the election." Accordingly, following the precedent set in Dominion affairs by the late Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hardy government resolved to pass a declaratory act affirming the right of these so-called "constables" to exercise the elective franchise.

The bill was introduced by the premier, Hon. A. S. Hardy, August 17, and was passed by a strictly party vote August 19, after a vigorous debate, in which Mr. Carscallen of Hamilton, an Opposition member, distinguished himself. The government was sustained by a majority of six.

The bill affects three classes of persons: (1) the special constables sworn in on polling day; (2) persons who supply polling booths; (3) persons who supply other necessaries to the returning officers. These classes of people have exercised the franchise without challenge or dispute for a generation. The Opposition, however, declared the bill outrageous, inasmuch as it affected cases pending in the courts, and was in effect legislation devised to aid one political party in maintaining its preponderance over another. The clauses which created the greatest controversy were those providing for a reference of a set of questions to the court of appeal, with the proviso that in cases where the sitting member was unseated by reason of the disallowance of these votes the constituency should be declared vacant and a fresh election held. The Opposition argued that this latter feature was not only *ex post facto* legislation, but that it was designed to deprive men of their rights. If, they argued,

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by reason of the striking off of the constable vote a sitting member's majority was converted into a minority, his opponent at once became the member-elect. To alter this situation by a retrospective law, they denounced as outrageous.

On September 24 the court of appeal at Toronto rendered judgment in favor of the right of the three classes of persons above mentioned to vote in provincial elections.

The Fisheries Bill.—This government measure, which received the endorsement of the Opposition, is framed to make proper provision for the administration by the province of the important fisheries rights and interests now definitely ascertained to belong to the province in virtue of the recent decision of the imperial privy council and the subsequent interprovincial agreement of June 22, 1898 (p. 427), and to make provision, also, for the collection of the revenue to be derived from the industry.

The decision of the privy council, it will be remembered, awards the property in the beds of lakes and rivers, and the fish therein, to the provinces, but divides the jurisdiction over the industry. The sole right to issue fishery leases and licenses, and to receive the fees, is vested in the provinces; but the Dominion is to prescribe regulations as to close seasons, manner of fishing, etc.

In 1897 the Ontario legislature passed a law, in accordance with the decision of the Canadian supreme court, from which appeal was taken to the privy council (Vol. 6, p. 900). It assumed greater powers than the final judgment allowed to the province; and the law of 1898 was accordingly framed to meet the case. Under its arrangements, the Dominion authorities are to collect the revenue from the licenses already issued, and hand it over to the province.

Prince Edward Island.—The first week in August, the ministry of Hon. A. B. Warburton (Vol. 7, p. 944) gave place to one under Hon. Donald Farquharson as premier.

The other members of the cabinet are: Hon. H. C. Macdonald, attorney-general; Hon. James R. McLean, commissioner of public works; Hon. Angus Macmillan, treasurer and commissioner of crown lands; and Hon. P. Sinclair, Hon. A. McLaughlin, Hon. J. W. Richards, Hon. P. McNutt, and Hon. B. Rogers, members without portfolios.

British Columbia.—Elections for a new legislature were held in British Columbia July 9, resulting in the practical defeat of the Conservative government of Hon. J. H. Turner, which succeeded the Davie government in March, 1895.

In the last legislature of 33 members, the government had a majority of 9. In the new legislature of 38 members, the

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Liberal Opposition secured 19 seats, with two remaining uncertain, and two seats (Cassiar) still to be filled. On August 8, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes asked for the resignation of Mr. Turner and his colleagues. Hon. Robert Beaven unsuccessfully tried to form a cabinet, and Mr. Charles Semlin was then requested to do so. The Semlin ministry was formed August 20, with one portfolio remaining vacant, as follows:

Hon. Charles A. Semlin, Premier and Minister of Public Works and Agriculture;

Hon. Joseph Martin, Attorney-General and acting Minister of Education;

Hon. F. C. Carter Cotton, Minister of Finance;

Hon. J. Fred Hume, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines; and

Hon. R. McKechnie, President of the Executive Council, without portfolio.

HON. D. FARQUHARSON,
PREMIER OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

With the dismissal of the Turner government there passed away the last remaining Conservative ministry in Canada. The mainland went almost solidly for the Opposition, while Vancouver island was nearly unanimous for the government. The rival claims of the island and the mainland had long been a bone of contention; and the policy of the Turner government tended to favor the island.

The retention of two members for Esquimalt, the building of a railway to the north end, the tax on the product of metalliferous mines, with the consequent exemption of the coal output, and the license tax on free miners, were features of the government policy favorable to the island and attacked by the Opposition.

Both government and Opposition favored the continuance of heavy expenditures on railways for the development of the province, although its debt was about $40 per head of the population. The Opposition leaned toward public ownership, but did not declare unconditionally in favor of that policy, while both parties demanded supplemental assistance from the Dominion. The tax on mortgages was condemned by the Opposition. Premier Turner had suffered politically through his connection with certain mining corporations financed in Britain,

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and he was opposed by the bulk of the prohibition workers. In Vancouver city there was a strong feeling against the government for building the "million-dollar" parliament buildings at Victoria, thus fixing the seat of government on the island forever (Vol. 7, p. 450). The city returned four Opposition members, including Mr. Joseph Martin, Q. C.

The Champlain Memorial.—On September 21, in Quebec, Lord Aberdeen, the governor-general, unveiled a statue, erected mainly by the people of that city and province in honor of the explorer Samuel de Champlain, who founded the city in 1608.

Representatives of Great Britain, France, and the United States united to render the occasion memorable. The United States cruiser "Marblehead," just back from Cuba, was in the harbor; and a detachment of her marines stood shoulder to shoulder with British bluejackets and soldiers. The members of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission were present. Addresses were delivered by Lord Aberdeen; M. Kleczkowski, consul-general of France; Lieutenant-Governor Jetté; Sir Wilfred Laurier; Hon F. G. Marchand; and other public men.

The monument stands on the approach to Dufferin Terrace, near the site of the old Chateau St. Louis, in a chamber of which Champlain is said to have breathed his last, and near the present Hotel Chateau Frontenac. It was designed by M. Paul Chevré, a young Parisian sculptor, and represents the explorer standing dressed in the peculiar costume of his day, with sword hanging at side, and with a scroll in his left hand. It cost about $30,000. The Dominion government contributed $3,000, the Quebec provincial government $2,000, the Ontario government $1,000, and Quebec city $3,000, the remainder coming from private subscriptions.

Public Accounts.—It was not until about the end of August that the figures of the accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, were finally made up. The surplus for the year—the first surplus since 1893—is stated at $1,575,881.

Exports and Imports.—The remarkable trade record of 1897 has been surpassed by that of 1898.

Canadian trade during the twelve months ended June 30, 1898, shows an aggregate increase of over $44,000,000, as compared with 1897. There is also an increase in customs revenue over 1897 of $1,938,263, exclusive of $225,000 received this year from the Yukon. Imports show an increase of $19,336,174; and exports $24,723,678. The following are the figures* for 1897 and 1898:—

* NOTE.—These figures were officially published in July as the government estimate of the foreign trade of the year. The finally corrected figures given out by the Customs department show that the total trade of the Dominion for the year was $304,091,720, of which exports amounted to $159,485,770, and imports to $140,305,950. The total trade for 1896-7 amounted to $257,168,862, so that the increase for the last year was $46,822,858. The increase in exports was $26,482,000.

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AGGREGATE TRADE.

1897.	1898.	Increase.
$245,297,144	$289,536,996	$44,050,852

IMPORTS.

	1897.	1898.
Dutiable	$66,220,765	$74,542,947
Free goods	40,397,062	51,699,1[illegible]
Coin and bullion	7,676,194	4,389,1[illegible]
Total	$111,294,021	$130,630,1[illegible]
Duty collected	19,891,997	21,830,2[illegible]

EXPORTS.

	1897.	1898
Canadian produce	$119,685,410	$139,402,[illegible]
Foreign	10,825,163	14,691,9[illegible]
Coin and bullion	3,492,550	4,63[illegible]
Total	$134,003,123	$158,728,[illegible]

The recent phenomenal increase in Canadian customs revenue is partly attributable to the rush of importations under the reciprocal tariff of 1897 from Germany, Belgium, and other most-favored-nations, whose enjoyment of the reduced rates was to cease on August 1 (Vol. 7, pp. 442, 671; Vol. 8, p. 424).

But, on the other hand, it was the United States, and not Germany or Belgium, which shared to the greatest extent in the benefits of the increased Canadian demand. Of the $19,000,000 excess of imports into Canada, about $17,000,000 came from the United States, and this in spite of the anti-American tariff discrimination. At the same time, United States imports from Canada fell off about $9,000,000. The following table, based on United States official reports, shows the growth of commerce between the United States and Canada since 1882:

CANADIAN-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

	Exports from the United States to Canada.	Imports into the United States from Canada.
1882	$38,569,822	$51,113,475
1883	46,580,253	44,740,878
1884	46,411,450	39,015,540
1885	40,124,907	36,960,541
1886	34,785,021	37,496,338
1887	36,162,347	38,018,5[illegible]
1888	37,245,119	43,084,12[illegible]
1889	42,141,156	43,009,473
1890	41,503,812	39,396,9[illegible]
1891	39,443,758	39,434,5[illegible]
1892	44,885,988	35,334,54[illegible]
1893	48,628,508	38,186,34[illegible]
1894	58,313,223	31,336,731
1895	53,981,768	37,006,163
1896	61,086,046	41,212,000
1897	66,028,725	40,722,792
1898 (June, estimated)	83,000,000	31,000,000

These American figures, showing a balance of trade with the United States against Canada during the last year of about $52,000,000, differ from the Canadian official figures, according to which the adverse balance of trade with the United States was only about $45,467,000. The Canadian figures put imports from

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the United States at $86,587,000, and exports to the United States at $41,122,000. In the Canadian trade with Great Britain this condition is reversed. Imports from Great Britain were $32,827,000, and exports to Great Britain $104,787,000, showing a balance in Canada's favor of $71,960,000. Great Britain took from Canada $63,664,000 worth of goods more than the United States, and sold to Canada $53,760,000 less than the United States. A special interest attaches to these figures in view of the present discussion as to the trade relations of the Dominion and the Republic, and in view of the negotiations of the Anglo-American Commission.

The Postoffice Department.—Under the administration of Hon. William Mulock, not only has the service of the Postoffice department been expended and made more useful to the public, but at the same time its perennial deficit has been greatly reduced. The deficit was $700,997 in 1895-6; this was reduced to $586,539 in 1896-7; and in 1897-8 to $74,033 (estimated).

Disasters.—The Canadian record of disasters this quarter is unusually large.

On August 14 fire destroyed over $200,000 worth of property in Sherbrooke, Que.

On August 14 most of the business portion of Madoc, Ont., was burned. Loss, about $50,000.

On September 11 fire destroyed the entire business section of New Westminster, B. C., besides hundreds of residencs in the city. Loss, about $2,500,000, about half covered by insurance. The fire began upon the wharves, and swept away saw-mills, lumber-yards, shipping, railway stations, business streets, and residences, until over three hundred buildings had been laid in ashes. A very high wind was blowing, the water supply was deficient, and nothing perhaps would have been saved had not help come from Vancouver. New Westminster, on the Fraser river, with a population of about 8,000, ranked the third city in the province. Its chief industry is the canning of salmon.

On September 6 a pier and two spans of the Ottawa & New York Railway Company's bridge, in course of construction over the south channel of the St. Lawrence river, from Cornwall island to the American shore, collapsed. About fourteen workmen lost their lives; seventeen were seriously and many others slightly injured. Loss, including the necessary delay, about $100,000.

On the afternoon of September 26 the Niagara peninsula was swept by a disastrous hurricane, which in places assumed the dimensions of a tornado. The tornado was accompanied with a cloudburst, and swept houses, trees, barns, and cattle before it, leaving ruin and death in its wake. In St. Catharines several buildings were demolished. In Merritton five people were killed and several very severely hurt. At Tonawanda, N. Y., damage to property amounted to about $100,000, while many people were injured, some seriously. The total estimated

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damage due to the storm was about $500,000. The tornado was caused by the meeting of two heavy wind storms.

On September 28 a misunderstanding of orders caused a collision between a coal train and an excursion train on the Oxford & New Glasgow section of the Intercolonial railway, near Stellarton, N. S., whereby six lives were lost.

Miscellaneous.—Serious charges of official irregularities in the administration of Yukon affairs have been brought to the attention of the government.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUTTON, C. B., A. D. C., COMMANDER OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

Late in August was announced the appointment of Vicar-General Charles Hugh Gauthier to be archbishop of Kingston, Ont. The see of Kingston is the second oldest in the Dominion, and the oldest in the province.

Archbishop Gauthier was born in Alexandria, Ont., Nov. 13, 1844. Was graduated at Regiopolis College, 1863. Was ordained priest, 1867. Held important parishes at Gananoque, Brockville, and other places. In 1891 was made vicar-general of the diocese of Kingston. He succeeds Archbishop Cleary, who died Feb. 24 (p. 238).

A remarkable instance of youthful tact and heroism is reported from the vicinity of Athens, western Ontario.

On July 16 a little eight-year-old girl, named Caroline La Rose, with her little sister, seven months old, became separated from her parents during a berry-picking excursion. For four days and four nights the children were lost in the woods without food or shelter. In the forenoon of July 21 they were found in an exhausted condition, and restored to their parents. The elder child had kept her sister alive by holding a rag wet with water and berry juice in the baby's mouth. To reward the devotion thus displayed, a subscription fund was started, under the auspices of the Toronto "Globe," to which children in the United States and Canada contributed. It will suffice to give the

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little heroine a fair education. She is also to receive a medal awarded by the Royal Humane Society.

Major-General E. T. H. Hutton, C. B., A. D. C. to the Queen, has been appointed to command the Canadian militia, to succeed Major-General Gascoigne (p. 429).

Major-General Hutton was born December 6, 1848, and entered the army at the age of 19 as ensign. His war services are: Zulu campaign, mentioned in dispatches, medal with clasp; Transvaal campaign, in command of a squadron of mounted infantry; Egyptian expedition, 1882, mentioned in dispatches, medal with clasp, bronze star, Medjidie, 4th class; Soudan expedition, 1884-5, in command of mounted infantry in Egypt, clasp. He had command of the colonial forces in New South Wales, with the local rank of major-general, in 1893.

As the result of a suggestion from Mr. Chamberlain at the conference of colonial premiers during the Diamond Jubilee (Vol. 7, p. 690), an imperial commission has been appointed to examine the defenses of Canada and prepare a practical scheme for co-operation with the mother country in the event of war.

The commissioners are: Major-General Leach, C. B., Royal Engineers, who is to act as president; Lieutenant-Colonel Dalton, Royal Engineers; Captain White, R. N.; and Colonel Lake, quartermaster-general of Canada.

A further illustration of the improvement in Canadian-American feeling (p. 420), was the visit to Burlington, Vt., July 4, of the 43d Battalion (Ottawa and Carleton Rifles), the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, and the Ottawa Field Battery.

It is announced that the government contract signed in March, 1897, with Petersen, Tate & Co., for the creation of a fast trans-Atlantic line of steamers (Vol. 7, p. 442), will fall through owing to the inability of that firm to carry out its undertaking. A constant opposition to the proposed subsidized line had emanated from rival steamship companies, which feared competition.

On September 15 William James Hammond was hanged at Bracebridge, Ont., for the murder of his wife (Katie Tough) in March, 1896, by prussic acid poisoning. His motive was to secure $15,000 of insurance on policies made out in his favor, which he had placed on her life.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

On July 18 it was announced that the colonial delegates recently sent to London, Eng. (p. 430), had suc-

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ceeded in securing the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the internal resources of the colony and its condition as affected by the long-standing French treaty rights on the west shore. The names of the commissioners were given out toward the end of August, as follows:

Sir John Bramston, former assistant under-secretary of state for the colonies, and ex-attorney-general of Queensland;
Sir James E. Erskine, admiral commanding British squadrons on the North American and West Indian stations.
The Earl of Westmeath is secretary to the commission.

A successor to Sir Herbert Murray, K. C. B., as governor of Newfoundland, was appointed, August 12, in the person of Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Edward McCallum, K. C. M. G., governor of Lagos.

McCALLUM, SIR H. E., R. E., K. C. M. G., was born in 1825, and was formerly colonial engineer and surveyor-general of the Straits Settlements, and a member of the executive and legislative councils, 1884-90.

THE WEST INDIES.

The British Islands.—For years the industrial situation in the British West Indies has been distressing. Sugar, the chief industry, has, through the so-called "free-trade" policy of the mother country, been exposed to overwhelming odds in the shape of European bounty-fed beet sugar. It will be remembered that a royal commission recently investigated the situation and submitted a report which presented little encouragement (Vol. 6, p. 907; Vol. 7, p. 949). Early in September of this year, on the initiative of Trinidad, representatives of the various British islands assembled in Barbadoes to draft a protest to the imperial government calling renewed attention to the necessity of relieving the present situation.

This conference passed a resolution formally demanding aid from the home government, as the only available remedy for the crisis; and also demanded the adoption of measures either for the exclusion of bounty-fed sugar from the English market, or the enforcement of countervailing duties. The question of annexation to the United States was incidentally discussed as a possible future contingency to offset Cuban and Porto Rican competition in the American market, should Great Britain conclusively refuse the relief demanded. The question of annexation to Canada was not mentioned.

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At about the time of the Barbadoes conference, an effort was made by some colonists in Jamaica to organize a movement looking toward annexation of that island to the United States. It appears, however, that the color prejudice proved itself too strong to insure popular support to the promoters of the movement. This opened up the way for an agitation in favor of annexation of Jamaica to the Dominion of Canada. Particular attention has been called to this question, and much discussion aroused by a letter in the Ottawa "Citizen" of August 25, 1898, from Mr. George Johnson, Dominion statistician, suggesting that Canada might well offer to annex the British West Indies.

GEORGE JOHNSON, F. S. S.,
STATISTICIAN OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The British islands comprise six groups: (1) the Bahamas; (2) Barbadoes; (3) Jamaica; (4) Leeward islands; (5) Trinidad, with Tobago; (6) Windward islands. They have a combined area of 13,000 square miles, or about three-fifths the area of Nova Scotia, with a population of 1,500,000 souls. Their annual revenue is $9,500,000; expenditure, $9,700,000. Their united aggregate of imports and exports is $58,500,000, of which $32,000 represents imports.

The annual export of bananas is $1,500,000, of which over $400,000 goes to Canada. Exports of oranges are $750,000. Canadian flour to the amount of $2,000,000 is yearly sent to the islands. There is cable communication between Halifax and Bermuda, opened 1890; and between Bermuda and Turks Island (1898).

Mr. Johnson points out that in 1884 sentiment was strong in Jamaica in favor of union with Canada; but that nothing came of the proposal, presumably because feeling in the Dominion was averse to such a step. He goes on to say of annexation:

"It would give Canada what she needs—a tropical annex. It would relieve the statesmen of the United Kingdom of the

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great toil and trouble involved in caring for the six groups of the West Indian islands belonging to Great Britain, and remove the congestion of administration now felt in the colonial office."

The example of the Netherlands is cited:

"The Netherlands have a population about the same as Canada. That population is composed of Roman Catholics and others in just about the same proportion as Canada. . . .

"Now, this comparatively small population have had the pluck to manage over 34 millions of colonists. In the East Indies they have Java, Sumatra, and other islands, with an area of 736,000 square miles, and a population, approximately, of 34,000,000 souls. In the West Indies they have Surinam and Curaçoa, with an area of 46,400 square miles, and a population of 110,000 persons.

"In effect, then, the Netherlands comprise a people numbering 5,000,000, with an estate of 780,000 square miles, worked by a population of 34 million, who are tributary to the five million. . . .

"Surely a united population of five or six million French and English Canadians could do as well with one and a-half million in the British West Indies, fairly near to each other and to Canada, as five or six million Dutch with 34 million scattered in two oceans. . . ."

The expense of defending the colonial possessions of Holland is about $2.96 per head of her population. The trade of the home country with the colonies amounts to about $128,000,000 a year.

Many tobacco planters in Jamaica, dissatisfied with the action of the government in enforcing the tobacco and excise law passed last year in the face of popular protest, have deserted the island.

About July 13 the house of assembly of Dominica, in the Leeward group, resolved to allow the island to revert to the condition of a crown colony, in return for imperial assistance, in accordance with an offer from Mr. Chamberlain, colonial secretary. The anti-Crown Colony party in the island would prefer to barter it to the United States or some other nation.

San Domingo.—A serious commercial panic reigns in San Domingo. Disturbances of the peace were caused in the northwestern section of the country about the middle of December, and troops were sent to Monte Cristi to restore order.

The trouble is due to the wretched financial system of the country, under which exchange on New York had risen so that in September it took $3 in notes of the republic to buy $1 in gold. As a result, business was interfered with, orders for goods cancelled, wages cut, strikes precipitated, and expenses of living increased to those who could least afford to assume added burdens.

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For some time President Heureaux has helped the government with advances, but he is now heavily involved.

The indebtedness of the republic is about $20,000,000, on which interest has to be paid out of a revenue of about $2,000,000, the population being about 2,000,000. Depreciated silver coin is issued, worth about 12 cents on the dollar in American money.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Constitutional Convention.—Delegates from Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador met at Managua, Nicaragua, during July and August; and after prolonged debate succeeded in drawing up the articles of a constitution which they declared to be the basis for future government in the territories of these three states, which are to be known as "The United States of Central America" (Vol. 7, pp. 452, 685, 951). It was decided not to submit the constitution for acceptance or rejection by popular vote. The most important articles so far as they have been transmitted abroad, relate to:

The Federal District—To be composed of the four civil departments of Chinendega (Nicaragua), Choluteca and Morizan (Honduras), and La Union (Salvador), being the land boundary of the gulf of Fonseca, and extending interiorward to the crest of the mountains that face the Pacific ocean; containing over 3,500 square miles of land area, and embracing the excellent ship harbors of Corinto (Nicaragua), La Union (Salvador), Amapala (Honduras), and the gulf of Fonseca.

The Capital—To be, at present, Amapala, on Tiger island (Honduras), in the gulf of Fonseca. The federal government to select a site, hereafter, within the federal district, for a permanent capital.

The Government—To consist of a president, four senators and thirteen representatives from each state, and three senators and four representatives from the federal district, elected for four years. The president is not to be re-elected. The supreme court is also to be elected by the people for four years when the federal government orders.

Territory—The civil departments composing the federal district are to be ceded by the states to the federal government. But the states and federal government are prohibited from ceding any part of state or national territory to any foreign power. (This is evidently an effort to prevent any foreign power from acquiring the canal route across Nicaragua.)

The chief difficulty among the delegates arose between those from Salvador and those from the other two states. The Salvadoreans declared that their state would contribute nearly twice as large a revenue as the other two, upon the basis of its commerce and natural resources, and they naturally objected to receiving only a third of the benefits therefrom. It was eventually agreed that each state should contribute one-half its income

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to the national treasury, the balance being reserved for local purposes. A long controversy arose over the question whether the executive should be a single head, with the serious risk of dictatorship, or whether a triple body, composed of a president for each constituent state, should control the administration. The latter notion was eventually abandoned.

The delegates provided for a commission, composed of Señores Manuel, Coronel, and Matus, from Nicaragua; Gallejos and Salvador, from Salvador; and Angel and Ugarte, from Honduras. This body is to meet in November, and conduct the government, to the ignoring of the "Diet" from which the delegates derived their authority, until the installation of the first president, in March 1899. The commission will supervise the election for president, which will take place in December.

It remains to be seen whether the actual presidents of three states will peaceably turn over to the central executive the munitions of war, the control of which has been in most cases the chief safeguards of the existing government.

Election in Guatemala.—On July 28, General José Leon Castillo headed an outbreak against the acting president, Cabrera (p. 175). The movement was quickly put down by the government, to which the soldiers remained loyal. Castillo took refuge in the Mexican legation, where he remained in hiding while he was nominally a candidate for the presidency. At about the same time, probably through mutual arrangements, General Prospero Morales crossed the frontier from Tapachula, Mexico, and made a dash for San Marcos, the native department of Morales. Again the troops were faithful to the existing government, and Morales was driven from Ocos into the Cuchumataues mountains. Here his followers largely deserted him; and after several days of close pursuit, he was captured in a mountain cave. When found, he had been for several days without food and exposed to severe hardships. He was removed as carefully as possible, medical aid was summoned; and there seems to be good evidence that the officials honestly endeavored to do what they could to prevent his death, which took place August 17.

As a result of these events, the elections, which took place during the first week in September, resulted in the election of Cabrera by 315,936 votes out of a total poll of 316,500. He was inaugurated September 22. Sr. Cabrera is the first president of Guatemala selected from civil life since the election of Don Mariano Calves in 1839.

Nicaragua.—Revised reports from the Nicaraguan government announce the public debt of that country as $1,382,086, the interest of which, at four per cent, is now being paid in full.

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THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The lessons of the war with Spain have impressed upon the United States with renewed emphasis the importance of the Nicaragua Canal project as a matter of national and international interest. Following the taking of evidence from the recent commission of experts headed by Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, U. S. N., (p. 177), a select committee of the United States senate reported in favor of construction and control of the canal by the United States as necessary for national defense. The report says in part:

"We now see clearly, beyond all question or denial, that the barrier we are seeking to remove by constructing this canal weakens our naval power by one-half its efficiency, and shuts out from the ocean in time of war almost the entire commerce of the Pacific states with the Atlantic states, and with foreign countries, by loading it with war risks of insurance and war rates of freight that must virtually destroy the profits of all the great staple productions of the Pacific slope. The voyage of the battleship 'Oregon,' of more than 13,000 miles around Cape Horn, to assist in the defense of the Atlantic coast, is only our first lesson to teach us that a water route through Nicaragua to connect our coasts is a requirement of duty that we cannot safely defer. Others more convincing may await us. . . .

"If Spain had a single active ally among the leading Spanish-American states on the Pacific or the Atlantic ocean, the voyage of the 'Oregon' could have been obstructed, even by refusing her the privilege of coaling in their ports. This mode of pacific warfare by Peru, Chile, Argentina, or Brazil would have made the voyage of the 'Oregon' next to impossible. Unless we can for the future 'take a bond of fate' for our national security, we shall realize some day how impossible it is to defend the coasts of the United States and our commerce while we permit a gap to exist between our eastern and western coast lines that is 13,000 miles in length. . . .

"The select committee expressed the opinion that the cost will not exceed that of the Suez canal—$115,000,000. The mean of the estimates furnished by Admiral Walker, General Hains, and Professor Haupt, respectively, is $118,000,000—the highest being $140,000,000, by General Hains, and the lowest $90,000,000, by Professor Haupt. . . .

"The committee feels prepared to state that there is no real impediment to the construction of this canal at a reasonable cost, and that its permanency and usefulness as a waterway for ships are well assured. The commissioners agree with all engineers and commissions that have heretofore surveyed or examined the line of the canal that it is feasible and practical as an engineering work; that it can be safely and economically constructed on the general plan adopted in the survey of the canal by the Maritime Canal Company at a cost that is reasonable, as compared with its value as a highway of commerce, and that it can be made securely permanent. . . ."

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A question apparently more debatable than that of the feasibility of constructing the canal, is that of its control. The United States of Central America are already taking steps to prevent an alienation of the route; and an exclusive control of the canal by the United States or any foreign country could be obtained only by a policy of at least doubtful wisdom, involving abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, the principle of which has received international sanction in the absolute neutralization of the Suez canal.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty provides that neither the United States nor Great Britain shall ever obtain "exclusive control" over "any means of communication" between the Atlantic and Pacific by ship canal, by way of the Nicaraguan route, nor fortify it (Article 1); that in case of war between the United States and Great Britain, vessels of war of either power shall pass freely through it (Article 2); that everything shall be done to further the construction of such a canal (Articles 3, 4); that the canal, when constructed, shall be neutralized; that is, kept forever open and free, by both governments, so long as no unjust commercial discriminations are made (Article 5); that the two powers shall invite every state in the civilized world to enter into similar stipulations (Article 6); that the two governments, desiring not only to accomplish "a particular object," but also to "establish a general principle," will "extend their protection" to any other practicable communications across the isthmus, whether by canal or railway, including especially the Tehuantepec and Panama projects (Article 8).

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Argentine-Chilean Boundary.—The arbitrators recently appointed (p. 433) submitted in September to the governments of Chile and Argentina a report which was in reality little more than a signed minute of proceedings.

According to the treaties between the two countries, upon a strict compliance with which both insist, it is specified that the southern boundary between the two shall follow the highest summits of the Andes and the parting of the waters. Unfortunately, neither the highest points nor the water-sheds are continuous or identical. As many as eight parallel ridges exist in some districts, among which it is quite impossible to discover the true height of land. As a result, both Chile and Argentina seem convinced of the futility of trying to arrange a mutually satisfactory boundary line. On September 19, it was agreed to leave the definition of the boundary south of latitude 26° 52′ 45″ to the decision of the British crown. Chile is anxiously insisting upon the further inclusion of the whole line in the same decision; but the Argentine ministers refuse as yet to agree to this mode

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of settlement for the northern portion of the line. The latter government has from the first been the more willing to leave the question to the arbitrament of arms; and her earlier preparations were supplemented, September 23, by a law authorizing the mobilization of 110,000 troops, and doubling all import duties up to 5 per cent. The executive has also been empowered to sell or lease the national railways, or to raise money against them. It seems probable that none of these measures will be carried into execution, but that they have been designed to exert pressure on the Chileans, in somewhat the same way as the United States congress passed the $50,000,000 war measure, with comparatively little expectation that hostilities would actually ensue.

Chilean Finances.—Chile has been preparing actively for possible hostilities, but her efforts have been seriously handicapped by embarrassing financial disturbances. It is within the bounds of probability that Peru may have the satisfaction of seeing her whilom merciless conqueror suffer, though less seriously, from the same forces of mere physical and financial superiority which effected such vital damage in the war of 1879-81. There is in Chile a strong silver and paper currency party, who have not scrupled to utilize their country's troubles for the advancement of their projects. Early in July the rates of gold exchange, added to war prospects, induced heavy exports of gold. As a result, a serious run on the banks of Santiago de Chile was organized, which led the government to close them for several days. Congress passed an act permitting the president for one year to issue paper money to the amount of $50,000,000, and to lend $20,000,000 to the banks at four per cent. In order to secure the withdrawal of this sum at the end of four years, the executive is authorized to secure a loan of £4,000,000.

Peruvian Monetary System.—After a very vigorous fight, the Peruvian minister of finance, Don Ignacio Rey, succeeded by a narrow majority in carrying through the congress a series of measures which virtually established the gold standard in Peru.

The basis of coinage is to be the gold libra, or pound, equal to the English pound sterling, and the silver sol, worth about fifty cents. The ratio of silver, as now coined, will be 31 to 1 of gold. The laws passed comprised: One confirming the closure of the mint (to silver, Vol. 7, p. 455), and prohibiting the importation of coined silver; another ordering the collection of custom-house duties either in gold or in silver *plus* a surcharge; another authorizing the executive to gradually convert its stock of coined silver into bars for sale in Europe in exchange for gold, applying the above-mentioned surcharge to compensate the loss

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caused by this operation; and, finally, another authorizing the executive to coin national money of the same weight and fineness as English sovereigns. and to admit them both in all government offices as being equal to ten soles.

Argentine Railway Development.—Herr Schiflner, a German subject, has secured from the Argentine government a concession for the construction of a complete network of railways having a total length of 2,000 miles, which, when complete, will serve the whole southern portion of the province of Buenos Ayres as far as Bahia Blanca. It is proposed to form a Belgian-German syndicate to work the concession.

Colombia and the Cerruti Claim.—At the time of the political disturbances in Colombia in 1885, Sig. Ernesto Cerruti, an Italian subject, was at the head of a large business concern operating in the state of Cauca. He was imprisoned by one of the factions which gained control of the government, for alleged sympathy with its opponents, his personal property was appropriated, and his business interests destroyed. The Italian government took up his case; and, after repeated representations had been made to the Colombian government, arbitration was agreed upon and the case submitted to the Spanish court. The decision satisfied neither party; and a new agreement was arrived at, by which the case was submitted to the definitive decision of the president of the United States on March 2, 1887. President Cleveland rendered his award, which disallowed the claims for personal damages on account of detention, but in regard to personal property awarded an indemnity of £60,000 (Vol. 7, p. 382).

President Cleveland also decided that the Colombian government ought to guarantee Sig. Cerruti against any claims, up to an equal amount, on account of the partnership debts. The Colombian government protested against this portion of the award, on the ground that it was not included in the terms of the arbitration protocol. The personal damages were paid promptly, so far as can be learned; but various claims on the part of Cerruti's partners were filed with the Italian government, and resolutely resisted by Colombia. Eventually, early in July, diplomatic relations between the two governments were broken off, by act of Colombia. In return, the Italian government promptly ordered Admiral Candiarni to proceed to Carthagena with his fleet of five vessels and enforce immediate settlement. The good offices of the British and the United States officials succeeded in bringing about an understanding; and, after a month of exchanging of notes, by which the good appearances of the Colombian administration were preserved, a complete agreement to all

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the terms imposed by Italy was announced as signified by the Colombian ministry, August 14.

Political capital appears to have been made out of this action on the part of the actual administration by its opponents, who brought sufficient pressure to bear to induce the Colombian government, about the middle of September, to seize a slight pretext and force Italy to declare that diplomatic relations between the two countries were at an end. It was hinted that the Cerruti damages would not be paid; and the Colombian executive issued a decree withdrawing the protection of the law from all Italian citizens resident in the country. It was apparently supposed that this act would so seriously threaten the considerable commercial interests of Italy in Colombia that the Italian government would agree to some compromise favorable to Colombia. Again friendly offices were exercised; and the Colombian administration was persuaded of the errors in its calculations, with the result that toward the end of September the decrees were annulled. A final settlement of the dispute had not been reached at the close of the quarter.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Parliamentary Session.—*Irish Local Government Bill.*—The session of parliament which ended August 12 was in most respects one of the dullest in British legislative annals. Many very serious matters absorbed the attention of the ministry, many things stirred the public interest deeply, much important legislation was discussed; but, despite these facts, and in a measure because of the particular form in which the facts became a part of history, the daily sessions were singularly devoid of interest. This is true notwithstanding the further fact that Irish affairs were the subject of the most important legislation of the session.

There were the usual number of proposed amendments, followed by the usual oratory upon Irish relief measures; Ireland's claim for an independent parliament and executive, championed by Mr. Redmond and avoided by Sir William Harcourt; Irish university education, supported by Messrs. Lecky, Carson, Courtney, and Balfour; Mr. Dillon's land bill. The Welsh members divided themselves over the question of Home Rule all around. The financial relations were made the subject of considerable discussion, which served effectively to show the extreme difficulty of providing any workable arrangement equally fair to all the interests involved. But the important measure was the Irish Local Government Bill, brought in by the chief secretary

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for Ireland, Mr. Gerald Balfour, on February 21 (pp. 183, 435). The mass of complicated details and obscure controversies involved seemed to dampen the interest of the mass of government supporters, who whiled away their time as best they could between divisions. Mr. Balfour was supported by the active assistance of the Nationalists, while the Irish Unionists and the landlords puzzled themselves into hopeless internal disagreements over the policy to be pursued towards the various amendments. The bill is, in substance, little more than an attempt to apply to Ireland the methods of local self-government which have been applied within quite recent years to England and Scotland.

MR. W. E. H. LECKY, LIBERAL-UNIONIST M. P. FOR DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

"No complaint was made either by the Nationalists or the Radicals that it did not accept the popular and democratic system to the fullest extent. At the same time the pledge has not been forgotten which was given by the government in the previous year, that the landlords should be protected against oppressive taxation, and that both tenants and landlords should have their claim to exceptional treatment on the ground of the losses that have fallen on agriculture fairly considered. The bill, following in the main the lines of the English and Scotch measures, though it did not provide for the appointment of joint committees, consolidated the poor-rate and the county cess into a single rate, payable, like the county cess, by the occupiers. An arrangement was made by which the moiety of the poor-rate paid by the owners, including those of holdings under the Purchase acts, and half of the county cess payable by the occupiers—the whole estimated at £730,000 for the year—was to be met by a grant out of the imperial exchequer. The justification of this relief was the English Agricultural Rating act, but its practical purpose and effect was to facilitate and initiate the system of local government that had long been promised by the Unionist party. The existing fiscal powers of grand juries were transferred to county councils elected in single-member constituencies, on the parliamentary franchise, with the addition of peers and women. Urban district councils, rural district councils, and boards of

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guardians—the two latter being practically identical—were set up on the same basis. Six large towns—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford—were constituted as 'county boroughs.' The Poor Law system was modified by the abolition of ex-officio members and by the introduction of union rating. In the case of holdings under £4 valuation, where the landlord at present pays all the poor-rate, he will still be liable for one-half, which the occupier will pay and deduct from his rent; but as owners, as such, will no longer have any control over the boards of guardians, it is provided that the owner's liability shall be limited to one-half of the rates levied in 1896-7, which is taken as the 'standard year;' while the expenditure on roads, etc., proposed by district councils, is not to exceed twenty-five per cent more than the average of the three years 1894-7. The exclusion of ministers of religion from the new bodies reproduces the existing law in Ireland as to Poor Law boards."

The single change of consequence introduced into the bill during its discussion was the substitution of double-membered for single-membered constituencies in district council elections, and of three members in certain cases for two.

Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill.—The enactment of this measure ends an agitation which has been carried on for several years.

It makes prisoners competent, though not compellable, to give evidence in their own cases. It was supported by the attorney-general and by such legal leaders as Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Henry Fowler, and Sir Robert Reid, and opposed by some of the most practiced criminal lawyers, including Messrs. Carson, Lyttelton, and Atherley-Jones. A dangerous proposition advanced by the attorney-general, to apply the rule to proceedings before grand juries, was met by the anxious protest of the most earnest supporters of the measure.

The Benefices Bill.—This measure provided occasion for the picturesque reappearance of Sir William Harcourt as the champion of Protestantism.

The bill, which deals with some of the grosser abuses of patronage, and strengthens the hands of the bishops in enforcing discipline, gave occasion for the introduction into parliament of the bitter controversies over ritualism which are disturbing so deeply the British religious public.

The Vaccination Bill.—This was the most serious measure, perhaps, in view of all its possibilities, pushed on to the law books by means of the government's normal majority of 140. It was introduced by Mr. Chaplin in order to give effect to some of the recommendations of a Royal Commission.

It abolishes penalties, except on the first prosecution, for leaving a child unvaccinated; prohibits arm-to-arm vaccination; provides that the lymph shall be pure and "glycerinated," as a

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security against dangerous contagions; extends the age limit; and allows medical officers to vaccinate at the patients' homes as well as at public stations.

After much persistence upon the part of members who either did not believe in vaccination or who were unable to resist the importunities of those members of their electorate who were of this mind, Mr. Balfour forced Mr. Chaplin to accept a provision abolishing all penalties wherever the parent satisfied the magistrate that he conscientiously believed vaccination would injure his child. It was provided that a simple declaration of the parent should suffice to prove this, provided that the magistrates were satisfied of the good faith of the parent, whom, however, they were not permitted to question on the subject.

This part of the law was so loosely drawn up that the magistrates met all applications, following its passage, with the statement that they could do nothing until some one should determine the exact meaning of the law. Thus the bill practically puts an end to compulsory vaccination in England; and its passage was secured largely by virtue of an appeal from Lord Lister, who urged the passage in order that there might be some law, rather than the existing chaotic state of affairs. He declared himself hopeful of the moral effects of the measure, even as thus emasculated, partly because it deprives the anti-vaccinationists of their two great weapons, the argument from the possible dangers from vaccination and the chance of posing as martyrs.

The advocates of abolishing the house of lords made much of the small attendance in that house while this measure, which is charged with applying the "open door" policy to small-pox, was under discussion, and of the further fact that the members refused to vote as they apparently believed best, because this action would throw them into disagreement with a government majority in the lower house.

The London University Bill.—This measure was passed upon practically the same lines as measures introduced and abandoned by the Duke of Devonshire in 1896 and 1897.

A statutory commission is now to be appointed, which will be charged with the details of reorganizing the university so that degrees may be given to students trained under an academic system, on different conditions from those applicable to students graduating simply by examination.

The Naval Estimates.—The navy estimates, as originally offered, provided for the expenditure of £23,778,000; those for the army being £19,221,000. The latter included provision for the addition of nearly 22,000 men to the regular forces.

The naval proposals included a new ship-building program of three battleships, four armored cruisers, and four war sloops, in addition to four cruisers already laid down in anticipation of this year's vote. Four months afterward, long after the facts

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had become well known to the general public, Mr. Goschen announced that the admiralty had finally learned that Russia had made a start with a vast supplementary construction scheme. In order to maintain the British policy of having a navy equal in strength to that of any two other powers, supplementary votes were asked, and enthusiastically granted, to provide for the additional construction of four battleships, four cruisers, and twelve torpedo-boat destroyers.

Other financial measures of the session were the resolution authorizing a loan of £10,000,000 to India, partly in substitution for debt bearing higher interest, partly for railway extension, and partly to furnish a reserve against war or famine; and the resolution presenting to Egypt the £800,000 previously advanced as a loan on account of the Khartoum expedition. A very optimistic view was presented of Indian finances, it being stated that the country had already met three-fourths of the losses incurred during the three preceding years of war, famine, plague, and adverse exchange, out of its accumulated surpluses and savings.

Old Age Pensions.—Much of the most important work leading up to legislation in Great Britain is done by select or statutory committees appointed by the ministry of the day. Several such committees submitted important reports during the past session.

The committee on old age pensions (Lord Rothschild, chairman) had been appointed to consider any schemes that might be submitted to them for encouraging the industrial population, by state aid or otherwise, to make provision for old age.

The committee decided that they were not authorized to consider schemes "involving either no contribution at all from the beneficiaries, or imposing a compulsory contribution, or applying only to particular organizations apart from the industrial population generally. Thus any modification of the German plan, based on an obligatory deduction from wages, or a compulsory payment by the young from a fixed age till the pension becomes due, is shut out, as well as proposals for a general right to a pension on the attainment of a certain age, irrespective of means, character, or contributory power. It is not denied that the latter principle would evade many of the objections urged by the committee against rival schemes; but the enormous cost, estimated at £20,000,000 per annum or more, raises an insurmountable obstacle."

The members of the committee could find no pension scheme to which they could give even a partial approval, although one submitted by Sir Spencer Walpole was open to the fewest objections. After long and careful discussion in the committee it stood thus:

1. Any person who, on attaining the age of 65, possesses

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an assured income of not less than 2s. 6d. and not more than 5s. a week, may apply to the pensioning authority for a pension.

2. It shall be the duty of the pensioning authority to grant the applicant a pension if eligible.

3. A person shall not be eligible for a pension who requires, in the opinion of the pensioning authority, from his physical or mental infirmity, relief in an asylum, infirmary, or as an inmate of a workhouse.

4. A person to whom a pension may be granted shall receive the following sums from the pensioning authority:

If his income be 2s. 6d. and less than 3s., an additional 2s. 6d. a week.

If his income be 3s. and less than 4s., an additional 2s. a week.

If his income be 4s. and less than 5s., an additional 1s. a week.

5. "Assured income" means an income derived from one of the following securities: Real estate; leasehold property, the unexpired term of the lease being not less than thirty years; any security in which trustees are authorized to invest either by statute or by an order of the court of chancery; any annuity purchased from the National Debt commissioners, or through the Postoffice, or from a registered friendly society, or from an insurance office; or any other security from time to time approved by the treasury.

No allowance of outdoor relief from the rates shall be "assured income."

7. The pensions shall be payable from the local rates, and a proportion of not more than one-half of the cost shall be made good by the state.

8. The receipt of a state-aided old-age pension shall not involve the forfeiture of any civil rights.

"This scheme is, in our judgment, not free from objections. It (1) imposes on the state generally, and therefore on the industrial classes, a heavy charge for providing pensions for a portion only of these classes; (2) encourages that amount of thrift only which is required to ensure an income of 2s. 6d. a week at 65, but discourages any further thrift; and (3), by relieving the industrial poor from the obligation of wholly providing for their old age, probably tends to depress the wage rate.

"But, on the other hand, (1) it is capable of being brought into immediate operation, at any rate to some extent; (2) it leaves the industrial classes free to save in their own way; (3) it requires no difficult investment of accumulated funds by the state; (4) it offers the public aid to all persons of the industrial classes who can make the required contribution."

A careful examination is made of the merits of this scheme, together with its cost, and the committee remark:

"It would encourage thrift and self-reliance up to a certain limit. It would hold out a strong inducement to workingmen to save sufficient to produce, in one way or another, the qualifying income of 2s. 6d. a week. But the man whose income (apart from wage earning) was, at 65, 3s. a week, would receive from the public authority 2s. If his income were 4s. a week he would receive only an additional 1s. The motive for thrift would therefore diminish after he had saved enough to produce 2s. 6d. per week. He would feel that his subsequent self-denial only light-

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ened the burden upon the public. If he saved enough to give him 5s. 6d. a week after 65 he would receive no public aid, and his income would only exceed by 6d. a week that of the man who had saved enough to give himself 2s. 6d. a week and received an additional 2s. 6d. from the public. In other words, a man who has worked hard enough to lay by a fund of about £135 would hardly be any better off in old age than a man who had saved no more than about £62. In this way the scheme would seem to encourage thrift up to a certain point, and after that to discourage it."

The report closes with a statement that the committee are of opinion that a steadily increasing proportion of the population are adopting habits of saving and of self-reliance which tend to reduce, generation by generation, the need for such legislation as they have been asked to investigate, such legislation as, in their belief, would tend seriously to retard this movement.

The whole document is unquestionably one of the important contributions to economic and sociological literature.

The Money-Lending Committee.—This committee reports in favor of giving the law courts absolute discretion in dealing with cases arising out of transactions with professional money-lenders. Various recommendations of a less radical sort were also made; but the only one of distinctly practical value is that providing for secret hearings in these cases, thus removing the dread of publicity on the part of the borrower, which is the most potent weapon used against him. The probable result of most of the proposals would be to reduce the value of such securities and evidences of the transaction as are now usually employed, and thus to add to the amount which the lender would demand in consideration of his assistance.

The Telephone Monopoly.—An investigation of this topic has resulted in a report which reads very oddly to an American. The monopoly at present enjoyed in England by the National Telephone Company has evidently operated to deprive the patrons of a service at all comparable, either in efficiency or economical availability, to that enjoyed in Germany or the United States. The committee therefore recommend strongly that a new department be added to the Postoffice, which shall install and operate a telephone system throughout the sufficiently populous portions of the country.

Imperial Penny Postage.—A very practical innovation, of far-reaching significance, is the adoption of penny postage for the larger portion of the British Empire.

As a result of an imperial conference on postal rates, the Duke of Norfolk, postmaster-general, announced, July 12, that

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letter postage at the rate of 1d. (two cents) per half-ounce, would be established between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, and such of the crown colonies as may be willing to adopt it. It is probable that India will soon join in the arrangement. The new rates are expected to go into force January 1, 1899. The Australian colonies did not feel able to face the financial loss which would result from the reduced rates, especially in view of the fact that the internal rate for a considerable part of the continent had recently been raised to three cents. The postmaster-general has decided, however, not to wait for their co-operation; and letters to Australia will be forwarded from England for a penny, while two pence half-penny continues to be the rate from Australia to other parts of the empire. A very interesting proposition, which deserves consideration quite as much on sober, economic grounds as on those of politics, was made, to the effect that the United States be requested to consider the establishment of a two-cent rate with all parts of the British empire.

HENNIKER HEATON,
FOUNDER OF THE IMPERIAL PENNY POST SYSTEM.

The idea of imperial penny postage has long been championed by Mr. Henniker Heaton, who devotes his time and energies to the betterment of British postal arrangements. The initiative which brought the idea within the range of practical politics, however, came from the Hon. William Mulock, Canadian postmaster-general, who declared that Canada was ready to take this step, and threatened to do so whether the rest of the empire followed or not. Mr. Chamberlain provided the necessary pressure to move the tradition-bound conservatism of the postoffice officialdom by declaring that the new arrangements were demanded on grounds of imperial policy for knitting together more closely the different parts of the empire. The South African representatives proved able allies, and the scheme is now about to go into practice.

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The Postoffice Report.—The annual report of the British postmaster-general gives the results of the first year's working of reforms introduced at the time of the Diamond Jubilee in 1897. The value of the changes has been proven by an increased volume of postal business in nearly every department of the office.

The extension of the free delivery limits for telegrams to three miles was probably the innovation of greatest importance. The cost of this concession was £52,000, covering 840,000 additional telegrams; but the additional revenue directly traceable to the improved service is already £26,000.

The amount due to depositors in the Savings Bank on December 31, 1896, was £108,098,641. A year later it had risen to £115,896,786; in the meantime there were 13,012,935 deposits, amounting to £35,757,476, and 4,670,483 withdrawals, representing £30,624,995. Some hint of the national habits may be gleaned from the fact recorded that the largest number of applications for withdrawal were received a few days before Christmas, while the last day of the year saw the largest amount deposited. Another curious fact is that while the amount at the credit of depositors in Ireland is £6,705,608, equal to an average of £20 15s. 10d. to the credit of each depositor, the sum standing at the credit of Scottish depositors is only £3,935,926, equal to an average of £12 18s. 5d.

Notwithstanding the numerous reforms introduced during the past year, there was an increase of £273,441 in the postal revenue and of £104,369 in the telegraph revenue. The expenditure was £712,808 over the previous year, but, setting expenditure against revenue, the accounts still show a profit of £3,421,125 on the year.

Mr. Curzon's Promotion.—On August 12 was gazetted the appointment of the Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon, M. P., under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, to be viceroy and governor-general of India, on the retirement of the Earl of Elgin.

CURZON, GEORGE NATHANIEL, was born in 1859, being the eldest son of Rev. A. N. H. Curzon, Baron Scarsdale, rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, taking high rank in classics and "In Literis Humanioribus," besides winning prizes for essays on Justinian and Sir Thomas More, and a Fellowship at All Souls. In the Oxford Union Debating Society, the recognized training ground for parliamentary ambitions, he took a prominent part, being selected for its chair during one term. In 1885 he became assistant private secretary to the Marquis of Salisbury. In 1886 he entered parliament by capturing the Southport division of Lancashire from the Liberals, and he has held the seat by increasing majorities ever since. Mr. Curzon has travelled largely in the East, several times as correspondent of the London "Times;" and his books on "Russia in Central Asia" (1889), "Persia and the Persian Question" (1892), and "Problems of the Far

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East" (1894) indicate both the extent and the character of his travels. The value of his contributions to geographical knowledge was recognized in 1895 by the Royal Geographical Society, which awarded to him its gold medal. In 1891 he became under-secretary for India, a post which he occupied till the fall of the Salisbury administration in 1892. Since 1895 he has held the office of under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and in that year he was made a privy councillor. In 1895 he was married to Mary Victoria, the daughter of Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, Ill.

Preparatory to assuming his new post, Mr. Curzon was, on September 23, elevated to the peerage as Baron Curzon of Kedleston, an Irish peerage, which will not prevent his reentering the house of commons should he desire to do so on his return from India. Nothing could point more significantly to the brilliant future which his friends and patrons expect of this comparatively young man. It has many times been shown how many are the advantages of a seat in the lower house to the head of a British ministry.

BARON CURZON OF KEDLESTON, VICEROY OF INDIA.

Mr. Curzon has been succeeded in the post of parliamentary secretary, by Mr. George Wyndham, member for Dover.

Other Personalities.—The new lord mayor of London, elected September 29, is Sir John V. Moore, an alderman of the city of London and the senior partner of Moore Brothers, tea merchants. He was born in 1826, has represented Candelwick on the Board of Aldermen since 1889, and was sheriff of the City of London in 1894.

Colonel Francis Rhodes, who was dismissed from the British army for his participation in the Jameson Raid of 1895, was reinstated by the Queen, September 11. The act was rendered especially fitting by reason of Colonel Rhodes having received a serious wound during the

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battle of Omdurman, in which he participated as a war correspondent of the London "Times."

Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley applied for a receiver to be appointed to close up his affairs, July 1. On July 29 he was subjected to public examination, during which he made certain remarkable statements which nothing short of the victory at Khartoum could displace from their hold upon the anxious interest of the British public.

Mr. Hooley began business life in 1882 as a lace manufacturer; but ten years later he realized that his talents demanded that he devote himself to the interests, or the exploitation, of the British investing public. At the end of six years he had acquired estimated assets valued at £370,000, and gross liabilities of £1,549,071, of which one million dollars was unsecured, and about two million dollars legitimately entitled to rank for dividends. Mr. Hooley devoted his energies to the "promoting" of companies. He realized the imperative need of satisfying investments for the British money-owning public, and he undertook to satisfy his longing. No one, probably, has ever understood more clearly all the conditions requisite for appealing to a conservative investor of no great wealth. He took in nearly every case a business of unquestioned value, which was being conducted to the substantial profit of its owners. In order to induce the owners of such a business as Bovril, the Humber cycles, the Dunlop tires, etc., he was forced to pay very high prices, more than the legitimate returns of the business as conducted would warrant. Having secured the property, he reorganized its management and made a stock company of it, capitalized at about a third more than he paid for it. Thus the Dunlop Tire Company, for three million pounds, added three hundred thousand for two other tire concerns, and capitalized the new business at five million pounds, or twenty-five million dollars.

Two facts came out clearly in the examination of Mr. Hooley, who was forced by the registrar to go into all the details of his business. First, that the financial newspapers of London refrained from stating the dangers and disadvantages to investors inherent in the companies for which Mr. Hooley was seeking support in consideration of very considerable sums paid by Mr. Hooley to those who could control the columns of these papers. Second, that the investing public took up stock more readily in a concern which was managed or supported by members of the nobility; and that Mr. Hooley was able to secure the use of the names of certain lords, prominent in English society life, for use at the head of his boards of directors for his enterprises, in return for very large sums of money paid to these lords or to persons who were able to influence them. Mr. Hooley in his examination named the newspapers and the go-betweens, and he also named a number of lords, of whom Lord De la Ware and Lord Albemarle may be mentioned, as those who have been least successful in denying the charges brought against them. Very vigorous denials and some nervous explanations were published by those charged by Mr. Hooley with assisting him in

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direct return for money considerations. In turn, he stated to the registrar that he had been approached with a view to bribing him to retract or modify his statements. A prompt and searching investigation followed, as a result of which, in the words of the "Times," Lord Albemarle escaped conviction by the skin of his teeth, and the go-betweens by something less. The whole matter now remains in abeyance during the recess of the courts.

On July 16 the Prince of Wales was coming down the hall stairs at Waddesdon Manor, the Bucks estate of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, when he slipped; and, before he could recover himself, his considerable weight had severely wrenched his knee. The local physician did not consider the injury of sufficient consequence to prevent the transference of the Prince to London. Unfortunately, while being carried on to the special train, the chair in which he was being lifted fell apart, further injuring the joint. For several days, grave fears were entertained lest the injury should result in permanent stiffening and lameness; but it is now thought that this will be slight, if not entirely prevented.

Early in July, Mr. Doughty informed his fellow citizens of Grimsby, whom he represented in parliament, that he resigned his seat, because he could no longer act with the Radical-Liberals, as one of whom he had been elected in 1893.

He stated clearly that he would not be considered a party to any further movement for Irish home rule, and that he could not support the other measures advocated by the Radicals. A by-election was held, August 3, and Mr. Doughty was returned to parliament as a Unionist by a majority of 1,751 votes, by several hundreds the largest majority recorded for the district. This re-election would seem to be a direct reward for courage and independence, after all allowance is made for Mr. Doughty's personal popularity and his close connection with the management of the fishing industry, to which the prosperity of the town is chiefly due, a position into which he has made his way from that of a day laborer. It may also show a vigorous continuance of the anti-home rule feeling in the English people, which expressed itself so clearly at the last general election.

LABOR INTERESTS.

South Wales Coal Strike.—The coal strike in South Wales (p. 443), practically came to an end late in July, in a compromise. Representatives of the miners and employers in conference agreed upon terms of peace providing for a 2 1-2 per cent increase in wages till 1899,

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the rate thereafter to be determined by a board of conciliation. The original demand of the men was for an advance of 10 to 20 per cent.

GERMANY.

The Agrarian League.—The defeat of the Agrarian League party, which elected only four of its independent candidates in the June elections to the Reichstag (p. 443), is of special interest to American farmers, as can be seen from a brief glance over the history of the league.

For twenty years the fortunes of agriculture have declined in Germany, reaching a critical stage in 1892. The chief causes are foreign competition, an antiquated land system, and the great burden of debts resting upon the land. Many efforts have been made to introduce better economic conditions. Voluntary associations of farmers have accomplished a good deal. Much more has been accomplished by the government, which has taken hold of various sides of the problem with thoroughness and energy. But the most conspicuous of the efforts to improve the situation has been the political activity of the Agrarian League, which was formed as the result of a conference of several thousand farmers in Berlin in February, 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 133).

In its efforts to improve the economic condition of agriculture the league has identified itself almost exclusively with efforts to control through legislation the market prices of agricultural products and labor. The leaders of the movement are the descendants of the old landed aristocracy of Germany; they are the squires, or junkers, as they are called, and petty nobles of east Prussia. The membership of the league is about 200,000. Its leaders opposed vehemently the system of commercial reciprocity treaties between the continental states, which began with the German-Austrian treaty of May, 1891 (Vol. 1, pp. 227, 356, 489; Vol. 2, pp. 225, 348; Vol. 3, pp. 252, 487, 728).

The chief legislative measures demanded by the Agrarians are: Very high protective duties, amounting practically to prohibitive duties, on agricultural imports, such as cereals, meat, fruit, lumber, live stock, etc., and correspondingly increased bounties on the chief agricultural exports, namely, sugar and distilled spirits; a reduced tariff on imported artificial fertilizers and other products consumed by agriculture; a reduction of railroad transportation rates; the maintenance by the government of state elevators, to the exclusion of the middlemen; the providing of country banks with capital free of interest; the introduction of bimetallism; and the regulation of speculation upon the stock exchange.

In 1894 Count von Kanitz, an Agrarian leader, introduced in the Reichstag a bill providing that the purchase and sale of all imported grain and flour should be assumed by the government, and that a minimum selling price should be fixed

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by statute at 215 marks (about $52.50) a ton of 2,204 pounds for wheat, 165 marks (about $40.25) for rye, and 155 marks (about $37.80) for both barley and oats, and that imported flour should be sold at corresponding rates. The bill in this form was defeated by 159 votes to 76 (Vol. 4, p. 417). It was reintroduced in the following session in a modified form, but it failed to come to a vote (Vol. 5, p. 182). Again introduced in 1896, it was again defeated by 219 votes to 97 (Vol. 6, p. 190).

The representatives of the league in the Reichstag do not form a party group by themselves, but are scattered among six older groups, the Conservatives, the Imperialists, the National Liberals, the Centre or Catholic party, the Anti-Semitic party, and the Poles. In the last Reichstag they commanded from 90 to 100 votes out of 397. At the election held in June the league returned, as already stated, only four independent members; but of members favorable to the Agrarian cause it might count on a test vote 90 to 95—a support insufficient to carry one of its measures. The success of the party, with its high protective tariff, practically equivalent to prohibition, would have meant the loss of the greater part of the present large export trade in cereals, meats, fruits, hardwoods, lumber, live stock, etc., of the United States to Germany.

COUNT VON KANITZ, AGRARIAN LEADER.

Miscellaneous.—During the first week in August, Duke Ernest Günther of Schleswig-Holstein (aged about 35)—brother to the German empress, and nephew to Prince and Princess Christian—was married to Princess Dorothea of Saxe-Coburg (aged 17) daughter of Prince Philip and Princess Louise of Belgium. The bride being a Roman Catholic, the consent of the Vatican to the marriage was given only very reluctantly, as the contract stipulates that all children of the marriage shall be brought up in the Protestant faith.

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Relations between Count Ernest, regent of Lippe-Detmold, and the Emperor William II., have become strained as the results of alleged slights of the emperor toward the regent. The latter has appealed to the Bundesrath for rectification of this attitude on the part of the Kaiser. The trouble began when the emperor's brother-in-law, Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, was ousted from the regency of Lippe-Detmold by the final decision of the court of arbitration presided over by the King of Saxony.

ITALY.

General Pelloux, head of the new Liberal ministry formed June 30 (p. 451), outlined the policy of his government on July 4 as follows:

"At home absolute maintenance of order, constant and jealous protection of the institutions and of society, and pacification of the public mind. Abroad a pacific policy of the sincerest kind, conserving the best relations with all friendly and allied powers."

In the actual carrying out of this policy, however, the government has shown few of the characteristics supposed to belong to Liberalism. It has tried to crush out all opposition with an iron hand. Everybody who has ever shown strong hostility to the government and the existing dynasty, has been arrested, charged with conspiracy, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment, often a long one. Among these men are the leaders of the Socialist party and the editors of the Socialist papers, many of them men of high character, who have no sympathy with anarchistic methods.

The Vatican and the Quirinal.—A recent encyclical of Pope Leo XIII., addressed to the bishops, the clergy, and the people of Italy, defines clearly the policy of the Vatican toward the Quirinal.

In general, its import is this: In the face of the persecution against Catholic institutions and newspapers, the Holy Father avows his responsibility for the organization of the Christian democracy of Italy. The prime origin of this social policy has been the evident misery of the people and the inability of the government adequately to meet the new demands. By suppressing ecclesiastical property and the patrimony of the monks, the state has exhausted the sources of the popular wealth, and the

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capital has been squandered in paying for increased armaments, with the consequence that an iniquitous and intolerably burdensome fiscal system has been foisted upon the people. The Pope, therefore, has given the bishops, priests, and laymen the order "to go to the people." By establishing parish associations, workingmen's clubs, popular banks, agricultural savings banks, economic bakeries, syndicates of all kinds, Papal Italy, under the direction of the Pope, has created a new policy of economic aid against the heartless oppression of the desperate state. The pivotal paragraph of the encyclical declares that "Though Catholics may submit, under compulsion, to the existing state, they shall not yield to it their support or allegiance. Their only course is to work for and desire the restoration of liberty and independence to their supreme head. On this point their sentiments can never be changed. To demand their consent to the present order of things is irrational and absurd, because directly opposed to the precepts of the Apostolic See, to which they owe unconditional obedience."

Increase of Crime.—Fatal stabbing affrays have become alarmingly frequent in Italy. Even in Rome, many ordinary citizens have come to deem it unsafe to move out of doors after nightfall. The chief motives for these crimes do not seem to be cupidity or desire of plunder, but either vanity—that is false and exaggerated sense of honor—or morbid jealousy or rancor. The annual cost in lives of this internecine strife among Italians themselves, surpasses that of the greatest disasters which the country has suffered in battle with foreign foes. The battle of San Martino cost Italy only 691 lives; Custozza cost only 1,253; and even Adowa cost only about 3,500 lives (Vol. 6, p. 71). But Italy suffers each year the loss of fully 4,000 lives through the criminal passions of members of her own household.

With a view to checking this tendency to crime, there has been formed in Rome an "Anti-Stabbing League." It is composed chiefly of workmen; and its object is to discourage the use of the knife among that class of citizens. Several labor societies in the kingdom have signified their approval.

FRANCE.

Colonial Trade.—Following are the latest statistics of French colonial commerce:

The fifteen French colonies have a superficial area of 1,877,991 square miles, and a population of 51,615,427. Exports to France amount to $73,073,415; imports from France to $70,733,582.

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Algeria, with nearly 250,000 square miles of territory, and a population of 4,429,421, has the largest commerce. With France its commerce in 1896 was in value $82,972,000; with other nations, $20,400,000, of which $8,800,000 were exportations and $11,600,000 importations. The largest item of its commerce was wine, of which the exportations to France aggregated $19,410,731; and sheep, the next item, amounted to $3,107,093.

Madagascar, much larger in area and population than Algeria, is less valuable as a commercial possession. Its exchanges with France in 1896 were valued at $1,200,000—$200,000 in importations into France, and $1,000,000 in exportations from France.

M. HENRI BRISSON, FRENCH PREMIER.

Tunis has a population of 1,600,000 to an area of 52,903 square miles. Its commerce was: Importations into France, $5,000,000; exportations from France, $4,600,000. The largest exports from France were in grain, $2,131,000; and, strange to say, the largest import into France was also grain and flour, $2,456,171.

Senegal's total commerce with France was $5,700,000, her exports being $100,000 more than the value of her imports from France. The largest export item was peanuts, and the second exotic gums.

The commercial exchanges of the French Kongo and Soudan together were $3,117,837, of which exportations to France were the larger share. Palm oil, with a value of $696,991, leads the items.

The commerce between Réunion and France was $5,600,000 in value, the greater part being importations into France.

The Dahomey colony and dependencies have a very insignificant commercial output.

The American colonies are comparatively small in territorial extent and population, but some are commercially valuable. Martinique, with 381 square miles and 181,599 population, has a trade valued in 1896 at $6,200,000. Its sugar export is $1,925,494 in value, and molasses brandy $1,655,820. France sends out wines, tissues, passementeries, cotton ribbons, prepared leathers, etc. Guadaloupe, with 687 square miles and 167,099 population, has a commerce of the value of $4,400,000. The importations.

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the same as are sent by France to Martinique, are $400,000 greater than the exportations, which consist of coffee, dye-stuffs, molasses, sugar in powder, brandy, and ships. French Guiana sends to France principally essence of roses, and receives wine. The total commerce with France in 1896 was $2,300,000. Miquelon and St. Pierre, in the north, with combined area of 94 square miles, and a population of 6,300, have a commerce with France valued at $7,200,000, of which $6,000,000 is from their exportation of fish and cod oil.

The colonies of French Indo-China have a commercial exchange with France amounting to $8,200,000.

The Polynesian possessions send to France $2,281,556 worth in nickel ore, cobalt ore, and other articles.

M. PAUL PEYTRAL, FRENCH MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Miscellaneous.—The council of the Legion of Honor, in July, suspended Emile Zola from his rank as officer, and then erased his name from the roll of its members. This was in consequence of his trial and conviction on the charge of libel upon the members of the Esterhazy court-martial (pp 54, 582).

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Murder of the Empress.—The Jubilee festivities in celebration of the fifty years' reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph began in July, and continued, in minor ways, throughout the summer, being characterized everywhere by the expression of intense personal loyalty on the part of all members of the empire to its head.

Just as these preliminary exercises were about to give place to the more formal and elaborate celebration of the anniversary, the emperor and the world were suddenly horrified, September 10, by the terrible news that the Empress Elizabeth had been assass-

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inated. An Italian anarchist, by name Luccheni, had gone to Geneva in the hope of finding a chance to kill the Duke of Orleans. Missing the duke, he learned that the empress of Austria was in the city; and, recognizing her as she was walking from her hotel to a steamer, he stabbed her through the heart with a stiletto.

In Austria all exercises relating to the jubilee have been abandoned, and grave fears have been felt as to the effect of this most crushing blow upon the emperor. All reports show that he has resolutely maintained his courage, attending to the necessary business of state, and living heroically for the sake of his country, with a full realization that there is no one able to take his place when he is gone. In Geneva, the assassin has been condemned to solitary confinement, working at his trade of shoemaking, and forbidden to see any one except his guards.

ELIZABETH, EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

ELIZABETH AMELIE EUGENIE, Empress of Austria-Hungary, the younger daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, was born December 24, 1837. In 1853 the Austrian emperor saw her at Ischl, the watering place of which he has always been most fond, and forthwith applied for her hand. The marriage followed in the following April. Opposition to the match manifested itself in her own family and at the court; but, with much skill and rare tact, the empress succeeded in forcing those about her to recognize her in her new position, while she gained the enthusiastic love of the larger mass of her subjects, especially the Hungarians. Until the silver wedding festivities in 1879, which marked the climax of the happiness of the imperial couple, their life had been a happy one, despite the national disaster of Sadowa. Since then, one misfortune after another has come to them and to their country. First, they lost their eldest child in infancy. Then came the tragedy which ended the career of the empress's favorite brother-in-law, the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. The death of the Crown Prince Rudolph, shot, presumably by his own hand, at the age of thirty, at Meyerling, blighted the future of the emperor and empress. Not only was he the only son, but he was the only heir whose succession could be anticipated with

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any satisfaction. Since that event the empress has lived almost constantly in the strictest retirement, travelling much, always incognito. In earlier years she exercised a considerable influence upon politics, most notably in bringing about the constitutional compromise of 1867, the restitution of the Hungarian constitution, and the reconciliation between the dynasty and the Magyars. All this, however, ended many years ago. The horrible death of her sister, the Duchesse d'Alençon, in the Charity Bazar fire at Paris, May 4, 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 507), noticeably increased her aversion to public and official life.

The empress was best known for her skill as a horsewoman, acquired while a girl and consistently cultivated throughout her life, until a few years ago, when her physicians decided that excessive riding had ruined her health. She immediately turned to pedestrianism, and walked daily long distances, approaching twenty and thirty miles, until her advisers were again compelled to forbid this exercise.

The Ausgleich.—During August, the Austrian and Hungarian premiers held a series of conferences, interspersed with visits to the emperor, at which an agreement was successfully reached regarding the customs and other relations between the two parts of the empire.

The arrangements, concluded August 25, are still secret; but it is understood that the Hungarians have been mainly successful in the contention. Hungary is to increase its contribution to the imperial exchequer, probably by two per cent; and if, as was anticipated, and has proven to be the case, the Austrian parliament resolutely refuses to sanction any extension of the existing "Ausgleich" on the constitutional basis, Hungary will proceed to regulate her own customs and economic affairs independently, while in Austria there will be a resort to ministerial decree for the regulation of matters for which parliament refuses to make provision.

RUSSIA.

Monument to Alexander II.—On August 28, the Emperor Nicholas II. unveiled a monument in Moscow erected in honor of his grandfather, the Czar Alexander II., who is known as the "Czar Liberator" or the "Czar Deliverer" from his act of granting emancipation to over 21,000,000 serfs in February, 1861.

On the same day was published the remarkable imperial rescript handed a few days previously to the members of the diplomatic corps, requesting the powers to discuss in conference a policy of general disarmament. (See article on "General European Situation," p. 612.)

The occasion was also marked by the issuance of a ukase eulogizing the deeds of Alexander II.

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The monument stands on the grand terrace of the Kremlin, overlooking river and town. The statue, of colossal size, is supported on a pedestal of red marble; and, surrounding it on three sides, is a gallery in the antique manner, decorated with portraits in mosaic of all former Russian sovereigns.

Miscellaneous.—Distress verging upon famine, caused by drought killing the crops, has affected the peasants in the provinces of Nijni-Novgorod, Kazan, Ufa, Samara, and Simbirsk. It is most severe in Kazan. By prompt measures for the provisioning of the rural population and the supplying of seed for the fields, the authorities have accomplished much in the way of alleviation.

DR. THEODOR HERZL, ZIONIST LEADER.

A commotion among the ladies of the imperial court was caused in July by a request (practically a command) from the Czarina to refrain from smoking cigarettes in her presence. The custom is not uncommon among the ladies in other court circles on the continent.

THE JEWS.

The Zionist Congress.—The second congress of Zionists was opened in Basle, Switzerland, August 28.

About 400 delegates (double the number at last year's gathering, Vol. 7, pp. 709, 980) attended, who came from Austria, England, France, Germany, Russia, America, and elsewhere. Dr. Theodor Herzl, the leading spirit of the political movement to acquire Palestine by purchase and found there an independent Jewish state, presided. The proceedings were marked by enthusiasm and harmony. The German emperor was unofficially represented. Among other distinguished Jews, Dr.

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Max Nordau was present, and made a speech on the necessity of the solidarity of the race.

One of the practical results of the congress consisted in subscriptions of one million dollars to start a bank, to be capitalized at $10,000,000, for the benefit of the Jews in Palestine. The enrolled number of Zionists has increased sevenfold within a year, principally in Russia, Austria, and Germany. What is to be Israels' national flag flew from the building in which the congress sat. This flag is the biblical six-pointed shield of David in blue on a ground of white.

A motion to send a telegram of gratitude to the Czar and the Russian people for the Czar's disarmament proposal (p. 612) was unanimously approved. The congress also resolved to ask the powers of Europe to couple with this beneficent scheme some measure that would restore the people of Israel to the land of their fathers; also, the further infiltration of Jews into Palestine was discountenanced, until the Sultan should be won over to give his official sanction to the work. The prospects of accomplishing this were not brightened by the issuance, early in September, of orders from the Turkish government, prohibiting the landing of immigrant Jews in Palestine.

SPAIN.

Political Inactivity.—In Spain, to an even larger extent than in the United States, the war has absorbed public attention during the summer months. This has been evident, less in the record of what has taken place, than in the almost entire absence of facts calling for permanent record. The Spanish people, to the marked surprise of many acute and well-informed observers, have done nothing, in the face of many rare trials and temptations. The outcome of events, so far as the domestic history of Spain is concerned, has been due to a larger extent than can easily be realized at the moment, to the sagacity and capacity for control exercised by Señor Sagasta. He has succeeded, under every difficulty, in controlling events at home and abroad, and in turning events beyond his control so that they should injure his country as little as possible. While almost every one was prophesying popular upheavals, dynastic revolutions, and all the tragedies of national demoralization and insanity, the Spanish people have been held in check until they could appreciate the true meaning of events and compose themselves in the recovery of the fine qualities of practical resignation and endurance which form the saving grace in the Spanish character. Such seems to be the fairest

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and truest explanation of the existing state of mind of the Spanish nation.

The internal situation was cleared up very much by the proffered resignation of the Sagasta ministry on July 10 and 11. There had been no break in the support of the Conservative opposition, which has carefully refrained from criticism upon the actual government during the period of national trial; but it had become evident that many Conservative members of the Cortes were finding it daily more difficult to maintain this position. In order that there might be no question as to the national will, Señor Sagasta offered to resign. All the prominent leaders of public opinion quickly recognized the hopelessness of attempting to supply his place, when they came face to face with the difficulties of the tasks confronting the government. The danger of a crisis was sufficient to sober both the political leaders and the mass of the people. Everywhere the nation settled down to await events, and to make the best it might of its misfortunes.

The Carlists.—There was much talk, chiefly in foreign papers, of revolutions. As if to prove the real state of popular apathy, came the news of a Carlist outbreak in northern Spain, followed by the facts of the case, that some twenty-five men had seized a local arsenal in the province of Castellon and made off to the hills with the weapons and stores, pursued by a strong force of soldiers. The Carlist organs of the district, which is one of those most favorable to the Pretender, hastened to express their doubts as to whether the band was really composed of Carlists; and to declare that if they were, they had acted entirely without consulting the party leaders.

Military Law.—On July 15, the government took the precaution of abolishing the constitutional guarantees, which virtually amounted to the English habeas corpus procedure. This was accompanied by orders for a preliminary censure of the press. The strict enforcement of these decrees lasted only a few weeks, until the temper of the people could be learned, and the popular mind prepared to bear the national trials. Although they remain nominally in force, to guard against emergencies, the practical inconveniences, which are felt chiefly by the newspapers, they being forced to submit their columns to the censor before publication, are reduced as much as possible.

The Cortes.—The national legislature was assembled on September 5, and a bill immediately introduced giving its authorization to the alienation of national terri-

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tory, thus virtually approving of the peace protocol. There were several stormy sessions of the Cortes before this measure was passed; but the debates were for the most part merely designed for future political effect. The members were dismissed as soon as their assent to the protocol was secured, on September 14.

HOLLAND.

Inauguration of Queen Wilhelmina.—On Tuesday, September 6, in the New Church at Amsterdam, Wilhelmina was inaugurated Queen of the Netherlands.

The church was filled with a distinguished assembly of richly dressed ladies, uniformed officers of the military, naval, and civil administrators of the kingdom, members of the diplomatic corps, and eminent guests and visitors, including the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and the Prince and Princess von Wied, members of royal families, and princes of the Dutch possessions in the Indies. One day previously, the queen made her formal entry into Amsterdam, receiving innumerable evidences of popular affection and loyalty.

On reaching the legal age of eighteen years, August 31, Wilhelmina issued the following proclamation to the people:

"On this day, so important to you and me, I desire before all else to say a word of warm gratitude. From my tenderest years you have surrounded me with your love. From all parts of the kingdom, from all classes of society, young and old, I have always received striking proofs of attachment. After the death of my venerated father all your attachment to the dynasty was transferred to me. On this day I am ready to accept the splendid though weighty task whereto I have been called, and I feel myself supported by your fidelity.

"Receive my thanks. My experience hitherto has left ineffaceable impressions, and is an earnest of the future. My dearly loved mother, to whom I am immensely indebted, set me an example by her noble and exalted conception of the duties which henceforth devolve upon me. The aim of my life will be to follow her example, and to govern in the manner expected of a princess of the house of Orange. True to the constitution, I desire to strengthen the respect for the name and flag of the Netherlands.

"As sovereign of possessions and colonies east and west, I desire to observe justice and to contribute as far as in me lies to the increasing intellectual and material welfare of my whole people. I hope and expect that the support of all, in whatever sphere of official and social activity you may be placed, within the kingdom or without, will never be wanting.

"Trusting in God, and with a prayer that He give me strength, I accept the government."

Following is the oath to which the young queen subscribed:

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WILHELMINA, QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS,

IN HER INAUGURATION ROBES.

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"I swear to the Netherlands people that I will always guard and maintain the Constitution. I swear that I will defend and guard with all my strength the independence and territory of my Empire, that I will protect general and private liberty, and the rights of all my subjects; and that to uphold and increase the general and private prosperity, I will use all the measures which the laws place at my disposal as a good king should do. So help me, Almighty God."

Festivities were continued for several days in honor of the occasion, in Amsterdam, the Hague, and other places throughout the kingdom.

WILHELMINA HELENE PAULINE MARIE, Queen of the Netherlands, was born August 31, 1880, daughter of the late King William III. by his second wife, Princess Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck. She succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November 23, 1890, since which time her mother has been Queen Regent (Vol. 1, pp. 19, 79).

Portraits of the young queen at various stages since her accession will be found in "Current History" as follows: (Vol. 1, p. 18; Vol. 4, p. 676).

INDIA.

The appointment of the Rt. Hon. George N. Curzon, under-secretary of state for the British colonies, as viceroy of India to succeed the Earl of Elgin, is recorded elsewhere (p. 714).

The bubonic plague, which first appeared in Bombay about two years ago (Vol. 6, p. 937), still continues its ravages, particularly in that presidency. In mid-August it was epidemic in Bombay city, the weekly death rate from plague being about 160, at about which figure it remained up to the end of September in spite of all official efforts to stamp it out.

JAPAN.

The definite adoption of the principle of party government by the formation of the Okuma cabinet in June (p. 468), was in effect a revolution in Japanese politics. For thirty years the posts in the ministry had been occupied by nobles of the two famous clans of Satsum and Choshu, and all government positions filled by their representatives.

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The change to government by parties has been effected gradually. Popular clamor for a change resulted in 1889 in the proclamation of the present constitution, and in 1890 in the establishment of the Diet (Vol. 1, p. 21); but in the practical working of the parliamentary system many difficulties arose, and energies were exhausted in contests between the members and the government, so that little advance was made in legislation. The clan government managed to continue its existence, there being no single party strong enough to overthrow it. However, on a recent measure involving taxation, the Progressives and Liberals united forces; and a new party, the Kensei-to, or Constitutional party, was born. The cabinet of Marquis Ito resigned; and the premier, who had long before urged the necessity of accepting the principle of party government, recommended as his successor the present prime minister, Count Okuma, who took office late in June of this year. The parties, however, still retain traces of their old antagonism at various points, and the system may still be said to be in the experimental stage.

The Constitutional party won an overwhelming majority at the general elections for the Diet, held in September, returning 253 of the 300 members of the lower house, while the Nationalists secured 20 seats, and the Independents and the Business Men's party 27.

Miscellaneous.—Another rebellion broke out in Formosa in September, in the southern part of the island—an outcome of an attempt by the Japanese to extend their jurisdiction in the interior.

AUSTRALASIA.

At the general elections in New South Wales, news of which reached this country early in September, the ministry of Mr. Reid was returned, but with a greatly reduced majority. In the last parliament the premier had a majority of 40, and was independent of the Labor party. Now, even with the complete adherence of that party, he can count only on a doubtful majority of from two to five. The Protectionist party, under the leadership of Mr. Lyne, has been greatly reinforced. The partisan issues of the election had only an indefinite bearing on the question of federation. Three members of Mr. Reid's cabinet failed of re-election.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

To add to the troubles of the Spanish government, the natives of the Caroline islands, in Spanish Micron-

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esia, have risen in rebellion. The news reached this country September 12. Two native kings or chieftains, who had long been at war with each other, combined their forces, and attacked the Spanish garrison of 200 men at Ponape. A Spanish gunboat was sent to Guam, in the Ladrones group; but there found the Americans in control. At latest advices, the situation of the Spaniards in Ponape was said to be desperate.

SAMOA.

Interest in the Samoan question has been revived by the political uncertainty following the death, from typhoid fever, on August 22, of King Malietoa Laupepa, and the intimation of a desire on the part of Germany to terminate the tripartite agreement of 1889 regarding the government of the islands. This agreement, as is well known, has been unsatisfactory to all of the three powers —Great Britain, Germany, and the United States— which are parties to it. The administration of the government in the interregnum is being supervised by the consular representatives of the powers—L. W. Osborne (United States), T. B. Cusack-Smith (Great Britain), and F. Rose (Germany)—together with Chief Justice William Lea Chambers, of Sheffield, Ala., who acts as president of the supervisory committee.

At the end of September it was announced that the United States had given its assent to the return to Samoa after an exile of five years, of Mataafa, the former king, who led a revolt against Malietoa in 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 613).

Samoa is a group of fourteen volcanic islands of Polynesia. These islands, containing about 36,000 native inhabitants and less than 1,000 foreigners, have been the scene of much strife, much of which can be traced to the efforts of a German company with large interests to bring about German control. The total area is 1,076 square miles, or one-fifth less than that of the state of Rhode Island. The population is about 35,000, or three-fifths that of Nevada. The foreign commerce is less than $600,000 a year. The chief value of the islands to the United States is as a coaling and naval station and port of call and refuge; and that value is secured to this country in the lease of Pago-Pago harbor.

Formerly the islands, with the exception of Tutuila, which had independent chiefs, were governed by the royal houses of Malietoa and Tubua. In July, 1881, by an agreement between Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, Malietoa became

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king of all Samoa, and Tamasese vice-king. These frequently changed places until August 25, 1887, when Germany proclaimed Tamasese king, and Malietoa was deported to the Cameroons. Mataafa, the chief of the loyalist party, and a relative of the exiled king, then made war against Tamasese. The Germans, after an encounter on December 13, 1888, resulting from an attempt to disarm Mataafa's forces, proclaimed martial law. A truce was finally arranged, pending diplomatic negotiations. At a conference in Berlin, resulting in the signing of a treaty, June 14, 1889, between representatives of Germany, Great Britain, and the United States, Samoa was declared independent and neutral; the Samoans were secured in their right to elect their king and to govern themselves according to their own laws and customs; and a supreme court was created to secure the rights of foreigners. Thereupon Malietoa was re-elected king by his people. There has been much unrest among the natives since; but the most formidable outbreak occurred in July, 1893, when Mataafa was defeated and deported to an island of the Union group (Vol. 3, pp. 613-4).

AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

Election in Cape Colony.—The political wisdom of the policy which led the Opposition in the Cape Colony parliament to force a vote of want of confidence in the existing ministry (p. 476), has been justified by the event,—but not wholly. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg's ministry had undertaken to enact a redistribution bill, apportioning the election districts more in accordance with the actual population. The Opposition defeated this measure, parliament was dissolved, and a new election ordered, which was held during September. As a result, the new parliament is almost exactly divided between the two parties, the balance of power possibly going to a few men who act with Mr. Rose-Innes, and whose exact political standing is not clearly defined. The latest figures at hand give the Progressive party, supporting Mr. Rhodes, 39 members, and the Afrikander Bond, 40. Four of these seats are being disputed by the Progressives, so that success in any one will give them a bare majority.

The electoral campaign has been characterized by some bitterness and several unpleasant features. Both parties have alleged bribery, partly because Mr. Rhodes is a very wealthy man, accustomed to spending his money for other than strictly personal purposes, and because President Krüger of the Transvaal has at his disposal a very large secret service fund, which has often been

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freely disbursed. At the very beginning of the campaign, Sir Gordon Sprigg unfortunately attempted to identify loyalty to the British empire with partisan support of the Progressive candidates and of Cecil Rhodes. It has been freely charged that the Afrikanders are not loyal to the queen, a charge indignantly and with ample justification denied by those who have often proven their faithfulness to the British empire. The fight was really purely a personal one, over the policy and the individuality of the Hon. Cecil Rhodes. The earlier returns foreshadowed the utter defeat of the Progressives, Bond candidates being returned in many doubtful districts. Mr. Rhodes was, however, personally successful by overwhelming majorities in two distinct districts in which he stood, one a border and country district, and the other a large city constituency. This fact, and the fact becoming increasingly apparent that the actual voting strength of the Progressives largely outnumbered that of the Bond, seem to have been in part responsible for a reaction, resulting in the practical equality of the two parties in the lower house. The upper house, which was elected last spring, has a decisive Progressive majority. The figures for the various electoral districts, so far as they are yet available, show that the average vote for each successful Bond candidate was less than 1,100, whereas nearly 2,400 votes were cast for the successful Progressives. These figures give the basis for the frequent declaration that one Dutch vote is as good as two English.

Transvaal Mining.—The only thing of serious interest to the outside world, out of the political news emanating from the Transvaal, is the report of Mr. J. Klimke, government mining engineer.

This shows that some four hundred companies, with a capital of $300,000,000, have been organized and promoted during very recent years, not one of which owned rights in any gold-producing district. The effect upon Transvaal mining securities is patent. During 1897, 198 mines were worked, having a capital of $363,863,750. Twenty-eight of these, on a capital of about fifty millions, paid $14,750,000, or nearly thirty per cent, in dividends. The total gold yield for 1897 was $58,250,000, or $15,000,000 more than in 1896. This necessitated the working of 5,741,311 tons of ore, giving about $10 per ton. Two-thirds was extracted at the crushing mills, chemical processes being used for the balance.

Coal-mining has also made some progress. Twenty collieries are at present being worked. The capital outlay has been $20,750,000; but the dividends earned last year amounted to only $282,500 (by two companies). The output last year was 1,600,212 tons, or 162,915 tons in excess of 1896. The great reduction in price however, from 8.52s. in 1896 and 9.11s. in 1895, to 7.66s. in 1897, greatly affected the earnings.

The production of silver, lead, and tin is small. Diamond digging, hitherto carried on only near Christiana and Bloemhof, which in 1897 yielded nearly 4,000 carats, has received a fresh impulse by the discovery of diamonds near Pretoria, by Mr. Schuller.

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African Slavery.—Thanks to the activity of the "British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society," the English public is in no danger of forgetting that human slavery actually exists in Africa to-day, and in territory nominally under the protection of the British flag. That serious efforts are being made to bring about its gradual abolition is clearly shown in a recent volume submitted to parliament, containing the reports of Sir Arthur Hardinge, British resident at Zanzibar.

The legal status of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba was abolished by decree of the Sultan, acting under British pressure, dated April 6, 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 480). During the first year under the new conditions, 4,278 slaves obtained their freedom, more than half of whom made no application to the courts, but merely entered into contracts as free laborers, with their former masters. Somewhat more than $55,000 has been paid to masters as compensation. As a whole, the most valuable result of the proclamation seems to be that the masters have treated their slaves with much more consideration than formerly, in the hope that thus they may more easily retain their services in the only relationship which ensures steady and satisfactory labor supply.

Official reports from Tripoli state that the slave trade in that country is gradually becoming extinct. Traders to the Soudan no longer return with numbers of slaves, although they doubtless continue to bring with them a few black children as house servants and concubines. There is already a considerable free negro population, which is steadily growing as the habit of using slaves gives place to that of free labor.

For the first time since its establishment, in 1896, the special tribunal for slave-dealing cases appointed by decree of the Khedive, met at Cairo on September 1. A Red sea fisherman was found guilty of buying for $50 a ten-year-old boy, who had been kidnapped originally by his own uncle. They were sentenced respectively to five and six years' imprisonment at hard labor. But one other case, and that in a frontier province, has been brought to trial since 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 678).

British Central Africa.—Lieutenant Colonel Maning, acting commissioner to the British Central Africa Protectorate, reports that the total trade imports for the year 1897-98 were nearly $500,000, an increase of $28,000 over the preceding year, due largely to imports of calico in large quantities. Exports have increased $20,000 in a total trade of $137,000, largely accounted for by coffee and india rubber, which have more than made up for a decrease in other staples.

The Kongo Railway.—The Kongo river, above Stanley Pool, provides with its tributaries an invaluable network of waterways by which the products of this splen-

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didly rich country may be drained towards the coast. But below Stanley Pool for at least 400 kilometers, navigation is quite impossible owing to the constant rapids and falls. Over this distance everything wanted in the upper basin or station, which is imported from Europe, had to be carried by porters. The government officials, missions, and trading companies require annually about 60,000 loads of 30 kilogrammes each, the total charges for porterage amounting to $500,000. On this basis, the government of King Leopold determined to build a railway between the points of river navigation. In 1889 the Belgian government started the enterprise, subscribing ten out of the twenty-five million francs estimated as necessary. Three years later, this money was practically all gone, and eight kilometers were all that had been completed. The laborers died at a frightful rate, out of 500 Chinese imported from Makao, 360 going off within three months. The Senegalese and blacks from Sierra Leone and Accra were procurable only at great expense and in small numbers. Fifteen millions additional was subscribed by the Belgian government, and an equal sum raised on new shares was taken by the public. The work was pushed; and in March last the line, 898 kilometers long, was completed.

SCIENCE.

Antarctic Exploration.—A British Antarctic expedition sailed in August under the leadership of Mr. Carsten Egeberg Borchgrevink, to make scientific investigations in the South Polar circle. The money for the enterprise was supplied by Sir George Newnes, and the equipment is the best and most complete possible.

Mr. Borchgrevink, an Anglo-Norwegian, 38 years old, has already been in Antarctic seas on whaling trips (Vol. 5, p. 721). His scientific staff consists of Sub-Lieutenant W. Colbeck, R. N. R. (first magnetic observer); Mr. Louis Bernacchi, of the Melbourne Observatory (second magnetic observer); Mr. Herlof Klövstad, of Christiania University (medical officer); and Messrs. Nicolai Hansen and Hugh Evans (zoölogists). The expedition numbers 34 men. Their ship, the "Southern Cross," is a counterpart of Nansen's "Fram."

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Arctic Exploration.—A German Arctic expedition under the direction of Herr Theodor Lerner, started in the spring of this year to find if possible, some trace of Andrée (Vol. 7, pp. 484, 736), and to study the topography of the North Polar regions. In August the party returned to Hammerfest to refit their ship "Helgoland," and prepare for a second voyage of exploration. No signs of the Andrée expedition had been found.

They reached the latitude of 81° 32′, where the boundary of pack ice was determined. A large island and two small ones, christened August Scherl Island, Tirpitz, and Helgoland, respectively, were discovered, and carefully located. The exact position of the island of Störö was found to be 10′ further north than indicated in maps. In spite of the difficulties of ice and fog they succeeded in coasting Northeast Land from the south. This is interesting to explorers, as it proves the possibility of sailing northwards against the contrary Polar currents.

Other Explorations.—M. Gentil returned to France in July after three years' exploration in Africa. He succeeded in reaching the basin of Lake Tchad by a steamer, which was again put together on the banks of the Gribingi, a stream which no European had previously ascended.

Sir William Martin Conway, who has explored the Himalaya mountains, the Alps, and Spitzbergen (Vol. 6, p. 709), has recently ascended Mount Yllimani.

This is one of the loftiest mountains of the Bolivian Andes, situated about 25 miles east of La Paz. The ascent of 22,500 feet occupied five days.

The British Association.—For the third time since its foundation, the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held in Bristol, Eng., September 7-16, there being 2,284 registered members and associates in attendance.

Before the geography section, M. Louis de Rougemont told the story of his adventurous life. At an early age he left his home in Switzerland, and, in search of a fortune, set out on a pearling expedition in the South Seas. He was caught in a storm, lost his partner, and, after navigating the ship alone for some days, was cast upon a desert island, where he lived two and a-half years. Eventually he reached the mainland of Australia, where for nearly thirty years he was a cannibal chief.

The opening address by the president, Sir William Crookes, was the most notable paper of the meeting. It was in some respects startling. His main theme was the question of the food supply of the world. He predicted a wheat famine, and produced a formidable array of statistics to show that after 1931 the demand

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for wheat, the world's staple article of food, will be far in excess of the earth's capacity to produce it. After a survey of the various wheat-producing countries, he says that we are within a measurable distance of using the last available acre of wheat-bearing land. By artificial fertilization of the soil we must raise the yield to a higher average per acre. Nitrogen can do this; but the ingenuity of the chemist must discover some means of converting atmospheric nitrogen into a fixed state. He thinks electricity can accomplish this, and that water power can supply the required electrical energy at the least cost.

Sir Wiliam Crookes's statements of facts and statistical probabilities, with the consequent predictions, have been promptly challenged by commercial experts. His view of the productive limitations of Canada and Roumania was unanimously rejected by English trade experts; and much stress was laid on Russia's possibilities under scientific farming. The statement of Dornbusch's London organ of the grain trade, that 50,000,000 acres of suitable soil is to-day uncultivated in Queensland alone, contradicts the theory that Australian production has reached a maximum. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates at least 150,000,000 bushels increase in the output this year. Altogether, the general feeling is that the world's food supply will take care of itself much longer than Sir William Crookes allows it.

The president continued his address with a review of recent developments in science—low temperature researches, new gases, wireless telegraphy, the Röntgen and allied rays, his discovery of a new element—a rare earth, which he called "monium" (see below)—and his own investigations in radiant matter, in spectroscopy, and in certain psychic phenomena. He considers as settled the existence of telepathy, a force exercised by the intelligence, by which thoughts and images may be transferred from one mind to another without the agency of sight and hearing.

The American Association.—The 50th anniversary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was celebrated at its meeting in Boston, August 22-27.

The meeting was the most largely attended in its history, 903 persons being registered as actually present. The large number of 443 papers were entered for reading in the various sections.

A feature of special interest in the Chemistry section was the announcement by Mr. Charles F. Brush that he had discovered a new gas as an atmospheric constituent, to which he has given the name of "etherion" (see below).

The president for the ensuing year, succeeding Prof. F. W. Putnam of Harvard, is Dr. Edward Orton, state geologist of Ohio. The meeting is to be held next year at Columbus, O.

New Elements.—Discoveries of new chemical elements are coming thick and fast; and, though their value is not fully proved, the preliminary announcements promise well.

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The investigations of M. and Madame Curie have revealed a new element, which has been named "polonium." Two years or so ago Becquerel, a French chemist, reported that uranium salts threw off an invisible radiance very much like that discovered by Röntgen (Vol. 7, p. 228). Thorium and its compounds also emit these radiations. Following up this line of inquiry, M. and Mme. Curie found that certain specimens of pitchblende showed this property even more powerfully than uranium, and they suspected the presence of a new element. They reported recently to the French Academy of Sciences that they had separated it in the form of a sulphide, but had not entirely isolated the element. From a chemical point of view, polonium resembles bismuth; and its radiating power is placed at four hundred times that of uranium.

DR. EDWARD ORTON, PRESIDENT A. A. A. S.

Three Italian chemists, Nasini, Anderlini, and Salvadori, who have been studying the gases from volcanic vents, claim to have discovered coronium. This solar gas has hitherto been known only by its green line, as found in the sun's corona. It is found up in the solar atmosphere, 300,000 miles from the sun's surface, and has been considered lighter than hydrogen, the lightest known terrestrial element. The Italians have not yet isolated the gas, but have obtained its spectrum.

Mr. Charles F. Brush has effected a partial separation from the atmosphere of a gas to which he has given the name "etherion." An enormous heat conductivity at low pressure is the chief characteristic of the new gas thus far experimentally determined. By deductive study and comparison with other gases, Mr. Brush supposes its mean molecular velocity at freezing temperature to be more than a hundred miles per second, its density only a thousandth part that of hydrogen, and its specific heat to be 6,000 times greater than hydrogen, the substance having the greatest specific heat hitherto known. The new gas possibly extends indefinitely into space, and constitutes an interstellar atmosphere.

Another elemental gas, it is reported, was discovered on September 8 by Prof. Ramsay and Mr. Travers. "Xenon," as they call it, is found to possess a spectrum analagous to that of argon, but the position of the lines differs materially. It seems to exist only in minute quantities.

Sir William Crookes made the latest announcement of a chemical discovery. In examining certain rare earths, like those which compose the Welsbach burner, he discovered in the spectrum lines that were unrecognizable. From this he

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found a new element heavier than yttrium, but lighter than lanthanum, with an estimated atomic weight of 118. It shows a marked disposition to combine with other elements. The characteristic lines of its spectrum stand alone in the ultra-violet. The substance is called "monium."

The Echelon Spectroscope.—The invention of the Echelon spectroscope by Professor A. A. Michelson is an important advance in optical research.

The ambition of physicists to spread the spectrum out to the greatest possible length seemed to have reached the limits of possibility in diffraction gratings. Then, last year (Vol. 7, p. 229), Zeeman discovered that the magnetic field alters the nature of the vibrations of light, and this incited a new effort to render the minute changes visible. The result is the Echelon spectroscope, which effects an enormous dispersion for small portions of the spectrum.

The plan of construction is to arrange blocks of optical glass of exactly the same thickness in the form of a flight of stairs. A spectroscope in use at the laboratory of the University of Chicago consists of twenty blocks, each 18 mm. thick. Each block projects 1 mm. beyond the next succeeding one. It has a resolving power of 300,000; the resolving power of the best diffraction gratings has been only 100,000.

The Telelectroscope.—The Polish inventor, Szczepanik, is at work on an invention, known as the telelectroscope, by which sight at long range is made possible.

Like the telephone, the new instrument is operated by electrical vibrations. A picture represents a sum of different, simultaneously existing points of light, and the electrical current must transmit the single points through the medium of vibrations. Point after point, with inconceivable speed, is projected upon a ground glass, and a picture of the distant scene is reproduced.

The cinematograph is in some respects similar, but that transmits consecutive pictures of the whole object. In the telelectroscope the picture is subdivided into its original components, which are transmitted separately. The technical side of the invention has not been made public, and we can get no clear idea of its working.

Two years ago, it will be remembered, several solutions of the same problem—the distant transmission of visible pictures—were announced. The name "telectroscope" was at that time given to an instrument devised by Mr. Frank M. Close of Oakland, Cal. (Vol. 6, p. 714).

Flying Machines.—M. Adler, a French engineer, has constructed a machine which he thinks will solve the problem of aërial locomotion.

The real principle of the "Avion," as he calls his apparatus, is the use of incurved surfaces for wings, instead of former plane

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ones, following a well-defined special geometrical curve that is found always in the wings of all birds. The frame for these wings is hollow and of extreme lightness. Silk sails, or membranes, are stretched over the frames, which are made of bamboo fibres, held in position by ribs of steel wire. They serve for sustentation merely. The propellers are two four-blade screws, moved by steam power. The fuel used is alcohol. The two motors are of twenty horse-power each, and are arranged with great economy of bulk and weight. The steering is done by an independent rudder at the rear, manœuvred by means of pedals. The weight of the whole machine is 568 pounds.

Experiments With Kites.—At Blue Hill Observatory August 26, Mr. Clayton and Mr. Ferguson dispatched a tandem of kites into the air until the highest one reached an altitude of 12,124 feet above the sea level, 277 feet higher than any kite has heretofore reached.

Alinit.—Under the name of "Alinit" a manufacturer in Elberfeld, Germany, has put on the market a brownish yellow, amorphous powder which, it is claimed, will make the production of cereals possible independent of the richness of the soil in nitrogen.

The material is mixed with water and applied to the seeds before they are sown. The inventor, Caron, an agriculturist of Ellenbach, Hesse, has used this method of soil innoculation extensively since 1894 for the growth of various non-leguminous plants. He claims an increase in the harvests of as high as 35 per cent in some cases. There has been a recognized need for some time of an organism that will bring the free nitrogen of the air into the form of a chemical compound suitable for the nutrition of non-leguminous plants.

Astronomical.—An asteroid whose orbit overlaps to some extent that of Mars, was discovered in September.

It is provisionally designated as Asteroid "Dq," and its appearance opens again the long-disputed question of the origin of the asteroids. Over 400 bodies of this class are known to be distributed through the region between Mars and Jupiter, but heretofore none has been found within millions of miles of Mars.

EDUCATION.

The N. E. A.—The 37th annual convention of the National Educational Association was held in Washington, D. C., July 7-12.

The formal address of welcome to the delegates was made by John W. Ross, president of the District of Columbia Commission. President Whitman of the Columbian University also de-

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livered a stirring address of welcome. The retiring president, Supt. James M. Greenwood of Kansas City, Mo., reviewed the "tempest tossed" educational status of the American people, saying among other things:

"After a careful analysis of the trend of educational thought in this country, it must be admitted that we have settled only a very few issues of any permanent value; but that we are adjusting the child to his new conditions, and yet holding in trust his spiritual possessions bequeathed from former civilizations."

After the opening meeting in the Convention hall, the general sessions were held each morning in the Grand Opera House, and National Theatre, while the fifteen special department gatherings met at the various department halls, or churches, each afternoon.

Prior to the opening of the N. E. A. the meetings of the National Council of Education had been held in the Columbian University auditorium.

The council elected the following officers for the coming year: President, Dr. A. R. Taylor, Emporia, Kan.; Vice-President, J. H. Van Sickel, Denver, Col.; Secretary, Miss Dutton, Cleveland, Ohio.

Following are the officers of the N. E. A. for the ensuing year: President, E. Oram Lyte, for eleven years principal of the First Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville; Secretary, Irwin Shepard, of Winona, Minn.; Treasurer, I. C. McNeill, of West Superior, Wis.

A Cambrian Professorship.—As a result of discussion extending over the past twenty years or so, there was formally inaugurated at Cincinnati, O., on May 3, a movement not only unique in the history of America, but of general interest to educators as destined to have an important bearing on the literary, musical, and artistic development of this country.

At a meeting of representative Welshmen on the date mentioned, a national committee of seven was organized to take in hand the work of raising at least $50,000 to endow in connection with Marietta (O.) College a Welsh or Cambrian professorship—the first on American soil. In many respects the chair will be similar to that now held by Prof. John Rhys in Oxford University, England, which has done much to preserve to the world the results of past and present efforts in Welsh literature, art, and music, and to spread a wider knowledge of Welsh history and achievements. It will be the main object of the proposed chair, "to teach Welsh history, biography, language, literature, and cognate subjects." Attention will also be given "to original research into the influence of Welsh thought, culture, and achievements upon civilization; to the study of the ethnology and archæology of the race; to the study of the local history of Welsh communities; and to the collection and preservation of the art, music, and literature of the nation."

Following are the members of the national committee: Hon. W. D. Davies, chairman, Sidney, O.; Homer Morris, Esq., sec-

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retary, Cincinnati, O.; Dr. James Francis Jones, field secretary, Marietta, O.; Hon. Anthony Howells, treasurer, Massilon, O.; Ebenezer Bower, Cincinnati, O.; Thomas H. Jones, Lima, O.; Rev. Daniel I. Jones, Cincinnati, O.

The intrinsic value of the work aimed at, and the auspices under which the movement has been started, commend the project to hearty popular support.

A Textile School.—The first textile school in the South, for the special training of experts in the cotton and other textile industries, was opened as a department of Clemson (S. C.) College, on September 14.

The textile school starts with a complete equipment of the best and most modern machinery in all of its departments. The course will cover four years, and will aim not only to give students special knowledge and training upon textile subjects, but at the same time to extend to them the advantages of a good general education.

A University Elementary School.—Under this name a unique educational experiment has been inaugurated in connection with the University of Chicago by Dr. John Dewey, head of the philosophical department of that institution. The school is not endowed, but depends upon tuition fees and private subscriptions.

As its name implies, the aim of the school is to make the work of primary education—taking the child at the very beginning of his school career—a first step in a full university course; and all plans are laid to that end. The school has been in operation two years, and is well patronized.

A Liberal University.—The Liberal University at Silverton, Ore., about fourteen miles from Salem, the state capital, is the only institution of the kind that we know of in the world. It was started about two years ago under the auspices of men and women who in the common parlance of the orthodox churches are called "free-thinkers." An elaborate main building is in course of construction. The aim of the institution is indicated in the following passage from its prospectus:

"The Liberals for many years have felt the need of a school free from all dogmas, creeds, and superstitions; a school where the pupils are taught to think and be free to express their opinions in private or public debate; a school whose fundamental principle is natural development, mentally, morally, and physically; a school open to pupils of all ages and all stages of development, from kindergarten to adult classes; a school giving a practical education that will fit men and women to do their particular work in life, and not send out students with their heads filled with theories and no practical knowledge or common sense to balance them. . . . ."

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MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A furore in literary and dramatic circles, comparable to that created by the appearance of Du Maurier's "Trilby" a few years ago (Vol. 4, p. 712; Vol. 5, p. 219; Vol. 6, pp. 769-780), has been caused by the appearance of the five-act heroic comedy "Cyrano de Bergerac," adapted from the French of Edmond Rostand. In Paris and in London, M. Coquelin, in the title rôle, had already achieved distinguished success when the play made its first American appearance simultaneously at the Garden theatre, New York city, and the Chestnut Street opera house, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 3, Mr. Richard Mansfield (with Miss Margaret Anglin as "Roxane") presenting it in New York; and Miss Ada Rehan as "Roxane," with Mr. Charles Richman in the title rôle, in Philadelphia. The critics seem inclined to look upon the play rather as an intellectual treat than as a great theatrical success.

The historical basis of the play—the real Cyrano—it appears, was a provincial French gentleman of the time of Louis XIII. He had a most inflammable temper, a sharp wit, the keenest of blades, a proboscis long, but not so long as the nose of the present stage hero, and, withal, the very kindest of hearts. He was hated, feared, loved, and admired. To his pen are attributed a fine tragedy, "La Mort d' Agrippine," and some fantastic works of travel, among them the "Historie Comique des Etats et Empires de la Lune," which recall the famous "Gulliver" of Dean Swift, and the imaginary adventures that emanated from the brain of Jules Verne. He was a friend and source of inspiration to Molière, a disciple of the philosopher Gassendi, and a free-thinker; and he died a violent death.

Taking much liberty with this historical material, Rostand has woven a complexus of grotesque impossibilities, as, for example, where he makes his hero compose a ballad while fighting a duel to the death.

Cyrano is a poet at heart, with all that that implies, but is denied the boon of woman's love owing to his hideous nasal deformity. From childhood he has loved in secret his beautiful cousin Roxane. She, in turn, loves Christian, one of Cyrano's comrades in arms, whom nature has partly compensated for a lack of brains by the gift of physical beauty. Feeling unequal to the task of writing an acceptable love-letter to Roxane, Christian enlists the willing service of Cyrano. Cyrano even speaks for Christian one night beneath Roxane's balcony, and implores a kiss. The lines are so beautiful that they cannot be taken out of the French without losing the best there is in them:

"A kiss? And, after all, what is it! An oath made holier, a promise more precise . . . . A rosedot on the *i* of the verb *aimer;* an instant of infinitude that makes the sound of a bee . . . . A foretaste of the soul upon the lips."

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When the lovers are married, Roxane tells Christian that though attracted at first by his good looks, her heart was won by the beauty of his spirit; she would love him if he were ugly, even grotesque. This rouses Christian's manhood; but before he can confess the truth, he is called away to battle, and is killed. The latest letter to Roxane, wet with Cyrano's tears, becomes stained with Christian's blood. He dies imploring Cyrano to tell the truth to Roxane and claim the love that is his. Cyrano's loyalty is little short of quixotic. He delivers the letter, refusing to let Roxane know that the man she really loves still lives, though her sorrow is so great that she has taken refuge in a cloister. And his devotion is no less than his loyalty. During fourteen years that elapse between the fourth and fifth acts he has visited her every week to bring her the news of the world, and it is only as he expires that Roxane divines his secret. In a passage of surpassing pathos she discovers that the letters are his, that the voice that wooed her beneath her balcony is his voice. Even here Cyrano has no word of regret; he is only grateful that one bit of womanly sympathy has come to him. Long before the play has reached this point *le nez terrible* is forgotten, and one is lost in the splendor and the beauty and the pathos of the impossible situation that it has alone made possible.

Among other noteworthy recent productions have been the following:

"Way Down East," a pastoral drama of New England life, by Lottie Blair Parker. In this play, which ran for many weeks in both New York and Boston, humor and pathos are combined in due proportions. Though dealing with a delicate subject—the equality of the moral standard as between the sexes—the play is clean and pure in tone, and teaches more impressively than many a sermon a most important moral lesson.

"The Adventure of Lady Ursula," a four-act comedy by Anthony Hope—the author's first attempt at dramatization—presented at the Lyceum theatre, New York City, September 1, with E. H. Sothern and Miss Virginia Harned in the leading rôles.

"The Charlatan," a three-act comic opera by John Philip Sousa, book by Charles Klein; at the Knickerbocker theatre, New York City, September 5. The story turns upon a strolling necromancer who tries to pass off his daughter on a susceptible prince as a princess.

"The Fortune-Teller," a three-act comic opera by Victor Herbert, book by Harry B. Smith; at the Grand Opera House, Toronto, Ont., September 14. The occasion was the first appearance of Miss Alice Nielsen (late of the Bostonians) as a star. The story calls on Miss Nielsen to play three characters—Musette, a gypsy fortune-teller; Irma, the hoyden of a ballet school; and Fedor, a young French officer—the latter being a part in which Irma masquerades to temporarily take the place of an absentee officer. It is based on the remarkable resemblance between the gypsy, the ballet girl, and the officer, and the complications which follow through mistaken identity.

"The Little Corporal," a three-act comic opera by Ludwig

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Englander, book by Harry B. Smith; at the Broadway theatre, New York City, September 19, by Francis Wilson and company.

"The Liars," a four-act comedy by Henry Arthur Jones; at the Empire theatre, New York City, September 26. As portrayed in the play, the "liars" are members of a gay and fashionable set who, half designedly and half aimlessly, combine to shield an imprudent young wife from the possibly painful consequences of indiscreet conduct. The wife has been somewhat neglected by her husband, and in consequence has contracted a lover, for whom, however, she does not appear to care in the least. She makes an appointment for dinner with him; and the most of the characters in the play appear at the dinner and afterward join in a general game of lying to account for the dinner and to deceive the husband as to whose dinner it was meant to be. A clever and resolute friend at length induces the wife to see her true course more clearly, and the husband to neglect her less, while the lover is packed off to Africa.

Abroad, the most important incidents of the quarter have been the production at Covent Garden, London, Eng., in July, of the opera "Henry VIII.," by Dr. Saint-Saëns; and the production of "La Cloche de Rhin," an opera by M. Samuel Rousseau, at the Opéra Comique, Paris, France.

"Henry VIII." is the first opera from the pen of Dr. Saint-Saëns ever heard in England. The play is on a purely English subject, based partly on Shakespeare; but the French librettists have made very free with the facts of history.

"La Cloche de Rhin" carries one back to the advent of the Christian religion in Germany.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Egypt.—During July, Professor Flinders Petrie exhibited in London the results of the year's exploration and excavation at Dendereh, by the Egyptian Exploration Fund, and at Hierakoupolis by the Egyptian Research Account.

At Dendereh the cemetery reveals a city which flourished from the times of the fourth dynasty, some 4,000 years B. C., down to the Roman period. The discoveries appear to fill in a large intermediate space between the aboriginal and the more strictly historical period, during which almost nothing has heretofore been known. A considerable amount of remains were unearthed, which present a very fair idea of the characteristics of the Libyan invaders who overran Egypt about 3,300 B. C.

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One of the most interesting of these discoveries has been secured by the Haskell Oriental Museum at Chicago, Ill., through the Chicago branch of the Egyptian Exploration Fund. This consists of the coffin and dissected portions of the body of a royal lady, the priestess Mery. The Chicago students believe that they have secured convincing evidence of cannibalism among the Egyptians of 3,500 years ago. It is hoped that further research will enable them to determine whether the removal of the flesh from the bones, as in this case, was a mere cannibalistic habit, or was done as a ceremonial rite, in the belief that the virtues of the deceased passed with their flesh into the person eating it.

M. E. Amélineau, a French Egyptoligist, has announced the discovery, at Abydos, of the tomb of Osiris.

This place was the centre of the Osiris worship; and previous investigators have searched in its neighborhood for some clue which would enable them to decide whether the tomb, to which frequent ancient references have been found, was that of a real person, or merely the symbolic shrine of the worship. Osiris, with his sister-wife Isis and his son Horus, have figured as the creators of Egyptian culture and prosperity. The evidence now discovered seems to point towards an actual embodiment of the legend, in a man who was doubtless an able administrator and a wise law-giver to the nation. The tomb in which the mummy was found, consisted of a house, shaped like a dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, approached by the famed staircase to which constant reference is made in the early mention of the shrine. Unfortunately, traces of fire and pillage showed that the shrine had been overrun at a very early date and despoiled of all its valuable treasures, without which it may prove very difficult to establish beyond question the identity and reality of the mummy.

Asia Minor.—Some very important discoveries are reported as a result of the explorations of Messrs. Anderson and Crowfoot, whose travels have been made possible through the coöperation of Oxford and Aberdeen Universities.

Much new light is being thrown upon the classical geography, the epigraphy, etc., of this region. Especially interesting is the evidence showing that the valley of the Tembris, in northwestern Phrygia, was one of the earliest districts to be thoroughly Christianized. The form of Christianity, so far as outward expressions go, is found to have been quite distinct from the more familiar practices of southern Phrygia. The location and identity of a number of early bishoprics in this country have been determined, together with the correction of many details in the location of cities and trade and pilgrimage routes.

Switzerland.—At Baden, near Zurich, an interesting

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ancient hospital of Roman times has recently been uncovered. At Vindonissa, the modern Windisch, two Roman roads met, one coming up from the Great St. Bernard to the Roman stations along the Rhine, and the other from Italy by the Rhaetian Alps to Lake Constance. At the meeting point, the seventh and eighth legions were sometimes stationed, and nearby was their hospital. This has now been excavated.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
LATE HEAD OF THE MORMON CHURCH.

It contains 14 rooms, supplied with many kinds of medical, pharmaceutical, and surgical apparatus, the latter including probes, tubes, pincers, cauterizing instruments, and even a collection of safety pins used in bandaging wounds. There are also medicine spoons in bone, and silver measuring vessels, jars and pots for ointment, some still containing traces of the ointment used. The excavations have also revealed a large number of silver and copper coins, the former belonging to the reigns of Vespasian and Hadrian, and the latter bearing the effigies of Claudius, Nero, and Domitian.

RELIGION.

International Congresses.—The 14th quadrennial International Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association of the World met at Basle, Switzerland, July 6.

The attendance approached 1700 delegates. The officers elected for the meeting were:

President R. Sarasin Wannery, of Basle; vice-presidents, Sir George Williams, founder of the Y. M. C. A., Professor Ed-

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ward Barde of Geneva, Mr. James Stokes of New York; secretary, Mr. J. H. Dummett of Portland, Ore.

During the same week the third World's Sunday School Convention was held in London, Eng., some 2,300 delegates being present.

The 17th International Convention of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor was held at Nashville, Tenn., July 6-11.

LORENZO SNOW,
NEW HEAD OF THE MORMON CHURCH.

The attendance was very light, only about 5,000 delegates, being less than one-fourth of the lowest previous convention attendance. This very fact resulted in a meeting of especial value, profit, and inspiration to those present, through the elimination of the sightseer and other disturbing elements.

The report of Secretary Baer showed that Russia is now the only country in the world without a Christian Endeavor society. There are now within the borders of the United States 41,222 societies. Pennsylvania with 3,679 societies, New York with 3,117, Ohio with 2,450, Illinois with 2,072, Indiana with 1,414, Iowa with 1,358, and Michigan with 1,072, are the states at the head of the procession. England has 4,647; Canada, 3,456; Australia, 2,284; Scotland, 535; India, 433; Wales, 331; Ireland, 213; China, 139; Africa, 110. The total enrollment from without the United States is 11,775 societies. The constitution for local Christian Endeavor societies has been translated and printed in thirty-seven different languages. The total enrollment of world-wide Christian Endeavor is 54,191 societies, with an individual membership of more than three and one-quarter millions.

The Baptist Young People's Union held its eighth annual international convention at Buffalo, N. Y., beginning July 14.

Congregational Council.—The National Council of the

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Congregational Churches met at Portland, Ore., July 7, in its tenth triennial session.

Frederick A. Noble, D. D., of Chicago, was chosen moderator. Dr. Henry A. Hazen, of Auburndale, Mass., presented the statistics of the denomination's growth. The council represents to-day 5,614 churches, a gain in the three years of 273.

The Mormon Presidency.—What promised for a few days to be a very exciting and significant episode quietly passed off on September 13, in the elevation to the presidency of the Mormon Church, of Lorenzo Snow, the eldest of the Twelve Apostles, to succeed Wilford Woodruff, who died September 2 (see Necrology).

It was very generally expected that George Q. Cannon, the most powerful member of the church, would endeavor to secure his own election to this post, thus doing away with the established custom which selects the eldest of the Twelve for elevation. Mr. Cannon has for many years controlled the policy of the church, and has secured both wealth and influence. Those who are opposed to him and to his methods have gathered about Franklin D. Richards, who is next to President Snow, just preceding Mr. Cannon in order of seniority. Whether some arrangement has been made between the two parties, or whether Mr. Cannon preferred to postpone his own elevation until the death of President Snow, is not clear. It is unlikely that he would quietly witness the elevation of his rival to a post in which he could interfere so seriously with the schemes and the possessions of the Cannon family.

DISASTERS.

American.—*Hurricane in the West Indies.*—The islands of St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Barbadoes were swept by a most violent hurricane, September 10 and 11.

Weeks of oppressively hot weather had partly prepared the people for an atmospheric disturbance. At St. Vincent the storm raged four hours, and completely wrecked the island. Nine villages were destroyed; plantations and large estates were obliterated; 300 lives were lost; and wrecks of vessels strewed the coast. It was estimated that 20,000 people were left homeless. At the island of Barbadoes 10,000 houses were swept away, and thousands more were damaged, so that three-quarters of the inhabitants were homeless. Over 100 persons were killed. The total estimated damage at Barbadoes, besides the loss from the cane crop and provisions, is about $1,500,000.

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The storm at St. Lucia was accompanied by a tidal wave, tremendous rains, and landslides.

Losses at Sea.—One of the most terrible of ocean disasters occurred off Sable Island, July 4.

The French Line steamship "La Bourgogne," sailing from New York to Havre, was struck by the British full-rigged sailing ship "Cromartyshire," in a heavy fog. The "La Bourgogne" sank quickly; and, of the 725 persons on board, 559 were drowned. Only one woman of over a hundred escaped. Of the 166 who were saved, none were first cabin passengers, 10 were second cabin, 52 steerage, and 104 were of the crew. The large number of the crew that escaped called forth very severe condemnation. Reports indicate a decided absence of discipline among the crew, panic among the steerage passengers, and cowardice and mad brutality on the part of both crew and steerage. The Marine Court of Inquiry at Halifax, N. S., exonerated Captain Henderson of the "Cromartyshire" from all responsibility.

On July 4, the excursion steamer "Surf City," in Salem (Mass.) Bay, capsized under a sudden, terrific squall. About twenty lives were lost.

Railroad Disasters.—At Sharon, Mass., August 21, a rear-end collision wrecked two trains on the New York, New Haven & Hartford road. The number of victims was placed at about thirty.

A terrible accident occurred September 5, at Cohoes, N. Y., when a crowded trolley-car was smashed at a crossing by a fast express of the Delaware & Hudson railroad. About 28 deaths resulted.

Explosions.—A destructive explosion occurred July 12 at the Laflin-Rand Powder Works, Pompton Lake, N. J., in which nine men were killed and a number wounded. Nine buildings were destroyed, with a direct loss of about $30,000, and a resulting loss of about $100,000.

A boiler explosion in the Niagara Starch Works at Buffalo, N. Y., July 14, wrecked the building, killed six persons, and injured twenty-six.

An explosion of gas in the Umpire Mine of Snowden, Gould & Co. near Brownsville, Penn., September 23, entombed fifty-four miners. About twenty-seven were killed.

Fires.—A disastrous fire at Fresno, Cal., August 13, destroyed the immense establishment of the Forsythe Seeded Raisin Company and buildings of five other companies, with a total loss in property of about $500,000. Four lives were lost.

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The Ocean House, a leading hotel at Newport, R. I., was burned to the ground September 9. No lives were lost.

Fire resulting from dust explosion destroyed the Union grain elevator at Toledo, O., September 20. The Ohio Central railroad lost a depot and several cars. The total loss was $560,000; insurance on the elevator and grain, $394,000. At least twelve lives were lost.

Foreign.—Earthquake shocks were felt June 28 in villages near Aquila, Italy. Several people were killed and many injured.

The Chinese cruiser "Fu-ching" was driven on shore near Port Arthur in a rough sea and wrecked, June 9, with a loss of 130 lives.

The British India Company's steamers "Mecca" and "Lindula" collided in the Bay of Bengal in June. The "Mecca" went down quickly with 45 lives.

Three hundred miners were drowned by the flooding of the Kasimir coal mine at Nience, Silesia, August 22.

Two great fires at Nijni-Novgorod, capital of the government of the same name in Russia, about August 16, destroyed the city workhouse, a number of factories, and 80 houses. Many persons were killed and injured.

Early in September the Central provinces of Japan were swept by a terrible typhoon, which caused heavy floods, doing immense damage and destroying 100 lives.

Dr. John Hopkinson, a well-known electrician, professor at King's College, London, Eng., with a son and two daughters, perished August 27 by an accident while ascending the Petite Dent de Veisivi, an Alpine peak.

NECROLOGY.

American:—

AMMEN, DANIEL, rear-admiral U. S. N. (retired); born in Brown Co., Ohio, May 15, 1820; died in Washington, D. C., July 11. During the Civil War he was executive officer of the frigate "Roanoke;" commanded the "Seneca" at the capture of Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861, and the monitor "Patapsco" at Fort McAllister in March, and in the attack on Fort Sumter on April 7, 1863; commanded the "Mohican" during the two bombardments of Fort Fisher. Was made captain July 25, 1866, and later

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promoted to commodore and rear-admiral. Was retired in 1878.

At the close of the Civil War he designed the Ammen balsa for landing troops and field artillery on exposed beaches, and a life-raft for steamers. Also designed a marine ram, which has been adopted by the Navy Department.

BANIGAN, JOSEPH, wealthy rubber goods manufacturer; born in County Monaghan, Ireland, June 7, 1839; died in Providence, R I., July 28. In early manhood he was a journeyman mechanic. He was one of the founders of the Woonsocket Rubber Company, which became part of the United States Rubber Company (the trust) in 1893, Mr. Banigan being made president of the combined organization. He was also president of the American Wringer Company (the Wringer trust).

HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD, EX-UNITED STATE AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

BAYARD, THOMAS FRANCIS, statesman and diplomatist; born in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 29, 1828; died near Dedham, Mass., Sept. 28. He was descended from Peter Bayard, son of a French Huguenot, whose widow, with her three sons, came to America in 1647. Various members of the family were distinguished in the Revolutionary War, in the Continental Congress, in the Senate, and in the diplomatic service of the United States. James A. Bayard, father of Thomas F., was United States senator (Dem.) 1851-64 and 1867-9. For sketch of the career of Thomas F. Bayard, up to the time of his appointment in 1893 as the first ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, see "Current History," Vol. 3, p. 29. In his capacity as ambassador, he proved very acceptable to the English people; but incurred displeasure in certain political circles in this country by the delivery of addresses in England in criticism of the American system of protection (Vol. 5, p. 868). He did much to promote a cordial understanding between the United States and Great Britain.

BECKER, PHILIP, mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1875, 1885, and 1887; born in Germany in 1830; died in Buffalo, July 5.

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BLANDIN, JOHN J., lieutenant U. S. N., officer of the watch on the "Maine" when that vessel was destroyed in Havana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898; died in Baltimore, Maryland, July 16, aged 35. Was graduated at Annapolis in 1882. He was on the "Trenton" at Apia, Samoa, in the disastrous hurricane of March, 1889.

BOGAN, FREDERICK B., colonel of the 9th Massachusetts Volunteers; born in Boston, Feb. 10, 1851; died in Charlestown, Aug. 9, as the result of hardships endured in Cuba.

BROADHEAD, JAMES O., United States minister to Switzerland under the second Cleveland administration; born in Virginia; died in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 7.

BROMLEY, ISAAC HILL, for many years on the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune;" born in Norwich, Conn., March 6, 1833; died there Aug. 11.

CULLIS, GEN. JOHN B., a veteran of the Civil War; died in Lancaster, Wis., Sept. 24. As congressman from Alabama, he introduced the Ku-Klux Klan bill, which resulted in rooting out that organization.

JUDGE THOMAS M. COOLEY OF MICHIGAN.

CAMERON, MALCOLM COLIN, lieutenant-governor of the Canadian Northwest Territories; born in Perth, Ont., April 12, 1832; died in London, Ont., Sept. 26. He was M. P. for South Huron 1867-82, for West Huron 1882-7, and was re-elected in 1896. For portrait see p. 428.

CAPRON, ALLYN, captain of "Capron's battery" of artillery; born in Florida; died near Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 18, of typhoid fever, contracted in Cuba. His father fell at Churubusco while commanding the same battery; his son, a captain of the "Rough Riders," fell at the battle of La Quasima, June 24.

CONGER, OMAR D., ex-United States Senator from Michigan; born in Cooperstown, N. Y.; died in Ocean City, Md., July 11, aged 80. After serving three terms in the Michigan Senate as a Republican, he was elected to Congress in 1869, and re-elected in 1870, '72, '74, '76, '78, and '80. Was United States Senator 1881-7.

COOLEY, JUDGE THOMAS McINTYRE, noted jurist and constitutional lawyer; born in Attica, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1824;

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died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 12. Was admitted to the bar in 1846. Compiled the general statutes of Michigan. Was reporter for the Michigan supreme court 1858-64, and published eight volumes of reports, and a digest of all the decisions in the state. In 1859 became professor in the law department of the University of Michigan, and afterward dean of the faculty. Was on the bench of the state supreme court, 1864, and re-elected in 1869 and 1877 for terms of eight years, being chief justice 1868-9. For three years he delivered lectures in Johns Hopkins University on law. In 1881 a school of political science was established in the University of Michigan, and he was made professor of constitutional and administrative law. He also held the professorship of American history in the university, and was dean of the school of political science. President Cleveland appointed him a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and he was chosen its chairman, holding office four years, and retiring owing to ill-health. His published works on legal subjects have high rank, among them being: "The Constitutional Limitations Which Rest Upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union" (1868); an edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries" (1870), and of Story's "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, with Additional Commentaries on the New Amendments" (1873); "Law of Taxation" (1873); "Law of Torts" (1879); "General Principles of Constitutional Laws of the United States" (1880); and, in a series of state histories, "Michigan, a History of Government" (1885). He furnished nearly all the legal articles in Appleton's "American Cyclopædia."

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FANNY DAVENPORT, ACTRESS.

DASHIELL, CHARLES W., for many years city editor of the Baltimore "Sun;" born in Baltimore, Md.; died there, Aug. 16, aged about 40.

DAVENPORT, FANNY (Mrs. Melbourne McDowell), actress; born in London, Eng., April 10, 1850; died in Duxbury, Mass., Sept. 26. Both her parents were actors. As a child she played in Boston, Mass., and there, too, she played her first adult

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part. In Louisville, Ky., she supported many stars, such as Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence. At Daly's Theatre, in New York city, she won success during eight years, in such parts as Rosalind in "As you Like It," Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal," Miss Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," etc. Her first appearance as a star was in "Pique." For a time she played Shakespearian and other standard works, and in 1883 began the series of plays by Sardou to which she afterward gave most attention. The first of these was "Fedora." She opened the Broadway Theatre with "La Tosca," and it had a good run there. Then followed "Cleopatra" and "Gismonda." She produced "Cleopatra" in an elaborate and costly manner at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and after a few nights the theatre was burned down, and her scenery and costumes were a total loss. Last season she played "Joan of Arc," but it was not a financial success.

DAVIS, MISS VARINA ANNE ("WINNIE"), the "Daughter of the Confederacy;" born at the Southern White House, in Richmond, Va., in June, 1864; daughter of Jefferson Davis, the leader of the Confederacy; died at Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 18. She acquired considerable fame as an essayist and writer of stories, among her works being "An Irish Knight of the Seventeenth Century," "The Veiled Doctor," "On Summer Seas," and a recent article on "Foreign Education for American Girls." She was also an accomplished musician and painter.

ELIOT, DR. SAMUEL, ex-president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1821; died in Beverly, Mass., Sept. 15. Was graduated at Harvard in 1839. Was president of Trinity 1860-4; lecturer at Harvard 1870-3; headmaster of the Boston Girls' High School 1872-6; superintendent of Boston schools 1878-80.

GZOWSKI, SIR CASIMIR STANISLAUS, K. C. M. G., A. D. C., prominent civil engineer and politician; born in St. Petersburg, Russia, son of a Polish nobleman, March 5, 1813; died in Toronto, Ont., Aug. 24. He joined the Polish insurgents, and, after their final defeat, was exiled to the United States, where he lived four years, and then removed to Toronto, Ont. Was first president of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, and first chairman of the Niagara Falls Park Commission.

HALL, DR. JAMES, since 1837 state geologist of New York; born at Hingham, Mass., Sept. 12, 1811; died at Bethlehem, N. H., Aug. 7. He is entitled to be known as the father of American geological science, the founder of stratigraphic geology and applied paleontology in America. His great work "The Paleontology of New York" (14 vols.), is a standard authority the world over. Was graduated at the Rensselaer School (now Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute), Troy, N. Y., in 1832, and for some years was on the staff there. Was made New York state geologist in 1837. In 1855 Dr. Hall was appointed state geologist of Iowa, and in 1857 of Wisconsin. He also assisted the United States government in many of its scientific explorations, including Fremont's expedition in 1845; Stansbury's expedition to Great Salt Lake in 1852; Emery's United States and

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Mexican boundary survey in 1857; and the United States geological survey of the fortieth parallel in 1877. In 1866 he became director of the New York State Museum, as well as state geologist. In 1856 he was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and at a meeting of the society held in 1857, at Montreal, he advanced the hypothesis of mountain formation by sedimentation below the sea level and subsequent elevation, which has since been elaborated, and has developed into the accepted theory. He was also the first to recognize and point out the value of mineralogical composition as a basis for the classification of crystalline rocks. He was one of the original members of the National Academy of Sciences, and one of the founders of the International Congress of Geology.

HALL, REV. DR. JOHN, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York city; born in Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829; died at Bangor, County Down, Ireland, Sept. 17. Was educated at Belfast College, and licensed to preach in June, 1849, and for three years was home missionary of his seminary class in the west of Ireland; but in 1852 was installed as a pastor in Armagh. In 1858 he was called to Dublin, where he labored nine years. He stood for free and popular education, and the Queen made him commissioner of education for Ireland. Coming to America in 1867 as a delegate to the General Assembly, he was called to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Church. He was an outspoken opponent of the theories of Dr. Briggs and others of that liberal school. He was chancellor of New York University 1882-92. Among his published works are: "Family Prayers for Four Weeks" (1868); "Papers for Home Reading" (1871); "Familiar Talks to Boys; Questions of the Day" (1873); "God's Word Through Preaching" (1875); "Foundation Stones for Young Builders" (1880); and "A Christian Home and How to Maintain It" (1883).

JOHNSTON, RICHARD MALCOLM, lecturer and novelist; born in Hancock Co., Ga., March 8, 1822; died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 23. Was graduated at Mercer College in 1841, taught a year, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. For about four years prior to the outbreak of the Civil War he was professor of belles-lettres in the State University of Georgia.

During the Civil War he was an aid to Governor Brown, and was active in organizing the militia of the state. He also established a classical school at Rockly, Ga., which became famous in the Southern states. In 1867 he moved his school to Chestnut Hill, near Baltimore, where it is now known as the Pen Lucy Institute. This school he conducted for many years, but gave it up some time ago to devote himself to lecturing and to writing. He was an intimate friend of Cardinal Gibbons. In infancy he was baptized in the Episcopal Church, but afterward became a Baptist. After his marriage he became an Episcopalian, and, later, with his wife, sought rest from doubt and dissension within the Roman Catholic Church. Colonel Johnston owed his reputation as a writer chiefly to his delightful short stories of the "cracker" life of Middle Georgia. His published works include "Georgia Sketches" (1864); "Dukesborough Tales" (1871 and

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1883), published under the pseudonym of "Philemon Perch;" "Old Mark Langston" (1884); "Two Gray Tourists" (1885); "Mr. Absalom Billings and Other Georgia Folk" (1888). With the collaboration of William Hand Browne he wrote "A Historical Sketch of English Literature" (1872) and a "Life of Alexander H. Stephens" (1878).

KINGSFORD, WILLIAM, C. E., historian; born in London, Eng., in December, 1819; died in Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 29. In early life he was in the army, and came to Canada with the 1st Dragoon Guards, but left that regiment to become a surveyor and engineer. He was the first superintendent of the Grand Trunk east of Toronto. For some years prior to 1880 he was engineer in charge of Ontario and Quebec harbors. His most enduring work was in the literary line—an elaborate "History of Canada," from the earliest times of settlement to the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841. This work, in ten volumes, was completed only a short time before his death. The first volume appeared in 1887. He received the degree of LL. D. from Queen's and Dalhousie Universities, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

KIRKLAND, WILLIAM A., rear-admiral and ranking officer of the United States navy; born in North Carolina, July 3, 1836; died at the Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 12. He was appointed to the navy in 1850. During the greater part of the Civil War, as lieutenant-commander, he was on the China station and in the East Indies; but was recalled, and served in the attack on Mobile. Since then he had been attached to the Norfolk and Brooklyn navy yards, and more recently to Mare Island. He was commissioned commodore in 1893, and rear-admiral in 1894, and put in command of the European station. His recall from that command in October, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 890), was in consequence of his letter of congratulation to President Faure on his election, and his comments upon the character of American missionaries in the Levant. He was retired early in July of this year.

LAFLECHE, RT. REV. LOUIS FRANCOIS, second bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Three Rivers, Que.; born at Ste. Anne de la Perade, Sept. 4, 1818; died at Three Rivers, July 14. He was ordained a priest in Quebec, January 7, 1844. In 1864 he was appointed coadjutor bishop of Three Rivers; and in 1870, on the death of Bishop Cooke, he succeeded to the bishopric. He was the dean of the Canadian episcopacy.

MACCOLL, EVAN, Scottish-Canadian poet, known as the "Bard of Lochfyne;" born in Kenmore, Lochfyneside, Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1808; died in Toronto, Ont., July 24.

MATTHEWS, CLAUDE, ex-governor of Indiana; born in Bath Co., Ky., Dec. 14, 1845; died in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 28. Was elected to the legislature as a Democrat in 1876. In 1890 was elected secretary of state, and in 1892 was elected governor by the anti-Cleveland Democrats.

MCGOVERN, RT. REV. THOMAS, bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Harrisburg, Penn.; born in Ireland; died in

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Harrisburg, July 25. Was ordained a priest in December, 1861; and was chosen bishop of Harrisburg in January, 1888.

MIZNER, JOHN KEMP, brigadier-general, U. S. A. (retired); born in Geneva, N. Y., March 2, 1837; died in Wilmington, Del., Sept. 8. Was graduated at West Point in 1856. Served with the cavalry in the Civil War, commanding a brigade before Corinth. Under Gen. Rosecrans he was chief of cavalry of the Army of the Mississippi. Later he joined the army of Gen. Grant, and took part in the campaign against Pemberton's troops. In the latter part of 1863 his brigade again served at Corinth. In 1864 he served in Arkansas, and in 1865 shared in the attack on Mobile, Ala.

DR. WILLIAM PEPPER, EX-PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PEPPER, DR. WILLIAM, formerly provost of the University of Pennsylvania; born in Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1843; died suddenly at Castle Verona, the country seat of Mrs. Phœbe Hearst, Pleasanton, near Oakland, Cal., July 28. Was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and from its medical department in 1864. Was lecturer on morbid anatomy in the university in 1868-'70, and on clinical medicine in 1870-'76, and professor of the latter subject from 1870-'87, when he was elected to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine, in which he continued until his death. In January, 1881, he was elected provost of the university. Under his administration the institution developed along modern lines as never before.

Dr. Pepper had one of the largest professional practices in the country, and he continued to attend to it in addition to guiding and moulding the general policy of the university and the development of the numerous constituent schools. He also regularly continued his literary work. He founded "The Medical Times," and was its editor in 1870 and 1871. His most important work was "The System of Medicine by American Authors," published in 1885-'86, which he edited. This work is recognized as a leading authority on medical questions.

Dr. Pepper was medical director of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and for his services received the decoration of

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Knight Commander of the Order of St. Olaf from the King of Sweden. He was largely instrumental in founding the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. He was a fellow of the College of Physicians, a member of the American Philosophical Society, president of the American Climatological Society in 1886, and held the same office in the Association of American Physicians in 1891, and was elected first president of the Pan-American Medical Congress, which met in Washington in 1893. In 1881 he received the degree of LL. D. from Lafayette, and again from Princeton in 1888. Feeling that his multifarious duties were too great a burden, he resigned as provost at the commencement of 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 373). At that time the facts were brought out that not only had Dr. Pepper suffered a loss in his income as a physician by the time given to the university, but also that he had declined to accept any salary as provost. Moreover, he had at that time made contributions to the university amounting to from $20,000 to $30,000 a year. He accompanied his letter of resignation with a gift to the university of $50,000 toward a fund for the extension of the university hospital.

PILLSBURY, PARKER, an associate of Garrison, Rogers, Phillips, and others in the anti-slavery movement; born in Hamilton, Mass., Sept. 22, 1809; died in Concord, N. H., July 7.

POLAND, JOHN S., brigadier-general, U. S. A.; born in Princeton, Ind., Oct. 14, 1836; died in Asheville, N. C., Aug. 8. Was graduated at West Point in 1861, and served with the Army of the Potomac from Bull Run to Gettysburg, afterward going on duty in the defenses of Washington. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1863. After the war he held various posts, becoming colonel of the 17th Infantry in 1891. On the outbreak of the war with Spain he was made brigadier-general, and put in charge of a brigade at Chickamauga, where he contracted fever.

ROOKER, MYRON H., editor of the Albany (N. Y.) "Press and Knickerbocker;" born at Lyons, N. Y., April 17, 1824; died in Albany, July 19.

STRANAHAN, JAMES S. T., known as "the first citizen of Brooklyn," N. Y.; born at Peterboro, N. Y., April 25, 1808; died suddenly at Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 3. His career was most varied. He was interested in construction of various railroads, being among the first of those who, by taking stock in payment for construction, became owners of the roads they had built. He was elected to congress as a Republican in 1854. During the war he was president of the War Fund Committee of one hundred patriotic men of Brooklyn, who then started "The Brooklyn Union," now "The Standard-Union," in order that there might be one journal in Brooklyn in accord with the government. Its purpose was to encourage enlistments, raise money for the soldiers, and further the efforts of the government in the prosecution of the war." It was under his supervision that the plans for Prospect Park, Brooklyn, were matured and carried out. He was president of the Park Commission, 1860-'82. The city accorded him the unusual honor of erecting his statue while he was yet living.

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He was a trustee and director of the East River bridge, and presided at its formal opening, May 24, 1883.

STURTEVANT, DR. E. LEWIS, for many years a government expert scientific agriculturist; born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 23, 1842; died in Framingham, Mass., July 30.

SUTRO, ADOLPH HEINRICH JOSEPH, ex-mayor of San Francisco, Cal.; born at Aachen, Rhenish Prussia, in 1830; died in San Francisco, Aug. 8. He planned and built the famous Sutro tunnel, draining the Comstock lode, and making the mines workable and profitable, and netting him a fortune. The tunnel is 12 ft. wide, 10 ft. high, and 20,500 ft. long, and cost $6,500,000. Wise investments in San Francisco real estate placed him among the richest men on the Pacific slope. Sutro Heights, a sand waste in 1880, he turned into a beautiful park, and opened to the public. At his death it became the property of the city. He also gave to the city statues and fountains, built an aquarium and salt water baths, and founded the Sutro Library of over 200,000 volumes, rich in Japanese and Sanskrit manuscripts, in early Americana, and in documents pertaining to the discovery and settlement of the Pacific coast. In 1894 he was elected mayor on the Populist ticket.

TIFFANY, WILLIAM, lieutenant in Roosevelt's "Rough Riders;" died at the Parker House, Boston, Mass.; Aug. 25, as the result of privations and hardships of the Santiago campaign.

VAN HORN, JAMES J., colonel of the 8th United States Infantry; born at Mount Gilead, O., Feb. 6, 1835; died at Fort Russell, Wyo., Aug. 29. Was graduated at West Point in 1858. Served in the Peninsula and Maryland campaigns. Became colonel of the 8th Infantry, April, 1891, and commanded his regiment at the battle of Santiago.

WALSH, MOST REV. JOHN, D. D., archbishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Toronto, Ont.; born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, May 23, 1830; died suddenly in Toronto, July 31. Studied at St. John's College, Waterford, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1852, entering the Grand Seminary, Montreal, Que. Was ordained a priest, Nov. 1, 1854; became rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, in 1859, and in 1862 vicar-general of the diocese. Became bishop of Sandwich in 1867, the episcopal residence being removed to London, Ont., in 1868. He succeeded Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, Nov. 27, 1889. He was prominent in organizing the Dublin convention of 1896 to restore unity to the Irish political factions (Vol. 6, p. 672). For portrait see Vol. 6, p. 905.

WICKSTEAD, WILLIAM G., lawyer; born in Liverpool, Eng., Dec. 21, 1799; died in Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 18. Was law clerk of the Canadian house of commons, 1867-87.

WILLIAMS, GEN. JOHN S. ("Cerro Gordo" Williams), ex-United States senator from Kentucky; born in Montgomery Co., Ky., in 1820; died near Mount Sterling, Ky., July 17. Was graduated at Miami University, Oxford, O., in 1838, and studied law. He served through the Mexican war, distinguishing him-

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self at Cerro Gordo. Was in the Kentucky legislature as a Whig, 1851-2. Opposed secession, but fought with the Confederacy, becoming brigadier-general in 1862. Was United States senator (Dem.), 1879-85.

WINGFIELD, RT. REV. DR. J. H. D., Protestant Episcopal bishop of Northern California; born in Portsmouth, Va., in 1833; died at Benicia, Cal., July 27. Was ordained a priest in 1859, and spent some years in church work in New York, Connecticut, and Maryland. Was elected missionary bishop of Northern California in 1874.

WOODRUFF, WILFORD, president of the Church of Latter Day Saints (the Mormon Church); born at Farmington, Conn., in 1807; died in San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 2. Was one of the original 147 pioneers who reached Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Was ordained an apostle in 1839, having been previously a travelling missionary. In 1850 he was elected to the senate of the provisional state of Deseret, and for twenty-one years served in the territorial legislature of Utah. He was president of the Utah Horticultural Society from its foundation in 1855, and president of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, and was also connected with nearly every public movement and organization for the advancement of the territory. He was appointed church historian in 1875, and held that place until his succession to the presidency. On the completion of the St. George Temple in Washington county, Utah, he was made president of the temple. On the accession of Mr. Taylor to the presidency of the Mormon Church, Mr. Woodruff became president of the Twelve Apostles, and held that office until 1889, when he became president of the church.

Foreign:—

AVELING, DR. EDWARD BIBBINS, English Socialist; born at Stoke-Newington, Nov. 29, 1851, of Irish parentage. Held important professorships of chemistry, physiology, and comparative anatomy at New College, Cambridge, and the London Hospital. His wife is a daughter of Karl Marx. He wrote many books to popularize the teachings of Charles Darwin and Karl Marx; and translated Socialistic works into English.

CAIRD, PROF. JOHN, D. D., LL. D., principal of Glasgow University; born at Greenock, Scotland, in December, 1820; died July 31. Was graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1845, and in the same year ordained minister of Newton-on-Ayr. In 1847 was transferred to Lady Yester's Parish, Edinburgh. In 1849 became minister of the parish of Errol, Perthshire, where he remained till 1857, when he accepted a call to the Park church, Glasgow. In 1862 was appointed professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow, and in 1873 became principal and vice-chancellor. For a time he held the office of one of Her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland. Among his published works were the following: "Sermons" (1858), addresses on the "Unity of the Sciences" (1873-4), "Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion" (1880), "The Religions of India: Brahminism and Buddhism" (1881), and "Spinoza" in "Blackwood's Philosophical Classics

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for English Readers" (1888). As a theologian, Principal Caird belonged to the broad section of the Scotch Church; and through his writings and his position he exercised a powerful influence on many of the younger clergy, but he took little or no part in ecclesiastical affairs.

EBERS, GEORGE MORITZ, Egyptologist and popular historical novelist; born in Berlin, Germany, March 1, 1837; died at Tutzing, near Munich, Aug. 7. Studied at Göttingen and Berlin. His first published work was an historical romance, "A Princess of Egypt," which opened up a new world to the general reader. His "Egypt and the Books of Moses" showed great scholarship, and in 1864 he became a lecturer at the University of Jena. In 1868 became professor of Egyptology at the University of Leipsic. Revisited Egypt in 1872, and at Thebes discovered a papyrus dating from the second century B. C., which is still known by his name. In all, sixteen historical novels have come from his pen, in addition to many treatises, fairy tales, biographies, and two great works of reference on Egypt and Palestine.

FONTANE, THEODORE, German poet, essayist, and novelist; born at Neuruppin, Dec. 30, 1819; died Sept. 21.

GARNIER, JEAN LOUIS CHARLES, architect and member of the French Institute; born in Paris, Nov. 6, 1825; died there Aug. 4. He designed and supervised the erection of the Grand Opera House in Paris, the theatre and gambling house at Monte Carlo, the Observatory at Nice, and the various constructions designed to illustrate the history of human habitation which were shown at the Paris Exposition of 1889.

GREY, RT. HON. SIR GEORGE, K. C. B.; born at Lisbon, Portugal, in 1812, a posthumous child, his father having fallen at the storming of Badajoz. He was lieutenant-governor of South Australia in 1841; governor of New Zealand 1846-54 and 1861-67; governor and commander-in-chief of Cape of Good Hope 1854-61; and premier of New Zealand 1877-91.

HERZ, DR. CORNELIUS, notorious for his connection with the Panama scandal; born in Besançon, France, Sept. 3, 1845; died at Bournemouth, Eng., July 6. Was graduated M. S. at the College of the City of New York in 1864. Studied medicine at Heidelberg and Paris, and, as a surgeon, won the Cross of the Legion of Honor in the Franco-Prussian war. Later, in San Francisco, Cal., and in Paris, he won some reputation as an electrician. Accused of implication in the Panama scandal, he fled from France to England, where ineffectual efforts were made to extradite him. In his absence he was condemned in Paris, and his property confiscated (Vol. 6, p. 427).

LINTON, MRS. LYNN, English authoress and journalist; born Feb. 10, 1822; died Aug. 14. She was an outspoken enemy of all movements for the so-called "emancipation" of women. Among her writings were "Azeth, the Egyptian;" "Amymone: a Romance of the Days of Pericles;" "Realities;" "Grasp Your Nettle" (1865); "Ourselves: Essays on Women;" "The True History of Joshua Davidson," a scathing satire on contemporary

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Christianity; "Sowing the Wind;" "Under Which Lord?" "The World Well Lost;" "Through the Long Night;" "In Haste and at Leisure;" and essays on "The Girl of the Period."

LOUISE, QUEEN OF DENMARK; born Sept. 7, 1817; died Sept. 29. She was daughter of the Landgraf Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel and Princess Charlotte of Denmark. She was betrothed at twenty-five years of age to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, who was appointed to succeed the childless King Friedrich VII. of Denmark by the Treaty of London of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1863. Her husband succeeded to the throne, Nov. 15, 1863, as Christian IX. Her children are Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark; the Princess of Wales; King George I. of Greece; the Dowager Empress of Russia, widow of the Czar Alexander III.; the Duchess of Cumberland; and Prince Waldemar, married to Princess Mary of Orleans. Her numerous family alliances caused her to be spoken of as the mother-in-law of the greater part of Europe; and she exercised powerful influence upon European political affairs, notably in inspiring much of the reactionary and autocratic policy of the late Czar Alexander III.

QUEEN LOUISE OF DENMARK.

MASSIE, ADMIRAL THOMAS LEEKE, known as the "Father of the British Navy;" born in 1802; died July 20. Entered the navy in 1818, and served at Navarino, Beyrout, Sidon, and St. Jean d'Acre, and in China and the Black sea.

MANSFIELD, EARL OF (William David Murray); born in London, Eng., Feb. 21, 1806; died Aug. 2. Was M. P. 1830-40, and a lord of the treasury in Sir Robert Peel's administration, 1834-5. For many years he had been known as the "Father of the House of Lords;" and he was supposed to have been the prototype of the earl in "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

RIVIER, ALPHONSE PIERRE OCTAVE, since 1867 professor of international law in the University of Brussels; born at Lausanne, Switzerland, Nov. 9, 1835; died July 21. He was a writer of high authority on international law.

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TCHERNAIEFF, GENERAL, the conqueror of Tashkend; born Oct. 24, 1828. In the Crimean War he attained the rank of a general of infantry. The capture of Tashkend in June, 1865, was the culmination of several years' campaigning against the tribesmen, which did much to extend Russian dominion in Central Asia. Appointed generalissimo of the Servian army in 1876, he was defeated by the Turks in the war of that year, which terminated his military career. In 1879 he attempted in Roumelia to organize a Bulgarian uprising; but was arrested and sent back to Russia. In 1882 he was made governor-general of Turkestan; but his aggressive policy imperilling the relations of Russia with Great Britain led to his recall in 1884.

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POPE LEO XIII.

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POPE LEO XIII.

BY RICHARD GLEASON GREENE.

THE estimate of eminent men by the public of their own day may not be the verdict of history. Yet, as part of the atmosphere of the time, it influences and may presage history.

The public estimate has given the rank of the leading statesmen of Europe and of the world in recent years to three aged men, born about the same time and two of them dying within a few months past — Bismarck, Gladstone, and Leo XIII. The first two died in retirement from public affairs — Bismarck, tossed aside by an eddy in the tumultuous current of German imperialism; Gladstone, withdrawn by reason of the infirmities of age. Leo in his eighty-ninth year, wasted in frame and deathly white of aspect, but with intellect undimmed and will unwavering, is administering with firm and tactful hand his world-wide pontificate.

VINCENZO GIOACCHINO PECCI, Roman Pontiff — designated, according to ancient custom, by the name chosen at his coronation, LEO XIII. — was born of a patrician family, March 2, 1810, at Carpineto in the diocese of Anagni, Italy, in the Volscian range. His father was Count Ludovico Pecci, and his mother a descendant of Rienzi, "the last of the Tribunes." From the age of eight to fourteen he was a scholar at the Jesuit college in Viterbo, where his achievements in study, especially in natural science and mathematics, were remarkable. At the age of twelve he was writing excellent Latin in prose and poetry. In 1824 he entered the Collegio Romano, a Jesuit institution at Rome, where at the age of twenty-two he finished his eight years' course of ecclesiastical studies.

In a school for training a selected portion of the priesthood in the art of government and diplomacy, the Academy for Noble Ecclesiastics, young Pecci pursued special studies for two years, receiving the degree of Doctor in Civil and Canon Law. It is a vain thing to teach government to one who is not by nature a governing man. Pecci, however, was of a nature to profit by this training, prophetic as it was of the vast authority which, nearly half a century afterward, was to be committed

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to his hands. At the age of twenty-seven he was received into the priesthood.

The next year Pope Gregory XVI. set him at work in governing in a small field, but amid great difficulties — sending him as governor-delegate to Benevento, a district of less than fifty square miles, in the Papal States. This district not only had for years been infested with brigands, but brigandage was one of its chief occupations. The lower classes did the active work of banditti, and the castles of the impecunious nobility were the receptacles for stolen and smuggled property. The young delegate did quick work with the abuse, seizing and marching in irons into the town the chief bandit and fourteen companions, and giving them summary trial and execution. A great noble, a marquis, made furious complaint to Pecci that the delegate's police had invaded his seignioral rights by making arrests within his domain, and threatened to go at once to Rome and return with the Pope's order for Pecci's dismissal. The calm reply was: "By all means, go; but remember that to reach the Vatican you will have to pass the castle of San Angelo." Within the walls of San Angelo is a famous prison; and the marquis deemed it prudent not to go to the Vatican. He failed to escape, however. He did not know Pecci's indomitable will. The delegate procured complete evidence in his case, and then caused his castle to be captured by pontifical troops, and the brigands that were nested there to be brought to trial and punishment.

After three years at Benevento, Pecci was sent as governor-delegate to Spoleto — a promotion; and soon afterward — still by way of promotion — to Perugia, where a few years later he was to become known as bishop and governor.

Meanwhile a distinguished honor, notable in the case of one so young, was conferred on him in his appointment to a diplomatic post of a grade next to the highest in importance. Pope Gregory made him papal nuncio to Belgium. In ecclesiastical rank he had been correspondingly advanced to be titular Archbishop of Damietta *in partibus infidelium*. Such rapid promotion gave promise of a brilliant career in the immediate future. The promise came to nought; rather, after long halting, it reached a fulfillment more august and on a grander scope. For nearly the period of one generation the young archbishop, growing to middle age and beyond, shepherded his flock, gaining their warm regard, while he watched and studied the fall of kingdoms, the wars, and all the mighty political upheavals of the strange new day from his seclusion amid the mountains of old Etruria. His earlier governorship in Perugia had so attached the people to him that they had begged the Pope to give them Pecci as their bishop. Pope Gregory, in sending him thither — "turning a Pope's nuncio into a working bishop" — had written him that he was to count it a promotion. Gregory probably so intended it. In effect it was a banishment. The Pope died while Pecci was on his journey to his new diocese. Pius IX., who succeeded him on the papal throne, had as his secretary of state Cardinal Antonelli, who aimed at and largely gained a controlling influence over his policy. The cardinal-secretary, a shrewd observer of men, could not have failed to discern in the rising young prelate a dangerous rival to be kept as far as possible from Rome. As a Protestant theory of the seclusion of such a man as Pecci through more than thirty years, this might be discredited: no word from him giving the slightest hint of such an explanation is known. It is therefore proper to say that it is the explanation publicly given by some dignitaries of the Roman communion of high repute both for their Christian candor in judgment and for their acquaintance with the situation.

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The young governor-archbishop of Perugia showed himself the kind of man who applies himself to the work given him. He seems also really to have loved Perugia. Colleges, schools, hospitals, were established and fostered. Artistic decoration was advanced. He administered energetically for all interests. Such a ruler might be hidden by Rome, but could not be utterly neglected at Rome without public discredit; and on December 19, 1853, Pius IX. proclaimed him a cardinal. His age was then forty-three. It is rash to be too ready with interpretations of providential designs; but, in the light of this man's later years, it is permissible for us to see that Perugia may have been the very best school to which he — being the man that he was — could have been sent. Or, if he did not need such schooling, it may have supplied the very best test to show what manner of man he was. There was limitation of range; there was withdrawal from activity along prominent and showy lines in a most eventful and pregnant time; there was comparative seclusion; there was disappointment of reasonable, if not explicit, expectations of advancement; there was half an ordinary lifetime of what might easily seem intentional neglect by the higher powers. Some natures would have taken their ease and rusted through sloth in lack of urgent incentive; others would have become discouraged into inactivity; still others would have been embittered in spirit through their wounded self-esteem. Any of these courses would indeed have been unreasonable; yet many men in public life, in such circumstances, have been betrayed into such unreasonableness. For this man of ardent feeling, poetic sentiment, and unyielding will, to be trained and developed as one of the leaders of men, the long disciplinary years may be judged to have wrought patience, perseverance, practicality in the choice of methods, knowledge of men, knowledge of affairs, and, deeper and rarer still, a good knowledge of himself.

Moreover, if any persons in the Vatican really intended, by setting Pecci afar from Rome, to prevent his immediate advancement, their very success was creating the one situation in which his advancement ultimately became possible. The near vicinity of the Vatican, like that of other seats of power, is often a scene of strife. Through all his early and middle years, and almost to his "threescore and ten," restricted from action on any wide field, he was kept in a safe haven, precluded from those tempting alliances with special interests which might early have warped his ardent nature into partisanship, or have roused against him an enduring enmity.

The death of the Cardinal-Secretary Antonelli, in 1876, was soon followed by a sudden change in the whole scene of Pecci's life. Within the twelve-month ensuing the Pope called him to Rome to take one of the highest places in the Sacred College and in the intimate councils of the Vatican. He was made Cardinal Camerlengo of the Holy See — to whose office pertain the duties of financial manager or chamberlain, also the temporary headship of the church for the period between the death of the pontiff and the election of his successor. To this high and solemn duty the new chamberlain was called in a few months. Pope Pius IX. died early in 1878. The Cardinal Camerlengo superintended all arrangements for the conclave of cardinals which, ten days after the Pope's death, assembled to elect his successor. The choice was speedily made. On the third ballot Cardinal Pecci was elected, February 20, 1878. On March 3 he was crowned as Pope.

No attempt can here be made to give even in mere outline Leo's pontifical history. Certain prominent points are

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cited as illustrating the man, his character, and his general policy.

When he came to the papal throne it was no longer the throne that through ages it had been. The temporal power of Rome before which kingdoms had trembled — an inheritance of ages — had been wrenched from his immediate predecessor's hands. The Latin nationalities, chief upholders of Rome's spiritual sway, were showing symptoms of decay. It was in the thought and on the lips of many students of history that the papacy was an interesting relic of mediæval times, venerable for ancient uses that it had served, but powerless to deal with the ever emerging and increasing forces of our day. The new Pope's first encyclical, dated April 21, 1878, was a surprise. It had no complaint of ill-treatment by kings or peoples, no protest against modern social progress, no moan as substitute for the ancient thunder of the Vatican. It called attention to the evils afflicting modern society due to the lack of moral and religious control over social activities, and called for united effort in reform along moral and Christian lines by all men of good-will. This utterance was easily dismissed by critics as disappointing and not dealing with questions then pressing. It now appears rather as admirable strategy at a critical point: the Pope simply declined to join battle on the field chosen and with the issues expected by his adversaries. He thus preserved the dignity and calm of his high office as the world's pastor; he also magnified that office by making his first encyclical utterance an exhortation to moral duties confessedly neglected, whose importance all Christians on earth must concede.

When Leo's pontificate began, the papacy, reduced to a nonentity as a temporal power, was in Prussia and in the larger Germany seemingly the helpless victim of oppression by law after law reducing the privileges and violating the rights of its priesthood. The Kultur-kampf was in full operation against it, bearing the power of one of the mightiest nations of continental Europe, led by the most astute and indomitable of modern statesmen. Bismarck saw the necessity of a *united* Germany. No rival power was to be brooked — certainly no power ruling one-third of the German people by a mysterious spell cast upon their consciences from a throne in an alien land. Leo's chances against Bismarck, who was backed by the stout and honest old William, seemed not worth the trouble of computing.

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The Pope, however, had in the parliament, against Falk, with his rude restrictions of papal influence in the educational system, the more alert and sagacious Windhorst.

Bismarck's campaign started prosperously, and was pressed rapidly toward its Sedan. Yet after the earlier years something seemed at fault. The foe was not fighting with the expected weapons nor on the selected field. He was to have joined issue in vehement collision. Instead he was conciliatory in his words and his claims, though with a continuously calm, instructive reproof. Leo wrote to the emperor, asking simple, natural justice, for which he appealed to the emperor's magnanimity. Bismarck imagined that he saw in its tone a willingness to compromise; and as the country was showing much disturbance by reason of the imprisonment of priests and bishops under the new laws, he proposed a nominal compromise, still holding the hierarchy under oppressive restraint. Leo accepted such minor proposals as did not invade a due equality of rights for his church, and with an unexpected tone of final positiveness refused all the others. This compromise came to nought; but Leo saw in its attempt an assurance of success, and waited. He is a man who knows how and when to wait. Bismarck invited him to send a nuncio to Berlin to arrange terms; he refused such an attitude of suing for peace. In June, 1879, Falk resigned his office in discouragement. The relations between Germany and the Vatican gradually grew friendly. The Kultur-kampf slowly weakened and was finally closed in 1888. Leo had won against Bismarck.

At the end of 1878 an encyclical from the Pope dealt severely with modern errors masquerading as reforms — Socialism, Communism, Nihilism. In a strong condemnation of these, he laid a foundation both philosophical and Christian for an unsparing rebuke of the more favored classes, who, by their luxury and their selfish abuse of wealth, as well as by their oppression of the poor in crowding wages down toward the starvation point, were largely responsible for the erroneous theories which menaced the entire social fabric. Leo's teaching was that not in civil power, not in military force, are we to look for the remedy: we must "lighten the load of the heavy-laden," counting all men as our brothers, after the precept and example of our Lord Christ. Nothing else will serve.

Early in Leo's pontificate he found the papacy confronted by grave difficulties in France. The young republic,

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rising on the ruins of ancient monarchy and of the later empire, showed a tendency to regard the Roman Church and — in the view of many Frenchmen, religion itself — as irreconcilable with the new order, and as likely to abet the legitimists, monarchists, and imperialists, who were menacing the stability of the state. Under President Grévy, in 1879 and subsequently, measures were brought into effect not only proscribing the Jesuits, but also hampering all religious congregations of whatever sort or sect. The tumults resulting from execution of these decrees led to proposals of compromise by the government. A proposal that the religious orders should be pledged to ask authority from the state for their existence was instantly rejected by Leo. But the proposal that the heads of religious organizations should sign a declaration of loyalty to the state was sagaciously recognized by the Pope as within the proper sphere of a government in the dubious situation which France then presented.

Amid these difficult complications, with a government not yet stable and a people either effervescent with new theories or at point of armed outbreak in support of inherited and revered political systems, the full concession of Leo's moderate demands was long delayed. The French people — his adherents equally with his opponents — seem to have not been in the mood to understand his method and principles. In their excitement they overlooked a very plain element in the relations of the See of Rome to civil governments, which Leo as a practical statesman clearly saw — the simple fact that the Pontiff, if he is to be anything more than the shadow of a name as far as concerns his guidance of political governments, must know that he is living not in the Middle Ages, but in the closing years of the nineteenth century. Even so late as 1890 multitudes of devoted adherents of the papacy in France and other European countries — among them men eminent in public affairs — were bewildered and grieved that Pope Leo used a tone of conciliation and gentleness with republican leaders — men whom, according to treasured traditions, he should have denounced as enemies of God and of human society. These enemies, they said, had not only arrayed themselves against him and the Church; they had also overthrown by violence the monarchy, and established a government by the people, in which all venerable authority and all righteousness were liable at any moment to be whelmed in tides of popular passion. Therefore it was incumbent on the Pope to withhold from the

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republic of France all honorable official recognition. Meanwhile many Roman Catholics declared themselves on the republican side. The Pope had a crisis to deal with — a crisis of division in his own house.

Leo's far-seeing and practical style of statesmanship was evinced in the advice which immediately issued from him through his secretary of state, deprecating a partisan alliance of the Church with any political factions, and urging union of all Roman Catholics. When this was found not to have ended the division struggle, Leo issued his memorable encyclical of February 16, 1892, addressed to the French people (Vol. 2, p. 15).

This paper marks an epoch as a philosophical statement from the See of Rome of the obligation of Christian citizenship to distinguish between the *government* actually existing in any country and the *legislation* under that government. It declared that under a constitutional government, as in France, if the legislation be bad, constitutional efforts should be made to change it or to elect better legislators; but as to the government itself, "the Catholic, like every other citizen, has full liberty to prefer one form of government to another . . . No one can consider any form of civil government as so definite that it must remain forever immutable." If revolutions come, "a social necessity is imposed on a nation. It must without delay provide for its own security. That social necessity justifies the creation and the existence of new governments, whatever form they take, if these new governments are necessary to public order." The Pope calls attention to the fact that this doctrine had been the historic practice of "the Church in the maintenance of its relations with the many governments which have succeeded each other in France within less than a century."

Leo, with a determination to be understood, addressed a letter to the French cardinals, reiterating his command of acceptance of "the civil power in that form in which *de facto* it exists," and adding that it is vain to expect that changes in the form will be always legitimate in their origin: "Accept the republic — that is to say, the power constituted and existing among you — and be submitted to it, as representing the power that comes from God." That this venerable Pope is quite at home in this end of the nineteenth century was very notably shown by his consenting to an interview on this question with the correspondent of what calls itself "the most widely read newspaper in the world," the *Petit Journal* of Paris. To him Leo said:

"The republic is a form of government as legitimate as any other. . . . The United States, despite a liberty almost boundless, grows greater and greater every day, and the Catholic Church has developed itself there without having any struggles to sustain against the state. The two powers agree there perfectly well, as they ought to agree everywhere, on the condition that the one does not infringe the rights of the other."

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More significant as well as more remarkable than all formal utterances to ecclesiastics is such an utterance from a Pope of Rome through a popular newspaper. It is in effect — if both its purport and its channel be considered — a recognition of the common people as capable of being a great earthly reservoir of divine power; and this recognition is not under protest, or in view of a temporary expediency, but has a tone of welcome and of high appreciation, particularly in regard to the prominent experiment in government by the people in our own country. We Americans have not as yet developed the grace of modesty to a degree making the Pope's praise needful to our high appreciation of our own achievements. Indeed we need not plume ourselves by reason of his praise, since he is far too shrewd an observer of men not to see our defects, often so obtrusive to common vision. The important point is that this Pope sees the ideal, the formative principle of our constitution, shining through our imperfect development of it; and that he warmly appreciates our effort by virtue of the noble breadth of his human sympathy — a sympathy which even those who can in no wise accept his ecclesiasticism will gladly accept as one of the elements belonging to the very essence of the Christianity which was, which is, the Christianity of Jesus Christ. If it be true, as by some alleged, that Leo's sympathy was the dictate of his shrewd policy, nevertheless it is true that a papal policy is welcome which depends on such sympathy for aid. If it be true, as we are told by those who are supposed to know Pope Leo's mind, that he admires American institutions and looks to them for grand moral results, then we take the liberty to respond that the great multitude of thoughtful Americans admire Pope Leo both in his administration of the great office in which Divine Providence has placed him, and for himself.

One whose letters from Rome command public attention by their signs of intimate knowledge of facts, and by their distinction of style, writes:

> "The United States of America, it can be said without exaggeration, are the chief thought of Leo XIII. in the government of the Roman and Universal Catholic Church. . . . A few days ago, on receiving an eminent American, Leo XIII. said to him:
>
> "'But the United States are the future; we think of them incessantly.'"

This writer ascribes Leo's special attention to American affairs to his view of "the fundamental interest of the

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Holy See," and to his "peculiar conception" of the attitude which the papacy must take in times to come. He further declares that this "fundamental interest" is "the necessity in which Rome finds she is to direct her general course according to the signs of the times and the transformations on the agitated surface of the world;" and that Leo's "peculiar conception" is that "the Church of Europe must renew its instruments and its methods of adapting unchanging principles to changeable surroundings and new conditions." While we Americans insist on keeping our high estimate of Leo's motive of human and Christian sympathy, we may well include with it also this understanding of his times and this statesmanlike prescience of the day that is to unfold itself from the shadows of the night which — to Leo's mind, whether or not to ours — is now deepening over more than two or three lands of continental Europe. The present Pope is a statesman of high order. A chief mark of statesmanship is to trace in passing events the action of universal forces, and never to be found — after the manner of many in the long papal line — as those that withstand the tides of the sea or the rotation of the planet.

The mighty changes involved in transforming a hierarchy, inwoven for many centuries with feudalism and its successive monarchical development, to a system accommodating itself to a democracy of the modern state, might be dictated by sagacity, but could be entered on only in a dauntless courage, and could be prosecuted only by an iron will. The present Pope is a man of such courage and of such will, albeit a man of patience who bides his time and seizes the opportunity — never forcing issues, but prompt in turning them profitably. His policy, which had shown a liberalizing tendency from the beginning, but had most wisely been aimed at conciliation, gave more definite signals in 1888 and 1889, and in 1892 stood forth in resolute strength. In Rome, favoritism, and bureaucracy, and the various official abuses saw with consternation their day drawing to its end; and even in the Church in this country much foreboding was heard. Various little knots of rebellion were formed in Rome. The Pope soon sought out and repressed all these disturbers. All accounts now agree that there has been an entire change of atmosphere around the Vatican. Inasmuch as the new policy had long been partially tested for a temporary use in the United

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States, because as yet no other method seemed manageable, and as it had had, for a combination of reasons, a most gratifying and surprising success, it was welcomed, and (for aught we know) may have been previously urged, by a group of eminent American ecclesiastics highly esteemed as Christian citizens, such as Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, and Archbishop Keane. Its opponents saw fit to stigmatize it as the "American policy." Leo soon showed, however, that to call a thing "American" inspired in him no special terror, and he calmly kept the even tenor of his way. He is evidently one of those natures whose purpose, carefully formed and announced, is only hardened by opposition. The proposal of the American bishops to found a Roman Catholic university to train a priesthood for this country here instead of in Rome, he not only welcomed, but he also expressed his desire that it "should be founded by American resources and directed by American intelligence." The university was opened at Washington in 1889.

Cahenslyism, which was at bottom a movement to give prominence to the German element among Roman Catholics in America, and whose origin may be traced to the ambitious spirit resulting from the great victory over France in war, is said to have occasioned the Pope real anxiety. He wished his Church in this country to be an American Church and not a German annex. Archbishop Ireland, who chiefly led the resistance to this dream of pride, and was fiercely attacked therefor by all the reactionary elements in this country, was upheld and shielded by the Pope. It has been suggested that Leo's unprecedented appointment of an apostolic delegation from the Roman See to the United States was due to his determination that not the men who were warped by any selfish European nationalism, or who clung to mediæval methods and theories, but the men who were heartily in accord with improvement of methods and advance along authorized lines, should guide his great Church in this country. That the Church in America might have larger liberty in all merely local or minor affairs, it was necessary first that its unification in general essentials of policy with the centre at Rome should be made secure against the factionists of rival nationalities. Leo's acceptable appointment, in 1893, of Monsignor Satolli as head of the first delegation (Vol. 3, pp. 179, 422) was the appointment of a man who had been trained

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from childhood under Leo's discriminating eye, and who had gained the highest repute as a scholar and in diplomacy. He may be said — as a direct representative of the Pope — to have given definite establishment to the reign of justice and liberty in his Church in this country.

Probably Leo's most famous encyclical is that on the condition of the working-classes, issued May 15, 1891, (Vol. 1, p. 325). It was in response to a letter from Cardinal Gibbons, reporting to him the proceedings of a council of archbishops and bishops on the question of the Knights of Labor, a great workingman's trade union, which had been charged with binding its members by secret oaths, with hostility to the civil state and to the Church, and with organizing lawlessness and violence against the employers of labor.

Cardinal Gibbons's report, a notably clear, just, and temperate document, denied the charges above stated, denied also that the Knights had Socialistic aims; and then discussed the grievances which had given the association its reason for existence — such as the powerful combinations of capitalists tending to form monopolies and to influence legislation against the interests of workingmen; also the general helplessness of workpeople in regard to wages and hours of labor. The cardinal declared that in a free country the right of organization of laborers for self-protection could no more be denied than the right of capitalists and employers to organize: strikes for higher wages were no invention by this new society of workmen, but had long been in many countries the ordinary resort for protection against injustice: the acts of violence sometimes accompanying strikes were against the rules of the association, though among hundreds of thousands of members many reckless or even criminal men might naturally be found.

At about the same time the emperor of Germany called an international conference, which met at Berlin, March 15, 1890, to consult on measures for protection of the working classes (Vol. 1, p. 10). To his letter to the Pope requesting his sympathy and aid for the movement, Leo replied with kind assurances: his reply, however, while favoring needful legislation, lays chief emphasis on the absolute necessity of a moral and religious remedy for social ills: "The gospel is the only code in which are found the principles of true justice, the maxims of mutual charity."

Leo's encyclical in the succeeding year, dealing with the whole subject of the condition of the working classes (Vol. 1, p. 325), cannot here with justice be summarized: a few points are indicated merely as showing its main drift:

Socialism, in the sense of community of goods, is utterly to be rejected as a remedy for existing evils: it denies private property, which is

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the natural right of man. One dead level for society is impossible: inequality must be accepted as part of the lot of humanity. But class is not necessarily hostile to class: capital cannot do without labor; labor cannot do without capital. Christ's religion teaches the laborer to be honest toward his employer and to refrain from violence: it teaches the employer that his workpeople are not his slaves, and are not to be considered merely as muscle for his use in amassing money. Then the Pope proceeds to practical suggestions for the present needs. It is the duty of states to enact such laws as are requisite for *forestalling* strikes, inasmuch as strikes paralyze labor and trade, and may imperil public order: such laws should protect the laborer from too long hours of work, from kinds of work too severe for the individual worker's strength, or age, or sex; also they should require sanitary precautions. Passing to the urgent question of wages, Pope Leo first accedes to the general rule that "wages, as we are told, are regulated by free consent" between employer and employed; but does not accept the inference that the employer has done all that devolves on him when he has paid his laborer the agreed price: Leo's refusal of this common inference seems (though not so stated in definite terms) to be based on the fact that both are human beings; the humblest laborer is the employer's "neighbor." This is part of Christ's gospel. He refers to "a dictate of nature more imperious and more ancient than any bargain between man and man." However, the Pope is not one of the dreamers of an international code, or of a perfect law in any one land, regulating human labor: indeed, he deems it "advisable in order to supersede undue interference on the part of the state," that recourse be had to voluntary societies or boards. Workingmen's unions he considers highly important, as virtually leading to others which shall include unions of employers and workingmen in one board for regulation of all subjects of difference between capital and labor, and for help to those in distress. With the actual arrangements made by such associations the civil government should not interfere; but where it is evidently reasonable, and necessary, and practicable, the government should enforce the decisions of a representative majority in such a board.

This whole encyclical, in which natural justice is suffused with Christian charity and a deep philosophy of society is held to the wise service of most practical uses, is one of the great public documents of recent years.

On one important question, popular education, Pope Leo cannot be said to be in accord with the American principle. This is not strange, for, indeed, the American Protestant people is not quite in accord with itself. The Roman Catholic position is that education, limited by law to the merely secular, inevitably by its very nature becomes actually irreligious and thus invades the domain of a true religious liberty. This is the view also of many Protestants. But the teaching of the exclusive doctrines of any one sect or Church in the schools supported by the money of all the people, may be said to be contrary to the American principle, and permissible only temporarily and in exceptional cases. The surrender of this principle is not to be expected. This question may yet test the Pope's unusual gifts as a pacifier.

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Leo's character and career give him a sure place among historical leaders of men. Recent generations have not seen in the papal chair his equal in statesmanship. He is a philosophical observer of the whole far horizon, ecclesiastical, political, social, while he also notes carefully the drift of near movements and the affairs of the passing hour. With an idealism which inspires lofty and wide-reaching purpose, he combines a practical sagacity, which deals always with the feasible. He denies himself the idealist's usual luxury of illusions. As a thinker he is singularly clear and direct; as an administrator he is vigilant and vigorous. He has immense determination and an unyielding will, yet withal a great fund of patience with providential events, and much sympathetic considerateness for people. He is definitely guided by principles to which his conscience gives deep root, while his acute intellect gives training and development. His power of discerning character and motive is evident: undoubtedly there are many of his officials in the Vatican or in lands afar whom he knows better than they know themselves.

It is very pleasant to note that multitudes of men not of his communion warmly believe in the genuineness of his Christian faith and purpose, even though they do not wish or expect the success of many of his merely ecclesiastical purposes. They recognize in him a great reformatory force working along various lines for moral and social betterment. Moreover, he is gifted with an unusual sense of fellowship with human beings, which, without the least lowering of the claims of the Roman Church, seeks out all the good that his eyes are able to discover in "heretics," carefully abstains from denunciation, and commends the truth — his truth — to them in gentleness and love. They might prove themselves worse heretics than even Leo thinks them if they failed to respond.

It is not to be imagined, however, that the present pontiff is "liberal" in the sense that he is not devoted in his whole being to the advancement of the papacy. For that he is working along deep and far-reaching lines; if he were not, he would be recreant to his most solemn vows.

He sees the immense changes of the half century now closing, and their effects accomplished or to be expected on the future of the Roman curia. The "decay of faith" he notes as rather the dissatisfaction of the faith faculty in the modern man with the miscellany of objects which are offered

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it by various discordant sects. He early saw in a large and cultivated class of minds a recrudescence of the spirit of the ancient and polished paganism, making to itself new gods from natural forces, or from grand philosophic deductions and abstractions under scientific names; so that instead of the One Infinite Spirit, the Father in Heaven, we were apprised of the persistent force, or law, omnipresent, omnipotent, and all-sufficient, in all the substances and processes called Nature — morality being reduced to a measured balance or systematic compendium of all known temporal utilities. Then this Pope — as a Christian, being confident that such schemes of morals could possibly have no permanence — would prepare and work for the certain spiritual reaction, which indeed he already has seen begun; while — as head of the Roman Church, which, to his profound belief, holds the one, unchangeable deposit and ministry of the Catholic faith — he looks to gather into its shelter souls in multitudes who have wandered in a strange wilderness and must soon be seeking again a spiritual home.

Now, to provide a home attractive to twentieth century pilgrims a mediæval Church needs various renovations and refittings. Without removal of one stone of its ancient foundation, it may need more air and light, more roominess, and withal an improved housekeeping. These he has already begun to give it. Events unparalleled in its whole history had led to certain developments of the Roman Church in the United States, which, being without the usual precedent, had held their place on sufferance. Leo has seen that they wrought no harm, but much good. Believing in a general unity of system for the whole Church, he appears to have resolved (at this point, be it noted, we are venturing on conjecture) to develop from the experiment in this country, by slow degrees, a universal system, liberal, comprehensive, admitting of liberty in some non-essential departments, to be brought into operation as proper opportunity might offer, over the whole earth.

But, assuredly, they immensely mistake who look for "reforms" in the Protestant sense, in the years that are nigh. The question does indeed arise as to how and where changes can be stopped if in any one great department venerable and hallowed usage be displaced; but it suffices here to say that the movement hitherto is remote from the sphere of theology; it concerns relations political and governmental. The new march music has for its keynote Democracy.

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Rome under Leo, while showing a new graciousness to those persons outside her fold who are called Christians, yields not a hair's breadth of her claim to be the Catholic and universal Church to the exclusion of all other organizations. This seems to have been misunderstood for a few years by certain Anglicans of the extreme High-church, or sacramentarian wing. Having made considerable approach to the Roman use in worship, and deeming themselves near the mother Church in important sections of doctrine, they began to hope that the "orders" of Anglican clergymen, denied for centuries, might now be recognized through the well-known Christian kindliness of the present Pope: Leo would relax the rule that rated even the highest Anglican archbishop as merely a layman, and the two Churches might then dwell fraternally side by side. After a few years of hints and suggestions, a veiled but visible request for such recognition was made to the pontiff, not indeed by any authorization of the Church of England, but in behalf of a goodly number of her priests, some of whom were eminent for devoutness and scholarship. Whether or not there were hopes that this request and the Pope's favorable reply might be the first step in a path of mutual concessions leading to a return of the English Church to the Roman obedience, is not known; but the temptation to Leo so to see it is evident. The result was his apostolic letter to the English people, dated April 14, 1895 (Vol. 5, p. 468)—a model of all gentleness and of loving, even tender sentiment; praising many virtues in the English character, and extolling many great achievements of England's civilization; and imploring all English people to return to the holy unity of the fold of Christ from which they had long been severed; for the accomplishing of which blessed result he prescribed earnest and continuous prayer. Lord Halifax and the English Church Union had a rude awakening from their dream: not only was the Anglican priesthood no priesthood, but also the whole Anglican body was outside of the Church of Christ. Now they know Leo better than they did (see Vol. 6, pp. 482, 728).

The "prisoner of the Vatican," the present Pope has been called, as though he were posturing in melodrama in an attitude of martyrdom. There have been popes to whom such a piece of unnaturalness would have been quite natural; but this Pope has never shown the least tendency to that type of character. The fact is that streets

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of Rome have not been inviting as a papal resort. Even a pope that had been dead three years was the cause of a riot in those streets, in which a furious mob, hooting and cursing, wounded with sticks and stones many of those in the quiet little procession that was bearing the body of Pius IX., in 1881, from St. Peter's to its final resting-place outside the city walls. Leo has never announced a sullen resolve not to go forth from the Vatican and its extensive grounds: "We cannot at present," was his first decision; and this stands so long as his going forth would occasion a tumult scandalous to the city and the kingdom.

Pope Leo's personality is singularly dignified and impressive. Marion Crawford speaks of his "marvelously bright eye, the eagle features, the well-knit growth of strength, traceable even in extreme old age;" and of the deliberate but unhesitating and energetic utterance of his words, to which his incisive and ringing voice gives a tone of manly authority. Not for many generations has a Roman pontiff been held in such honor as is rendered from many lands to Leo XIII.

This long and prosperous pontificate has given occasion to anniversary and jubilee celebrations unusual in number and overflowing with enthusiasm. In 1888 Pope Leo celebrated the fiftieth or jubilee year of his priesthood — an epoch reached by few priests; and in 1898 the rarer epoch of his sixtieth sacerdotal year. In February, 1893, on his episcopal jubilee, mass was celebrated by him with great pomp and overwhelming enthusiasm in St. Peter's, in the presence of 80,000 people, of whom about 50,000 were pilgrims from various nationalities (Vol. 3, p. 144). In June, 1896, he celebrated, by a special mass in St. Peter's, the seventy-fifth anniversary of his first communion at the altar at the age of eleven years; and many thousands of Roman Catholic youth in their own churches in all parts of the world, joined in the celebration by receiving on the same day their "first communion."

The celebration in 1898 above referred to (p. 192) had place in a series of celebrations in the early months of the year whose splendor has probably never been surpassed. On March 3, twenty years had passed since Pope Leo's coronation in the Sistine Chapel. The day preceding this anniversary in 1898 was his eighty-eighth birthday; and the two events, birth and coronation, were simultaneously observed on March 2. The series of celebrations, which

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had been in process since February 13, were attended by vast crowds, including a multitude of pilgrims. Among those present at some services were cardinals, archbishops, bishops, the diplomatic corps, besides nearly two hundred Roman Catholic societies, whose gorgeous banners, oriflammes, etc., of every hue, flooded the scene with brilliance. The Pope, seated on his platform, was borne above the heads of the people on the shoulders of men in a procession of dignitaries to the foot of the altar, while the famous silver trumpets of the Swiss guard sounded from the summit of the dome.

In connection with these joyous commemorations between 1888 and 1898 — largely in the latter year — Pope Leo received gifts of immense value from many lands. A large number of these were tributes from prominent and devoted adherents of the Church, acting as individuals, or in various societies, or grouped by nationalities. The contributions in gold coin from the multitudes in attendance were $4,000,000; and other gifts of various kinds were $17,000,000. The grand total of gifts to the Pope on his jubilee in 1888 and his various anniversaries including 1898, exceeded, according to reports and estimates in the Church papers, twenty-five millions of dollars.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

THE signing of the protocol of August 12 (p. 545) and the subsequent conclusion of a treaty of peace on December 10, together mark one of the great turning points in history. The imperial career of Spain, once brilliantly dominant, though founded upon spoliation and tyranny, like most imperial systems, has, after four centuries of slow disintegration, through lack of development in harmony with the progressive ideas of advancing civilization, been formally and finally closed. For the first time the new Star of the West emerges above the horizon of world politics. The change may be a fateful one not only for America but for the rest of the world also. Upon Spain it imposes the duty of continuing no longer to dissipate her strength in sterile colonial adventure, but to concentrate her national resources on the great work of establishing a stable condition of things at home. She will have to do much in the way of rehabilitation before she is cleared of the reproach

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implied in the elder Dumas's epigram, "Africa begins at the Pyrenees." Upon the continental powers the change imposes the necessity in the future of remodelling their policy with reference to a political factor hitherto unknown. What the change means for the United States, we are bewildered in attempting to say. As a people we are not experienced in colonial management. Nor have we looked upon the experiences of others as of sufficient concern to us to study them carefully as object-lessons for our own guidance. With the impulsiveness natural after a campaign of unbroken martial success, we are apt to underrate all difficulties and dangers. In fact, modesty and self-abasement are not the crowning virtues of the bird that figures prominently in the American coat of arms; and the best of us are at times addicted to the "large utterances of the early gods." Fortunately, the Constitution provides a conservative safeguard against the serious consequences that might ensue from an unchecked development of this national characteristic; and while public opinion is the ultimate ruling force in this country, it is a public opinion, not rash, nor impulsive, but tempered through calm and enlightened deliberation.

For the United States to embark upon a colonial career is for it to wander from the well-beaten track of its traditional policy, seeking out new paths through a wilderness dotted with the skeletons of dead experiments, but reaching finally, perchance, the oasis of a broader and nobler influence in the world. While this country has the superabundant energy and wealth requisite for successful colonial enterprise, there are many who are inclined to question the necessity and the wisdom of diverting these resources into untried channels. With the declaration of American sovereignty in the conquered islands, the task of establishing a system of colonial government which shall secure ordered freedom and equal justice will only have begun. Years must elapse before visible results can reasonably be looked for. The elements of anarchy and separatism in the annexed possessions are likely to be persistently troublesome; and the path of progress will hardly be smoothed by the rotation in official appointments characteristic of our governmental system, and the acrid partisan discussion and recrimination which may be looked for in campaign and congressional debates. The countervailing advantages which appear to dictate the present expansion or "imperial" policy of the McKinley administration regarding the Philippines, seem

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to be based on considerations arising out of the necessity of safeguarding the already extensive and rapidly growing commercial interests of the United States in the Far East. To leave the Philippines in the hands of Spain would not be consistent with those interests. Altogether apart from reasons of merely patriotic sentiment, and the moral obligation not to allow the islands to revert toward anarchy, there rests upon this country the commercial necessity either of establishing purely American rule in the Philippines, or of insuring through joint understanding with other powers the permanent dominance there of a policy in thorough harmony with American interests. For, were Spain to retain her sovereignty of the Philippines, it could only be transitory: in a short time the islands would undoubtedly, through purchase or armed intervention, fall into the hands of powers whose economic traditions favor the principle of close markets. The most effective way of anticipating this danger, in the opinion of Mr. McKinley's administration, is to annex to the American sovereign domain the entire Philippine archipelago. Public opinion on this question in the United States is beginning to take definite shape, and the issue is destined for a long time to come to have a prominent place in political discussions within and without the halls of congress (see below, under heading "The Colonial Problem").

The Peace Negotiations. — The Spanish-American joint commissioners appointed in accordance with the terms of the protocol of August 12, to negotiate a final treaty of peace (p. 545), met in Paris, France, October 1. The French government reserved for their use the historic *Salon des Ambassadeurs* in the Foreign Office. There sessions were held behind closed doors at intervals until December 10, when a treaty of peace was finally signed.

The Cuban Debt. — For nearly a month discussion was continued over the Cuban article of the protocol. By October 18, all the points connected with that article had been agreed upon except that of the Cuban debt, amounting last year to over $350,000,000, and now, probably, to not far from $500,000,000, including the expenses of Spain in the recent war. The Americans contended that this debt, contracted by Spain but charged against Cuba, had not been applied to the requirements of the island, but had been borrowed chiefly for the purpose of improving the financial condition

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of Spain and to procure the funds which she could no longer raise at home. It was therefore due from Spain. America could not assume it, or any part of it.

Ordinarily, under international law, a nation annexing territory by voluntary cession or by conquest is required to assume responsibility for the debts of that territory. But it does not appear that international law imposes any such obligation upon a state that wins its independence by successful revolution. The true principle is stated by Woolsey thus:

SR. LEON Y CASTILLO, SPANISH AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

> "Where a despotical government has contracted debts against a nation attempting to recover its liberties, obligations entered into to subjugate the people must be regarded as pertaining to the government alone, and not as resting upon the people."

That is, the debts incurred by Spain in efforts to subjugate the Cubans belong to Spain alone. They cannot be imposed upon the Cubans, nor upon the United States, which has neither conquered, nor annexed, nor acquired Cuba in any way.

A proposition for a cession by Spain to the United States of sovereignty over Cuba, though urgently pressed by the Spanish commissioners, was firmly declined by the Americans. Its acceptance not only would have been claimed by Spain as involving a transference of the debt obligation, but it would have contravened the resolutions passed by congress on April 19 (p. 277), whereby the United States, in intervening in Cuba, asserted its determination, after the pacification of the island had been effected, "to leave the government and control of the island to its people;" and it would also have broken the good faith to which the United States was

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pledged by the same resolutions, which declared that the people of the island of Cuba were, and ought to be, not only free, but *independent*.

To the Spanish contention that in the absence of either Spanish or American sovereignty a state of anarchy existed *de facto*, the Americans answered that, without accepting sovereignty, the United States considered itself responsible for the establishment of order, security to life and property, and a stable political system in the island. The war was waged, not for territorial aggrandizement, but for liberation and order, and for the suppression of a state of things at the very doors of the American republic inimical to the cause of humanity and civilization. On October 27, the Spaniards finally yielded in the matter of the debt, agreeing that the Cuban article of the protocol should, without conditions, have a place in the final treaty of peace.

The Philippine Question. — Up to this time the commission had scarcely touched upon the Philippine question, although the American commissioners had given it much attention in their separate sessions. General Merritt had arrived in Paris from Manila, and had given his own and Admiral Dewey's views on the advisability of acquiring the islands. Two wearisome contentions were raised by the Spaniards, which were so persistently urged that they threatened at one time to cause a breaking off of the negotiations. One of these concerned the interpretation of the protocol phrase, "control, disposition, and government" (p. 545). Spain contended that in signing the protocol she reserved her full sovereignty over the islands, the understanding being that the temporary occupation of Manila by the American forces should empower the commissioners to do nothing more than to impose certain conditions as to the government of the islands, or the disposition of them, by Spain in the future. This the Americans firmly denied; they refused even the Spanish request to submit the import of the words to arbitration. The other contention, collateral to the former and, like it, absolutely denied by the American commissioners, was that when the protocol was signed there was an exterior moral agreement between M. Cambon and Secretary Day, that the terms of the protocol should not be looked upon, in the treaty negotiations, as involving Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines.

It was on October 31 that the formulated demands of the United States regarding the Philippines were presented.

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They comprised the cession of the entire archipelago, this government to reimburse Spain to the extent of her permanent and pacific expenditures in the Philippines; in other words, the United States offered to be responsible to Spain for her actual outlay in those islands for the advantage of the inhabitants, for permanent betterments and improvements.

On November 4 the Spanish government flatly refused to accept the proposition, claiming that M. Cambon had been instructed to reserve sovereignty over the entire group before signing the protocol, and that the United States had made no protest or objection at the time to this reservation. The Spaniards maintained that the capitulation of Manila (p. 539) had occurred on the day following the signing of the protocol, and was therefore invalid. They claimed that the United States had wrongfully appropriated the public moneys belonging to Spain by seizing the tariff duties at Manila to the extent of nearly $1,000,000; that the United States held as prisoners the Spanish troops at Manila in violation of international law, because it was done after the suspension of hostilities under the protocol; and that, by the imprisonment of these troops, Spain had been prevented from quelling the insurrection, and the United States had thus contributed to the violence against Spain after the cessation of hostilities. Moreover, they denied that the United States had any ultimate rights in the Philippine archipelago, and could have none save by the consent of Spain in the present negotiations, and upon terms satisfactory to her.

In reply to these contentions the American commissioners made a general denial. In doing so they rehearsed the history of the negotiations leading up to the signing of the protocol. Its articles, as originally drafted by the United States, at the end of July, in response to an inquiry from Spain as to the basis on which the war might be terminated, included the word "possession" in the third or Philippine paragraph; but this word was changed to "disposition" on suggestion of M. Cambon, out of deference to Spanish sensitiveness. The diplomatic correspondence which passed at this time shows clearly the attitude taken by the two governments just prior to the signing of the protocol. A dispatch from the Spanish foreign minister, dated August 7, declared that, in assenting to the Philippine clause, Spain did not renounce her sovereignty over the archipelago, but

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left it to the commissioners merely "to agree as to such reforms as the condition of these possessions and the level of the culture of their natives may render desirable." This position, however, was not approved or accepted by the Washington government; and in the response of Secretary Day, on August 10, the United States simply stood by the terms which it had proposed, and submitted a statement of them in a draft of the protocol, which, the American government held, empowered the commissioners to decide as to the ownership of the islands. Two days later, the protocol, as already recorded, was signed by M. Cambon and Secretary Day in behalf of the Spanish and American governments respectively.

SEÑOR GAMAZO, SPANISH MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

That Philippine sovereignty was understood at Washington to be involved in the basis of peace, is shown by the fact that suspension of hostilities was deferred until the protocol was signed. Secretary Day saw in the Spanish note of August 7 an attempted reservation of sovereignty; and it was only when the United States regarded Spain as having made an unqualified compact to leave Philippine sovereignty to a commission by signing the protocol that hostilities were suspended. It was not the intention of the United States to prejudge Spain's rights, but to have them determined under the protocol by the peace conference.

Having presented the proofs that the United States had, under the protocol, the right to consider Spain's Philippine sovereignty, if it cared to exercise it, the American commissioners presented the instructions of the home government, said to be of a positive character, to the effect that no further discussion as to the right to the islands should be

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admitted, and that the only matter remaining for discussion was the manner of giving over the islands. On November 16 the Spanish commissioners reaffirmed their position as to a discussion of sovereignty of the islands. They insisted that the words "shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines" in the protocol did not warrant any reference to Spain's withdrawal from the Philippines except on her own terms. They therefore proposed arbitration of the words of the protocol. The American commissioners contended that the words were plain enough, and declined to consider arbitration.

The policy of delay pursued by the Spanish commissioners excited much disapproval throughout Spain. On November 20 representatives of the Spanish Chambers of Commerce met in Saragossa, and urged that the Philippines be given up without further obstruction, and upon the best terms possible to be obtained from the United States.

On November 21, at a joint session, the American commissioners presented a final proposition — practically an ultimatum. They maintained that they could not modify their proposal for the cession of the entire Philippine archipelago, but intimated that they were authorized to offer to Spain, in case Spain should agree to cede the territory in question, the sum of $20,000,000 to cover all expenditures for betterments. It was also stated by the American commissioners that they were prepared to insert in the treaty a stipulation to the effect that for a term of ten years Spanish ships and merchandise should be admitted into Philippine ports on the same terms as American ships and merchandise, provided the Philippines were ceded to the United States. It was also declared the policy of the United States to maintain in the Philippines an open door to the world's commerce. The American commissioners also offered to insert in the proposed treaty, in connection with the cession of territory by Spain to the United States, a provision for the mutual relinquishment of all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of the United States against Spain and of Spain against the United States, that may have arisen since the beginning of the late Cuban insurrection and prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

A definite and final reply was requested not later than November 28. The Spaniards were in an inextricable dilemma. Before the day named for a final answer, Spain submitted several alternative propositions, offering all the

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Ladrones if the payment should be increased to $100,000,000, or all the Philippines except Mindanao for $50,000,000, or all the Philippines without any payment if the United States should accept arbitration concerning the Cuban and Philippine debts. These propositions were rejected, but it was intimated that the United States might be willing to buy the Caroline and Pelew groups. Before the final surrender, Spain made a last despairing appeal to the continental powers, but received no encouragement and was advised to accept America's terms without delay. On November 28 she yielded, but accompanied her acceptance of the terms offered for cession of the Philippines with a protest, saying that while the American propositions were inadmissible on legal principles, Spain, having exhausted all diplomatic resources, now yielded only to stress of circumstances in order "to avoid bloodshed and from considerations of humanity and patriotism."

SEÑOR CALLEJAS, CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF MADRID

Only a few subsidiary and incidental points now remained to be adjusted. The Americans submitted propositions for the cession of an island in the Carolines, the granting of religious freedom over the whole of that group, and the cession of a cable and coaling station at Ceuta; but these were summarily rejected by the Spaniards as without the scope of the protocol, and were not pressed by the Americans. A request from Spain for equality of trade for five years in Cuba and Porto Rico was refused.

The Caroline islands, under which general title the Pelew islands are included, are a microscopic group in the Western Pacific, the nearest of them being about three hundred miles due east from Mindanao, the second largest and southernmost of the Philippines, and the same distance

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due south from Guam, the chief of the Marianne, or Ladrone islands (see map, p. 285). They are widely scattered through thirty-two degrees of longitude and nine degrees of latitude, and number all told more than five hundred separate islands, the majority of them being small atolls. The total area is about 830 square miles, and the population about 55,000. The people are fine specimens of the brown Polynesian stock, stalwart, amiable, and intelligent. The climate is pleasant and the islands are fertile, the products being copra and the other articles common to Polynesian islands. The islands were discovered by the Portuguese in 1527; annexed nominally by Spain in 1686; practically abandoned in the eighteenth century and down to 1885, when Germany attempted to seize them as derelicts; served as the subject of fierce contention, and were finally awarded to Spain by the Pope, who acted as arbitrator. The interest of the United States in them lies in the fact that they lie directly on what will henceforth be one of the most important of American trade routes and cable routes, and much nearer to the American possessions than to any other land; while their civilization is chiefly due to the labors of American missionaries.

Treaty of Peace Signed. — On December 10, at about 8:45 P.M., the joint labors of the American and Spanish commissioners ended with the signing, by all the members of both commissions, of a definitive treaty of peace.

For text of the treaty, see APPENDIX.

Evacuation of Porto Rico. — The United States commissioners to arrange the evacuation of Porto Rico (p. 549), informed their Spanish colleagues there, the first week in October, that the island must be evacuated by the Spanish forces on or before October 18. The work progressed speedily and effectively. On October 18, the 1,600 Spanish soldiers for whom transportation could not be provided marched out of San Juan to a temporary encampment in the suburbs. At the hour of noon, with a simple, dignified ceremony, the American flag was raised over the public buildings of the city and the forts, the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner," and the crowds cheering. Major-General John R. Brooke, military governor, took possession of the captain-general's palace; Brigadier-General Grant took command of the district of San Juan; and Brigadier-General Henry, of Ponce. The last of the Spanish soldiers sailed October 23.

General Brooke found the full machinery of an insular government ready at hand. The members of the old insular cabinet — Munoz, Blanco, Lopez, and Carbonnel — took the oath of allegiance to the United States on October 23. General Brooke continued in office three of these Spanish secretaries, as they are called, as ministers of finance, justice, and the interior; and the fourth also received an appointment.

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Partisan political feeling is bitter, and has proved a difficult obstacle in the way of satisfactorily filling minor offices.

A mass meeting was held by the people of San Juan, October 30, to discuss the island's needs, and to plan for a prosperous and well-governed future. It was recommended that the military *régime* should at once cease in the island, that it be declared a territory of the United States, and that a civil government be at once established. These, with other decisions, were communicated to Mr. Carroll, President McKinley's special commissioner to Porto Rico. Similar activity was manifested in other towns, where steps were taken to send representatives to the United States government to assert partisan claims. The manifest tendency of the islanders to extreme partisan dissensions will hardly be taken as evidence of their fitness for the territorial rights they claim.

The island of Porto Rico is a valuable acquisition. It is fertile and well-watered. Sugar, coffee, and tobacco are produced for export; rice, maize, and tropical fruits are grown for home consumption; large herds of beef cattle are supported on the lowland pastures. The climate is more healthful than in a majority of the other West Indian islands. Ponce and San Juan are connected by a military road, which is said to have cost $25,000,000. Parts of a projected belt railway have been completed. Some of the harbors afford excellent facilities for coaling and repairing stations. The United States has become the possessor of a vast amount of government property — official buildings, barracks, hospitals, forts, magazines stored with powder and ammunition, and the like.

Of the 900,000 inhabitants of Porto Rico, fully one-third are negroes; another third are mulattoes; and the remainder in many cases show traces of a mixture of African blood. Some 2,000 persons claim French citizenship; less than 500 are British subjects; and there is a small German colony having important commercial interests. The more educated Porto Ricans welcome the change. The lower class of the native population seem to be averse to steady work; and it is with them that the difficulty of enforcing law and order and collecting taxes will be found.

Evacuation of Cuba. — In October the Spanish commissioners to arrange the evacuation of Cuba (p. 551) were informed that Spanish control over the island must cease on December 1. In view of the great task imposed on the Spanish authorities — the transportation by sea to a great distance of about 120,000 soldiers, sick and well, with their accoutrements — and their poor facilities for accomplishing it, it was agreed, on November 16, to extend the time set for the formal surrender of Spanish control to January 1, 1899. Manzanillo was turned over to the Americans October 11. The evacuation of the province of Puerto Principe was completed December 5, and the province of Pinar del Rio came under American control about the same time (see map, p. 14).

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Condition of Santiago. Santiago has been occupied by American troops since its capitulation, July 17, and has undergone a transformation in appearance and sanitary conditions. Over 500 Cubans formed a street-cleaning brigade. General Leonard Wood, military governor of the Department of Santiago, put the many artisans and mechanics of the army to work remodelling, repairing, repainting, and refurnishing the buildings used as government headquarters, offices, arsenals, and regimental quarters. The American energy and spirit of improvement has communicated itself to the Cubans, who have cleaned and repaired their houses. To facilitate communication, the construction of roads from Santiago to Holguin (75 miles) and to Guantanamo (40 miles) has been begun. The supreme court, reorganized and composed of Cubans, was installed by General Wood December 2. The principles of liberty and rights, according to which the provisional government is administered, were declared in General Wood's proclamation of October 21. Its articles are in substance as follows:

1. Guarantees to the people the right of assembly for the common good, and to apply to those in power by petition or remonstrance for the redress of grievances.
2. Guarantees the right to worship God according to individual conscience, provided there is no interference with any existing form of worship.
3. Directs that courts of justice shall be open to all, and that no private property shall be taken by the government without compensation.
4. This article, dealing with criminal trials, invests the accused person with the right to be heard himself or by counsel, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of a witness in his behalf.
5. Says that no person accused of crime shall be compelled to give evidence against himself.
6. Declares that no such person who is once acquitted of the charge brought against him shall be tried again for the same offense.
7. Provides that all persons charged with crime shall be entitled to bail, except in cases of capital offense, and that the writ of *habeas corpus* may not be suspended except the commanding general of the department deems it advisable.
8. Says that excessive bail shall not be required, and that no excessive fine nor cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.
9. Provides that in order to secure the people against unreasonable search there shall first be established under oath a presumption of guilt.
10. Guarantees to all the right to write or print freely on any matter, subject to responsibility for abuse of the right.

Situation at Havana. — The last two months of Spanish rule in Havana witnessed much confusion and disorder. The Spanish troops were mutinous in their demands for pay; and only by stern, prompt action were they kept from open rebellion. General Blanco was unable to get silver for more

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MAJOR-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD, U. S. V.,
COMMANDING DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO.

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than a comparatively small amount on his drafts, and the troops were sent home almost penniless. For three weeks in November the bitter feeling among the troops kept the city in a state of constant anxiety. The authorities succeeded in disarming and embarking the leaders in the mutiny, the Orden Publico, a body of about six hundred picked men. The "guardia civiles," who were coming in from the country to demand their pay in a body, were stopped outside the city and were soon after shipped away. The military governor, General Arolas, maintained order only with an iron hand. In Puerto Principe seven thousand regular armed soldiers refused to disband or embark before receiving pay; and $150,000 was sent them from Havana. During the weeks of threatened conflict some six thousand Spanish soldiers camped in the city, with the porticos of houses and the stone pavements of the streets as their quarters. When the danger of an uprising passed, many of the troops were withdrawn to the suburbs; but a large number remained encamped on the city thoroughfares. This arrangement doubled the difficult task of the Americans to put the city in a sanitary condition fit for habitation.

Bitter feeling between Spaniards and Cubans occasioned frequent street fighting and rioting. On the evening of December 11, in a fight between some Cubans and Spanish soldiers, three Cubans were killed and two wounded before the Spanish guards arrived to clear the streets. Two days later, during the funeral procession of one of the victims of this fight, another Cuban-Spanish affray took place, in which eleven persons were wounded. On December 18, another riot with many fatal results occurred. Intense feeling prevailed on account of these conflicts; and there was much criticism of the American delay in taking possession.

Marshal Blanco, captain-general of Cuba, retired by resignation November 23; and General Castellanos, who had been in command of the troops in Puerto Principe province, succeeded him. The autonomist cabinet (p. 10) was dissolved December 15.

Attitude of the Cubans. — The Cubans held a convention at Santa Cruz, beginning November 7, composed of eight delegates from each division of the army, to discuss the disbandment of their forces and their future relations with the United States. Capote was chosen president of the assembly. The extremists opposed the garrisoning of the island by American troops and any further intervention by the

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United States. General Gomez is reported to have opposed disbanding the army. The influence of General Garcia, however, prevailed to the extent of the appointment of a committee, of which he was head, to discuss present and future conditions of Cuba with President McKinley. The death of General Garcia in Washington, December 11 (see below), interrupted the work of the commission. The Cuban army was not wholly disbanded, but served as garrisons in many towns after their evacuation by the Spaniards. Isolated companies in different parts delivered up their arms. Individual insurgents asked for and received discharges. The impossibility of obtaining money to pay the men was one of the chief obstacles to disbanding. The homes of the soldiers had been destroyed, and their lands laid waste, so that they could not return to peaceful pursuits without money.

Except from irresponsible mobs and some small companies of the insurgents, there has been no expression of popular feeling against United States occupation and authority. General Wood's wise action at Santiago has won the support of all the substantial citizens and of many of the former insurgents. A large share of the Cubans and practically all the Spaniards have welcomed the power of the United States as the only hope of peace and order.

GARCIA Y INIGUEZ, GEN. CALIXTO,* noted Cuban leader and military commander; born in Holguin, province of Santiago, Cuba, October 14, 1836;† died at the Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., from pneumonia, December 11, 1898. He was one of the three principal figures who have been prominent during the present generation in that prolonged, persistent, and finally successful movement for the emancipation of the island of Cuba from the Spanish yoke; which movement was crowned with success by the evacuation, on the part of Spain, of the capital city Havana, on New Year's day, 1899. The other two of the three leaders have been Antonio Maceo, the general who was snared and killed by the treachery of the Spaniards (Vol. 6, p. 796; Vol. 7, p. 58); and Maximo Gomez, who still lives, and who, during the now triumphant insurrection as well as during the greater part of its predecessor, the "Ten Years' War," was the commander-in-chief of the armies struggling for Cuban liberty.

General Garcia's death created intense grief among the patriots in his own country, and produced a profound and melancholy impression throughout the United States. He was undoubtedly at least second among the three in the estimation of his countrymen. During one period of the "Ten Years' War" he was the successor of General Gomez in supreme military authority. At the time of his death, General Garcia was at the head of a Cuban commission which visited the United States

*The above sketch of the career of General Garcia was written by Mr. M. C. Ayres, editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*.

†The year of General Garcia's birth is variously stated by different authorities — 1836, 1838, and 1840.

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soon after the conclusion of the recent war with Spain, for the purpose of carrying on important diplomatic and financial negotiations.

His loss was felt to be a severe blow to the interests of Cuba, especially for the reason that his high character, splendid services, and almost unbounded influence at home fitted him beyond all others for the important, and in many respects difficult, rôle of intermediary between his own country and the great republic without whose aid Cuba would certainly not now be free, and perhaps never could have achieved her freedom. Moreover, there is something extremely pathetic in the occurrence of his death at such a time. In a proclamation which he issued to the people of Cuba on his arrival in the island to take part in the recent insurrection, he said, "Thousands of men are swelling our ranks, and the gates of the cities shall be opened to our armies, because the people hate Spanish tyranny. If they are not opened, we propose to wade through them in blood." Addressing the Cuban army, he exclaimed, "Army of the Republic, your old general comes to die at your side, if necessary." It is sad to reflect that, although it was not necessary for him to die at the side of his comrades in arms, a fate, cruel and seemingly almost bent on mockery, decreed that his life should be taken after the victory had been won, but before his aged eyes were permitted to look upon even its first fruits.

He was a warm, sincere, and consistent friend to the United States. While never for a moment wavering in his allegiance to what he delighted to call the Cuban Republic, he acquiesced heartily in the instructions of his official superior, General Gomez, to act in coöperation with and in subordination to the American general in command, from the time when the United States declared war against Spain.

It is true that at one time some friction arose between General Garcia and General Shafter, arising out of the latter's refusal to permit General Garcia to be present in any other than a private capacity on the occasion of the surrender of General Linares, the Spanish commander at Santiago. General Garcia felt — and who with reason can blame him for feeling? — that he was fairly entitled to share, with his brave followers, in the honors of a glorious day which they had done so much to bring to pass. Resenting what he regarded as an unjust and ungrateful indignity, he withdrew before the surrender, with his army, to a distance of several miles from the city, and there remained in silent grief for a time. But on September 23, he decided to return to Santiago, where he was enthusiastically received. How little his noble heart permitted him to cherish bitterness is shown in the address which he delivered on that occasion. "People of Cuba," he said, "we owe a great debt to those heroes" — alluding to the Cuban army — "for their efforts in behalf of Cuban independence; efforts which would have been useless — no, not useless, for we would have triumphed, though not speedily — if the American people, that colossal republic, with its famous fighters, great ships, and dauntless army, had not sent its own sons to shed their blood with ours. A grand nation it must be when the sons of millionaires, who had nothing to gain in Cuba but a soldier's glory, should come here to die side by side with Cubans. To this great nation, to this noble country, which has always fought for the rights of liberty, we owe the achievement of our independence and the consummation of our ideals. Our gratitude will long live for America."

That the government of the United States reciprocates these noble words, was shown in part in connection with General Garcia's death and burial. By direction of Major-General Miles, a detachment of soldiers from Battery E, 6th U. S. Artillery, was detailed as a guard for the body. President McKinley manifested his sympathy in a characteristic letter; and Vice-President Hobart hastened to offer a suitable tribute. Among

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GENERAL CALIXTO GARCIA.
[From a photograph taken just before his last illness.]

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those who called at the house of mourning immediately upon receipt of the melancholy news were Senators Foraker, Money, Proctor, and Chandler; and Major-Generals Lawton and Wheeler. At the funeral, the honorary pall-bearers were Generals Miles, Lawton, Wheeler, Shafter, and Ludlow, Secretary Hay, and Senators Thurston and Proctor. At the conclusion of the funeral services in Washington, the body was transferred to the national cemetery at Arlington, thence to be sent to Cuba on the United States despatch boat "Dolphin," which was specially detailed for the purpose by order of Secretary Long of the navy.

General Garcia's parents were people of prominence and unblemished reputation. The subject of this sketch received an education of much more than usual excellence for that time and country, and was bred to the profession of the law. How well his intellectual tastes and acquirements stood him in good stead, notwithstanding that from the age of thirty years until the day of his death the energies of his life were devoted, not to the peaceful practice of a learned profession, but to the storm and stress of a tumultuous and peculiarly perilous military career, is shown by the fact that during nearly fifteen years, while residing in Madrid practically as a prisoner of war — for, although during the greater part of that time there was nominal peace between Cuba and Spain, the dreaded Cuban patriot was under constant police surveillance, — he maintained himself as a teacher, to aspiring Spanish youth, of the French and English languages. Educated Americans who had the privilege of personal intercourse with General Garcia bore enthusiastic testimony to his love for intellectual pursuits.

On October 13, 1868, three days after the Yara proclamation, Calixto Garcia, with 150 men, in connection with Donato del Marmol, as associate leader, by rapid marches from town to town, beginning with Holguin, his birthplace, organized the insurrection and spread the revolutionary sentiment throughout Santa Rita, Baire, and Jaguani. He took part in many of the small engagements of that day of small things — Biguano, Cupeyal, Zarzal, and Santa Maria among the number. Extraordinary success attended his efforts. He drove the Spaniards out of town after town. He rapidly rose to become a brigadier and then a major-general.

But the end of 1873 was full of reverses for the insurgents. Finally, in the absence of his main forces, General Garcia, with twenty men, was attacked and surrounded by 500 Spanish soldiers. To prevent his capture by his enemies, he fired a bullet into his mouth and fell among his dead and dying followers. The Spaniards carried his body in triumph to Manzanillo. To the amazement of everybody, Garcia revived and finally recovered. The bullet had penetrated the palate, and following the line of the nose, emerged from the forehead. He was reprieved, and then imprisoned in Valencia and Santona in Spain. On the conclusion of peace, General Campos requested that Garcia might be set at liberty. Distrusting Spanish promises, the insurgent leader went to New York to watch developments. In 1880, what is known as "the little war," which lasted but six months, broke out, and Garcia again appeared in the field, but was defeated and captured a second time. His life was again spared.

It is no more than fair and just at this point to recognize with emphasis this instance of Spanish clemency. All things considered, the treatment accorded by victorious Spain, personally, to this most persistent, defiant, and dreaded of her enemies, was nothing less than chivalrous; and it may well be set down as a companion piece to the knightly courtesies shown during the past summer by our own government to the defeated and captured Spanish admiral, Cervera. We are all the more disposed to do Spain full justice in this respect because the magnanim

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ity shown by General Campos is in such striking contrast to the systematic insolence and brutality of his successor in command of the Spanish forces in Cuba, Captain-General Weyler.

When, early in 1895, the standard of revolt was again raised in Cuba, the instincts of the insurgent began to assert themselves once more. Indeed, there is abundant evidence that during those long years of residence at the Spanish capital in comparative comfort and security, engaged in pleasant activities of the mind and making many friendships among the best people in Spain, Garcia never for a moment forgot his well-loved native island on the other side of the Atlantic. Calixto Garcia was no lotus eater. One midnight he disappeared from Madrid; the next that was heard of him he was in Paris; after that he was soon in New York.

Late in 1895 he organized in New York, with the aid of the Cuban junta there, and, there is reason to believe, with the secret assistance of some wealthy and generous American citizens, the ill-fated expedition which was sent out one dark night in January, 1896, in an old fishing steamboat, the "J. W. Hawkins" (Vol. 6, p. 43). Presumably Garcia was much less a sailor than a soldier. At any rate, somebody blundered dreadfully. The craft was totally unseaworthy, and it went to the bottom almost immediately after leaving Long Island sound. There were on board arms and ammunition costing above $200,000. General Garcia, his son, and 120 other intrepid Cubans were on board. Fortunately, although the loss of the "Hawkins" was a "a shrewd loss" to the poverty-stricken "republic," most of the men on board were picked up, and, including their leader, were brought back to New York.

Nothing daunted, General Garcia began to fit out another steamer, when the United States government interfered and he was arrested. He gave bail in the sum of $2,500, to answer in the federal court the charge of violating the neutrality laws. But, before the date of his trial came, he succeeded in reaching Cuba, where he landed in March, 1896, on board the steamer "Bermuda" (Vol. 6, p. 44). He managed to carry with him, moreover, a goodly store of weapons of war, provisions, and money.

In the late autumn of the same year he gained a splendid victory in the capture of Guimaro (Vol. 6, p. 794). After a siege of about twelve days, he captured twelve forts, one after another, finally forcing the garrison to take refuge in a large stone church in the centre of the town. He opened fire upon the church with two field pieces, and compelled the 300 Spanish officers and men to surrender. He captured many Mauser rifles, 200,000 rounds of ammunition, and a quantity of machetes, clothing, and a considerable sum in gold coin.

But he was by no means always so successful. In June of the same year he met the Spanish general Gasco near Venta de Casanova, and again near Bayamo in the province of Santiago, on both of which occasions he suffered defeat after gallant fighting. But these reverses were borne with greater fortitude than would perhaps have been the case had he not in the April previous, near Zarija in the same province, inflicted overwhelming defeat upon General Munez's column of Spanish troops, of whom more than 200 were killed and 400 wounded, while the Cuban loss was so slight, apparently, as scarcely to weaken the victors.

Near the end of 1896, General Garcia attacked a Spanish convoy under the command of General Rey. The convoy consisted of 165 carts and a company of pack mules. The Spanish column escorting these consisted of 1,800 infantry, 380 cavalry, and 200 guerillas, a total of 2,400 men, among whom were 780 young recruits just arrived from Spain. General Garcia, in anticipation of the coming of this convoy, which was en route from Manzanillo to Bayamo, had dug trenches and built breastworks lined with barbed wire. He had also placed dynamite torpedoes

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at convenient distances. Fierce fighting was kept up for many miles, not continuously, but ceasing for a time and breaking out again with renewed violence. The struggle lasted for several days, and included a number of engagements so sanguinary that they might almost be called pitched battles. The outcome was that the train reached its destination, but in a condition which bore fearful witness to the terrible ordeal through which it had passed.

One of General Garcia's splendid victories was the capture from the Spanish garrison of the city of his birth, Holguin. This was accomplished in the early spring of 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 61). The city is one of the most important in the province of Santiago. It is an interior town, twenty miles distant from its seaport, Gibara, on the north coast, with which it is connected by a railroad of recent construction. Holguin is about 130 miles northwest of the capital city of Santiago de Cuba. With its suburbs, it has a population of about 30,000. Its commercial importance is very considerable. There is no doubt that this great event, occurring a little more than one year before the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, had a very important effect in bringing about that immense prestige of the Cuban insurgents in the eastern part of the island, and corresponding loss of prestige on the part of the Spanish forces, which were such important factors in the subsequent capture of Santiago de Cuba by the American forces.

In January, 1898, one of the most important engagements of the Cuban-Spanish war in the eastern part of the island was fought near Cainan, between the Spanish forces under Generals Linares and Luque and the insurgent forces under General Garcia. The Spaniards, according to reports published at the time, were caught in a ravine and slaughtered almost helplessly. More than 150 were said to have been killed.

From this point on, General Garcia's career as a patriot commander is merged in the greater operations of the federal forces in Cuba, in which the insurgent forces coöperated and rendered valuable service. After the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the fall of the doomed city speedily followed. General Garcia's part in that victory was for a time most unjustly minimized in reports sent to American newspapers; and by some all credit was arrogantly refused to our Cuban allies. But the truth could not be long concealed. General Garcia's army before Santiago was fully 4,000 strong. According to the testimony of an eye-witness whose authority is of the highest, "The Cubans behaved with skill and valor, and rendered valuable aid. General Garcia and other Cuban generals led the troops in person, and showed great coolness in tight places." One of his most important services consisted in the absolute check which he put upon General Pando, who was hastening by forced marches to reinforce General Linares and the Spanish garrison behind the Santiago trenches.

In his dying moments, as all through his busy and active life, Calixto Garcia exhibited for his country and its people the most devoted love. Among his last words were unconscious mutterings in which he gave orders to his son, who was of his staff, for the battle which the dying patriot supposed was to occur on the morrow. When he first, as a young man, took up arms for Cuban liberty, he voluntarily sacrificed his extensive plantations and stripped himself of fortune in behalf of the cause. He was throughout his life superior not only to unpatriotic temptations, but to all the sophistries by which his Spanish enemies or his less noble-minded Cuban fellow citizens sought to make him swerve from his supreme object of achieving complete independence for Cuba.

It was one of Captain-General Blanco's fondest hopes that he would succeed in inducing Garcia to consent to the scheme of "auton-

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omy." All of Blanco's efforts failed completely. The returned exile never for a moment deviated from the sentiment expressed in his own words immediately after landing on his native soil: "Let there be no armistice, no treaty, unless based on the recognition of our independence — free forever, or battling forever until free."

He was a man of tender heart and strong domestic affections. His love for his wife and children was one of his most marked characteristics. His widow, two daughters, and two sons, one of the latter on his father's staff in Cuba, survive him. He was a devout believer in the doctrines of the Christian religion as taught by the Church into which he was born, and whose ministrations soothed his last moments.

Business Prospects. — Through December American syndicates were busy examining and acquiring property in Cuba. The sale of the Havana street railroad system and franchise caused great excitement and a sharp contest between American and foreign syndicates. The American company formed by G. B. M. Harvey secured it, December 29, by private purchase. Civil Governor De Castro had ordered the sale at public auction to obtain a higher price, and tried without success to arrest those concerned in the sale. Work will be started at once to change the roads into electric lines.

The deal for the control, consolidation, extension, and equipment of the lines of railway on the island — 1,100 miles in operation and as much more under franchise — is causing the greatest excitement. It is still unsettled at the end of the year.

Spanish Control Surrendered. — On December 31, the various government offices in Havana were closed, and arrangements completed for the Americans to begin business in the custom house, telegraph offices, and the post-office. The United States Tenth Infantry entered the city, and established its camp.

The Cuban patriots had planned a week of parading and celebration of the evacuation, but General Brooke forbade it. In spite of their disappointment, the Cuban leaders came to see the necessity of avoiding riots and disorder, and acquiesced in General Brooke's order. The Cubans remained quiet, and showed little interest in the proceedings.

At noon, on January 1, 1899, the ceremony of transfer of authority from Spain to the United States took place. The Spanish flag was lowered everywhere, and the Stars and Stripes was raised amid salutes from Spanish and American batteries. General Castellanos, in a brief speech, surrendered Spanish sovereignty; and General Brooke accepted it for the United States.

About 40,000 troops remained on the island, but were

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leaving as rapidly as possible. By agreement they will remain undisturbed, enjoying the privileges granted under international law to foreign troops in a friendly country.

Government of Cuba. — Major-General Brooke is military governor of Cuba, a post which carries with it all control of military and civil affairs in the island formerly exercised by the captain-general under the Spanish *régime*. Each of the six provinces has its own military governor. Major-General Ludlow has command in the city of Havana; and Major-General Fitzhugh Lee is governor of the province of Havana, which does not include the city. New tariff rates have been arranged according to the recommendations of Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the Eleventh Census, who was sent to Cuba several months ago as a special commissioner to investigate the revenues and customs of the island. The schedules show considerable reductions from the rates formerly levied by Spain.

CHARLES H. ALLEN OF MASSACHUSETTS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, U. S. NAVY.

The financial system has been in a measure regulated by an order of the president. It provides that all customs, taxes, public and postal dues shall be paid in United States money, or in foreign gold coin such as the Spanish alphonsinos and French louis. These two gold coins have been inflated by the Spanish authorities about 6 per cent above their current value and about 10 per cent above their intrinsic value. The United States will accept the alphonsinos (25-peseta piece) at $4.82, inflated value $5.30; and the louis (20-franc piece) at $3.86, inflated value $4.24. This adjustment will probably cause a slight financial disturbance. It will mean an increase in the wages of labor. The extra

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burden that this may cause the industries will, it is thought, be counteracted by the reduction in customs duties and taxes. To lessen the disturbance, it is provided that all existing contracts for the payment of money shall be payable in the money denominated in such contracts, Spanish and French gold pieces being received at their inflated values.

On assuming control January 1, 1899, General Brooke issued a proclamation, saying in part:

"The object of the present government is to give protection to the people and security to person and property, to restore confidence, to encourage the people to resume the pursuits of peace, to build up waste plantations, to resume commercial traffic, and to afford full protection in the exercise of all civil and religious rights."

In the Philippines. — The relations between the American officers and the Philippine insurgents have become more and more strained. The insurgents hold a large number of Spanish prisoners, whom the United States government is pledged to release by the treaty of peace. There are said to be about 500 clerical prisoners, the friars, and some 4,000 soldiers in the hands of the insurgents. On receiving complaints of inhuman treatment, Admiral Dewey looked into their condition early in December and reported that they were as well treated as the circumstances of the insurgents admitted. General Otis has made efforts to induce the insurgents to release their prisoners; but he could not exercise compulsion until the islands were formally ceded and American authority extended. The insurgents demanded that Spain should pay, as a ransom for these prisoners, the $20,000,000 which she was to receive from the United States.

The native troops near Manila assumed a threatening attitude in October. Under a scarcity of supplies and lack of pay they became desperate. The American naval and military forces took precautionary measures and were on the alert, but no trouble resulted. The situation at Iloilo was much more serious. Iloilo is the capital of the island of Panay, has a population of 10,380, and is a town of great commercial importance. It is 355 miles distant from Manila and without cable communications.

Early in November the insurgents got possession of several suburbs of Iloilo. and began a vigorous attack on the city. On December 24, General Otis sent forces under General Miller, by naval expedition to Iloilo, to protect American interests there. That same day, the Spanish general Rios surrendered; and the American forces, on their arrival, found the insurgents in possession of the place. Peaceful negotiations have failed to induce them to give up the city. On December 31, the Americans were told that they might land unarmed, but if they came armed the natives would be uncontrollable.

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The surrender of Iloilo by the Spanish general complicates the problem of subduing the insurgents. It is believed in some quarters that General Rios surrendered under orders from Madrid, given for the purpose of making trouble. Strong military and naval reinforcements are being sent to the American commanders at Manila.

It is announced that Major-General Otis will become military governor of the Philippines on the ratification of the treaty, Major-General Lawton succeeding him in command of the military forces.

The Filipinos seem determined to make a stubborn fight before they will accept an American government of any sort. They demand independence, and claim that Spanish power had ceased to exist in the islands long before the signing of the protocol, so that Spain had no right to sell the Philippines to the United States. Aguinaldo, president of the insurgent government, established a new cabinet December 29, the members of which are pledged to insist upon the independence of the islands, and to refuse to liberate the Spanish prisoners. They will probably use these prisoners as a basis for negotiations with the United States government, making their release conditional on concessions demanded.

GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN OF NEBRASKA, U. S ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

While the Spanish and American commissioners were in Paris, Agoncillo, a special envoy from Aguinaldo, lodged with them a vigorous protest "against any resolutions contrary to the independence" of the Philippines which might be passed by the joint peace commission. The protest says in part:

"I protest . . . in the most solemn manner, in the name of the president and the national government of the Philippines, against any resolution agreed upon at the peace conference in Paris, as long as the juridical, political, independent personality of the Filipino people is entirely unrecognized, and attempts are made in any form to impose on these inhabitants resolutions which have not been sanctioned by their public powers, the only ones who can legally decide as to their future in history.

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"Spain is absolutely devoid of a status and power to decide in any shape or form the before-mentioned matter. . . .

"The United States of America on their part cannot allege a better right to constitute themselves as arbiters as to the future of the Philippines.

"On the contrary, the demands of honor and good faith impose on them the explicit recognition of the political status of the people who, loyal to their conventions, were a devoted ally of their forces in the moments of danger and strife.

"The noble General Emilio Aguinaldo and the other Filipino chiefs were solicited to place themselves at the head of the suffering and heroic sons of that country, to fight against Spain and to second the action of the brave and skillful Admiral Dewey.

"At the time of imploring their armed coöperation, both the commander of the 'Petrel' and Captain Wood in Hong Kong, before the declaration of war, the American consuls-general — Mr. Pratt in Singapore, Mr. Wildman in Hong Kong, and Mr. Williams in Cavité — acting as international agents of the great American nation, at a moment of great anxiety, offered to recognize the independence of the Filipino nation as soon as triumph was attained. . . ."

Admiral Dewey himself, by various acts, says the protest "recognized without question the corporated body and autonomous sovereignty of the people who had just succeeded in breaking their fetters and freeing themselves by the impulse of their own force.

"And that recognition cannot be denied by the honorable and serious people of the United States of America, who ought not to deny nor discuss the word given by the officials and representatives in those parts in moments so solemn in gravity for the American Republic. . . .

"Now, if the Spaniards have not been able to transfer to the Americans the rights which they did not possess; if the former have not militarily conquered positions in the Philippines; if the international officials and representatives of the Republic of the United States of America offered to recognize the independence and sovereignty of the Philippines, solicited and accepted their alliance, how can they now constitute themselves as the sole disposers of the control, administration, and future government of the Philippine islands?

"If, in the Treaty of Paris, there had simply been declared the withdrawal and abandonment by the Spanish of their dominion, if they ever had one, over the Philippine territory; if America, on accepting peace, had signed the treaty without prejudice to the rights of the Philippines and with the view of coming to a subsequent settlement with the existing Filipino national government, thus recognizing the sovereignty of the latter, their alliance and the carrying out of their promises of honor to the said Filipinos, it is very evident that no protest against their action would have been made. . . .

"On making this protest I claim, in the name of the Filipino nation, in that of their president and government, the fulfillment of the solemn declaration made by the illustrious William McKinley, President of the Republic of the United States of North America, that, on going to war, he was not guided by any intention of aggrandizement and extension of national territory, but only in respect to the principles of humanity, the duty of liberating tyrannized peoples, and the desire to proclaim the inalienable rights, with their sovereignty, of the countries released from the yoke of Spain."

Guam. — The report comes from the island of Guam, taken by Captain Glass of the "Charleston" last June

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(p. 543), that the Spaniards refused to recognize the authority of the man appointed governor, and declared José Sisto governor. On December 23, Commander Taussig of the "Bennington," at Honolulu, was ordered to proceed to the Ladrone islands, to assume possession of all property on the island of Guam that had belonged to the Spanish crown, and to establish a naval station there. He was directed also to find and annex Wake island, which on the chart lies 2,000 miles west of Hawaii and 1,300 miles east of the Ladrones. It is uninhabited, but has an excellent harbor, and may prove useful for a cable or coaling station.

The Colonial Problem. — Instantly on the close of the war the United States found itself facing a problem momentous and vast. The nation has been brought to a pause by the sudden revelation of the issues of whatever course may now be chosen — issues beyond computation in their magnitude and in their future range — issues in the realm of material interests and in the realm of political morality and of supreme national ideals. The problem is — What is this nation now to do with Spain's immense island possessions in the West Indies and in the far Asiatic seas, which the war has brought under its supreme control? This generation has seen no debate sharper, deeper, more intense.

In general, the division has been not along the old sectional line, nor any party line or line of religious belief — a refreshing change in American political debate. It is impossible not to notice that on either side are many men of distinction for intellectual gifts, for integrity of purpose and moral discernment, for skill in political affairs and business capacity. The attempt has indeed been made by some of the party opposite to the president's to cast discredit on him, now for his lack of a clear conviction or definite purpose, and then for an opposite fault, his overriding the popular will and forestalling and forcing the action of congress by a despotic and unconstitutional exercise of presidential power. All this attack might be charged to mere partisan demagogism, had it not found some faint echoes among men of his own party whose character makes the charge against them of demagogism the height of absurdity. In general, however, the discussion has kept a tone of dignity, lowered only when some advocate of "expansion" has made his chief argument either a vainglorious boast of his country's power to do easily anything and everything, or a catalogue of the incalculable benefits to trade through extension of territory;

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or when some opponent of "imperialism" has shown a tendency to become hysterical in his alarm.

The president made his first announcement of his Philippine policy on his Southern trip in December. At Piedmont Park, W. Va., he said, speaking of the flag at Manila:

"That flag has been planted on two hemispheres, and there it remains, the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over whom it floats its protecting folds? Who will haul it down?" Our task, he said, is only just begun. "The most serious work is still before us." To meet the new conditions hopefully and to face them bravely and wisely "is to be the mightiest test of American virtue's capacity."

At Savannah, Ga., he briefly indicated some general reasons for his policy:

"If, following the clear precepts of duty, territory falls to us and the welfare of an alien people requires our guidance and protection, who will shrink from the responsibility, grave though it may be? Can we leave these people who, by the fortunes of war and our own acts, are helpless and without government, to chaos and anarchy after we have destroyed the only government they have had? Having destroyed their government, it is the duty of the American people to provide for them a better one. Shall we distrust ourselves, shall we proclaim to the world our inability to give kindly government to oppressed peoples, whose future by the victories of war is confided to us? We may wish it were otherwise, but who will question our duty now? It is not a question of keeping the islands of the East, but of leaving them. Dewey and Merritt took them, and the country instantly and universally applauded. Could we have brought Dewey away without universal condemnation at any time from the 1st of May, the day of his brilliant victory, which thrilled the world with its boldness and heroism? Was it right to order Dewey to go to Manila and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and to despatch Merritt and his army to reinforce him?

"If it was duty to send them there, duty required them to remain there; and it was their clear duty to annihilate the fleet, take the city of Manila, and destroy the Spanish sovereignty in the archipelago. Having done all that in the line of duty, is there any less duty to remain there and give to the inhabitants protection, and also our guidance to a better government, which will secure to them peace, and education, and security in their life and property and in the pursuit of happiness?"

Taking the question in its most general form, the annexation of territory — which suffices as a preliminary but will of course be far too indefinite as a final form — the Western and Southern states have given indications of favoring annexation in some mode; while in New England many of the most eminent public men (those of Boston in the lead), and many men of high standing in the Central states, antagonize it altogether. An active and efficient campaign against annexation of the Philippines has been organized in Boston, Mass., by the formation of the Anti-Imperialist League, which

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is sending out speakers and holding meetings in different parts of the country, and gathering signatures in protest against the adoption of the treaty with its cession of Spain's sovereignty. But it is impossible now to judge how truly the thought of the people is represented by the journals and by eminent men in or out of congress. In October, a report of state conventions of the two leading parties showed the following in regard to the Philippine question. Many of the utterances were somewhat indefinite.

Of 51 conventions (27 Republican, 24 Democratic) which were reported, 8 Republican and 12 Democratic made no utterance on the question. From the others there were utterances as follows, positively opposed to Philippine annexation: Republican, 0, Democratic, 6; explicitly in favor of annexing *entire group*, 0; indicating favor for retention of at least a portion of the islands, 16 (13 Republican, 3 Democratic).

Though it is generally expected that the senate will confirm the treaty, yet the senatorial as well as the public mind shows signs of indecision, as is quite natural, while as yet the whole question stands in so indefinite a form. The advocates of expansion vary as to its extent and its mode, and therefore necessarily vary as to the principles to be observed. President McKinley has set forth no scheme, even in outline, as concerns the Philippines. He proclaims the fact that as a result of the war Spain cedes the sovereignty of the archipelago, which, when the final ratifications shall have been exchanged after its acceptance by the senate, will pass completely under control by the United States. From that date congress will have full authority to devise and apply such form of government as it shall then deem best. Not till that date will the state of war (technically speaking) end. Instantly with peace begins full congressional power to govern whatever lands the president, as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, has taken under control.

It is to be observed that a ratification of the treaty as it stands will not in itself be decisive as to the future government of the new possessions. Cuba, doubtless, is to be held under some sort of protectorate by this country until the inhabitants shall have been prepared and enabled to choose and establish their own government. Porto Rico, it is now expected, will be annexed to the United States under a territorial government, according to what is understood to be the earnest desire of its people. Its admission as a state, though an indefinite possibility, is no part of the present plan. For the Philippines, a third mode of procedure is proposed, and with these distant possessions the present real problem begins.

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The fourteen hundred islands — wonderfully fertile, but insalubrious — are spread over an area of sea as broad as from Boston to the western end of Lake Superior. The population of eight to ten millions is a mixture of races, of which a large proportion is ignorant and barbarous, or at best only semi-civilized, offering little prospect of ability to form or to maintain a government worthy of the name, except after long years of guidance and training under a friendly and compassionate, but strong and unswerving hand, skillfully administering with a patient fidelity to high ideals.

It is conceded by all that it would be a disgraceful immorality for this government to administer its control of such a region and people merely or even mainly for its own commercial profit, or for national aggrandizement, or for any other selfish end. Meanwhile, by some, it is expected, that under a just and beneficent government the islands would be developed into an area of profitable trade, while giving us also a most useful outpost for establishing large commercial relations with China and all eastern Asia. Those who propose these noble aims and indulge these hopes, instantly face the problem which now holds this nation attentive. What shall be the form or principle of the government for the Philippines? The president's plan may be conjectured to involve, for at least the early period, a military protectorate, to be followed by successive degrees of an enlarged liberty as fast as the capacity for self-government shall be developed. While he has abstained from passing beyond his constitutional sphere as commander-in-chief of the forces, the protocol and the treaty of peace, which, in virtue of this military office he has caused to be framed and adopted, are considered by many to have at least tended to make impracticable any solution *for the immediate future* other than that of taking and holding the Philippines under the sovereignty of the

CAPTAIN ALFRED T. MAHAN, U. S. N., MEMBER U. S. NAVAL STRATEGY BOARD.

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United States. This accounts in part for the sharp criticism which has assailed the president from those who oppose, as unprofitable, and unconstitutional, and unrighteous, any extension of our sovereignty over the islands except as their people give us the special right thereto.

Those who assent (at least for the present emergency) to the president's plan of immediately and fully taking and holding the whole archipelago under United States sovereignty, are not all welcoming such an arrangement. Many, indeed, accept it as a splendid Providential call to carry the blessings of civilization and liberty under law to benighted regions; some see in it national glory; others, a great commercial opportunity. But the general utterance of those favoring it indicates the choice of it for its simplicity and directness in dealing with a situation which, under any other method that has been suggested, seems to be shadowed with innumerable complications. This plan of immediately taking and holding the whole archipelago (the governmental form of our holding being left for future decision), has been modified by some eminent men by a proposal to take only the island of Luzon, or Luzon and Mindanao; another proposal of equally distinguished advocacy is to take only a limited region (perhaps Manila and adjacent territory) sufficient for a complete naval and coaling station. But even such plans also have shared the censure of those who deny our constitutional or moral right to seize and hold distant lands by force, making their people our subjects instead of our fellow-citizens.

The complexity of the situation in which the war has left us appears in a glance at a list of suggestions other than the plan involved in the treaty, nearly all of which have taken the form of proposed lines for procedure — several of them with admirably eloquent advocacy:

1. Leave the whole archipelago under Spain's full sovereignty.
2. Leave the whole to Spain, but reserving the right to advise on certain matters — also, imposing conditions for securing justice and a degree of self-government by the inhabitants. — This amounts to a United States protectorate of a Spanish colony.
3. Leave all or give all to the inhabitants, and then leave them to themselves.
4. Leave or give all to the inhabitants — except that Luzon (or Luzon and Mindanao, or only Manila and its surroundings) are to be retained by us.
5. Leave or give all to the inhabitants, to hold under United States protectorate. — This is varied by retaining limited territory, as in No. 4, or No. 8.
6. Leave or give all to the inhabitants, under a joint protectorate of the United States and selected powers (possibly only Great Britain).

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7. Take all from Spain or from the inhabitants, and sell or give all to one or more of the powers.

8. Take all from Spain, and sell or give, as above — except that Luzon (or Luzon and Mindanao) are to be retained by the United States. — This is varied by our retaining only a limited region (perhaps Manila and its surroundings) sufficient for a complete naval and coaling station.

9. Take all from Spain, and invite a selection from the powers (perhaps only Great Britain) to a joint protectorate with us. — This is varied by our retaining territory as indicated in No. 8.

10. Take from Spain only Luzon (perhaps Luzon and Mindanao, or only Manila and its surroundings), as in No. 8.

Opponents of expansion, actuated whether by moral, or constitutional, or prudential, or partisan considerations, are mostly making their contest at the threshold, either by contesting the acceptance of the treaty by the senate, or by amending it to the purport that our government is not to be extended over an unwilling people. Col. William J. Bryan, however, advocates confirming the treaty as now a necessary evil — necessary to end the war, and then enacting laws to confine expansion within narrow limits requiring no large permanent increase of the standing army in distant lands; he would apply our intended policy with the Cubans to the Filipinos.

"Some think," says Colonel Bryan, "that the fight should be made against the ratification of the treaty, but I would prefer another plan. If the treaty is objected to, negotiations must be renewed; and, instead of settling the question according to our own ideas, we must settle it by diplomacy, with the possibility of international complications.

"Congress could reaffirm this purpose in regard to Cuba [*i. e.*, the purpose to establish there an independent government], and assert the same purpose in regard to the Philippine islands and Porto Rico.

A few prominent journals agree in this view; indeed the majority of Democratic journals accept it. In the senate several strong speeches have been made for or against the treaty, notable among which was one by Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.) against the whole policy of "imperialism" on all grounds of rectitude, Christian obligation, national honor, the constitutional assurances of liberty and a self-governing citizenship, abstention from foreign entanglements, and the declarations of the founders of the government. While the warmth of his feeling led him into some expressions that seem extreme, yet in lucid historical statement, in keen argument, in strong denunciation, in finished phrasing, in fervid and solemn appeal, this speech takes rank among the great specimens of senatorial eloquence.

The discussion has called forth on both sides, with much

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newspaper froth, a noteworthy amount of dignified and thorough editorial treatment. From many men of wide repute in dealing with public affairs, there have come letters to the press, or public addresses, of which a considerable number on either side have been of unusual value and force, especially when dealing with the constitutional questions involved. We present brief notices of, or extracts from, a few.

Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, supreme judge of Connecticut, sees constitutional difficulties at many points in the path of proposed expansion, which can be removed if the expansion be deemed necessary by the American people, only by their action in amending the constitution. John Bach McMaster, the historian, cites numerous precedents in our historic legislative procedure, as showing that even the organized territories have not been regarded as sharing all the political rights of citizenship which the constitution declares to pertain to citizens in the states. He quotes from Daniel Webster as follows:

"As Daniel Webster said in 1849, the territories are the property of, not part of, the United States. 'The precise question is,' said he, 'whether a territory, while it remains in a territorial state, is a part of the United States? I maintain that it is not. The constitution is extended over the United States and nothing else, and can extend over nothing else. It cannot be extended over anything save the old states and the new states that shall come in hereafter when they do come in.' 'What is the constitution of the United States? Is not its very first principle that all within its influence and comprehension shall be represented in the legislature which it establishes, with not only a right to debate and a right to vote in both houses of congress, but a right to partake in the choice of president and vice-president? Can we by law extend these rights to a territory?'"

Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, Bishop John F. Hurst, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, and Prof. Harry Pratt Judson of Chicago University, argue strenuously for our right and duty to give the Philippines the blessings of order and of an advancing liberty, which American rule would bring them.

Ex-Senator George E. Edmunds, and Charles Francis Adams, with equal strenuousness, deny our right and prophesy great damage from the proposed attempt. Ex-Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts may also be cited among those opposed to expansion. Bishop Henry C. Potter and Bishop Arthur C. Hall see in our selfish and inhuman treatment of subject races within our own borders — Indians, Negroes, Chinese — no signs of any blessing to come to millions of inferior races through our political methods

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applied first to subjugate, then to rule them. Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey of Yale, dealing only with the material aspects of the question, comes to the following conclusion:

"If we weigh what commercial advantage we are likely to get, plus the profits of administration, against the cost and the liabilities of possession, it is hard to figure a balance in our favor.

"The cost of possession is twofold, civil and military. It may fairly be assumed that taxation and duties will pay for the civil administration and ordinary public works of the more civilized parts of the islands. But to subdue or satisfy the insurgents, to reduce the savage regions and maintain order therein, to maintain the usual and necessary garrisons, to keep up a navy patrol of gunboats, to commission public ships powerful enough to protect the islands from foreign attack and preserve the connection with the United States — all this, with arsenals, dry-docks, repair-shops, coaling-stations, fortifications, barracks, soldiers and sailors to be paid, and fed, and doctored, means a yearly expenditure only to be guessed at. And by it all we add, not to our military strength but to our military vulnerability.

"Nothing is said here of the right of the United States under the constitution to hold dependencies which cannot become states. Nothing is said of the difficulties of the task of administering such territory. The question is argued on material grounds only. And upon these grounds I believe the senate will be justified in refusing its assent to the ratification of the treaty."

In a remarkable article in the New York *Independent* of January 12, Dr. Washington Gladden strongly advocates for this country a firm, brave, hopeful, and cautious facing of its new responsibilities.

It is the duty of the strong to uplift the weak. "If the people of these islands are left to themselves, it will be centuries before they emerge from barbarism. Certainly it is possible to hasten their escape from these disabling conditions . . . I have no doubt that the Philippines will be better off in our hands than they would be under any other control unless it be that of England . . . There is no honorable way of getting rid of them. We must take care of them. Unwelcome as the task may be, it is our task and we cannot shirk it . . . We may not think that they are ready to-day to govern themselves; but they can be made ready, and this is the business on hand . . . "

Among points of grave discussion has been the bearing of the constitution on the question of a tariff for the Philippines. The constitution provides that duties shall be uniform within the United States. As the action thus far taken and contemplated places those islands in no other relation to the Union than that of an outside "dependency," or an unorganized territory, it is considered that the constitution does not require an extension of our tariff to those regions. The policy of an "open door" has therefore been announced, much to the gratification of England and of other nations. This policy, as explained by Chairman Dingley of the house

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Ways and Means committee, means, not free trade, but equality of treatment; imports are to be admitted to the Philippines from Great Britain and all other foreign countries at the same rates of duty as imports from the United States, so long as the Philippines are not made an organized territory within the Union. If the treaty is ratified, by which the Philippines are ceded to this country, this phase of the tariff question is expected to receive an earnest and thorough discussion.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

POLITICAL campaigns, particularly in years when state and congressional elections coincide, are becoming more and more complex. In some states efforts are made to magnify national issues at the expense of state interests; in others local questions are kept constantly before the voters to the exclusion of the more general policies; while in still others the politicians strive to blend the two. The result is frequently confusion in the mind of the voter. Ordinarily he wishes to vote a "straight ticket;" but the personal equation counts for much more in state than in congressional elections, and he often finds it necessary to "split" his ticket in order to satisfy his conscience.

The General Issues. — The campaign of 1898 was of more than ordinary complexity in certain parts of the country. A vote for a Democratic candidate for congress meant in the West a vote for free silver; in the East it might mean that, and it might not. The Western candidates as a rule stood for colonial expansion; in the East many Republicans were opposed to it, while many Democrats favored it.

The campaign was characterized by what is known in political circles as apathy; that is to say, the people did not show themselves generally responsive to partisan appeals, and the skill of party managers did not accomplish great results. This was an evidence that the people had all needed data before them, and were considering the questions calmly before casting their ballots. It was the mid-term congressional election, and the people needed little instruction as to how they should vote. It afforded them their first opportunity of expressing their attitude toward the McKinley administration; and, whether they approved or disapproved, they had largely reached a definite conclusion as to their voting before the

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campaign had fairly begun. The outcome of such an election is always awaited with intense interest, but this year with more than ordinary solicitude. The president desired the popular verdict upon a course which he apparently had outlined, but to which he held only tentatively. If the elections showed strong popular disapproval, he was probably ready to modify his policy in order to conform to the will of the people. If, on the other hand, his party was signally victorious, he would be emboldened to follow to the end the path that he had chosen.

When President McKinley was elected, one would have predicted that his administration would stand or fall according to the measure of success with which he should attempt to restore prosperity by reforming our currency system. The relation of his achievements to the issue on which he was so conspicuously successful in 1896, is almost unique in our political history. That issue was the maintenance of the single gold standard; and it was generally conceded that, to accomplish this object, supplementary legislation was needed. Scarcely had he been inaugurated, however, when his attention became engrossed by the state of affairs in Cuba. During the first half of his term only one important measure of domestic economy, the Dingley Tariff bill, was made a law (Vol. 7, p. 600). It is indicative of our absorbing interest in foreign affairs that this bill received so little opposition, and that the revision of our currency and banking laws was so slightly touched upon by congress. In fact, when the campaign of 1898 opened, the currency system had undergone no revision. All interest was centred on an issue of much more recent date and novel character — the question of national expansion. Quickly culminating events had thrust it to the front, and had made it of almost exclusive concern. It was not, as in 1862, a question as to whether the people approved of the war, for the administration already possessed assurance of their approval; it was a question as to whether they believed in the president's method of using the fruits of victory. His policy, as outlined in his instructions to the Peace Commission at Paris, was understood to involve the annexation of foreign territory. Just what relation that territory should sustain to our government was undecided; the people were asked their judgment as to the feasibility of possessing it at all. Such being the issue with which the voters were confronted, it is not difficult to see the importance of calm and dispassionate consideration during

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the campaign. While party lines were not strictly drawn on this question, it was generally understood that the Republicans were committed to the policy of retaining the Philippines. The attitude of the Democrats was not at all clearly defined. Some of the most prominent of their leaders announced their intention to support the president's policy; but it was conceded by both sides that a Democratic victory would mean popular disapproval of expansion. Consequently, a great many men of independent leaning, who agreed with the Republican party on other questions, announced their purpose to support the Democratic candidates for congress.

The question of the free coinage of silver, though overshadowed, was by no means forgotten. In the East, the Democrats generally made very vague allusions to it; but in the West their platforms spoke with no uncertain sound in favor of the ratio of 16 to 1. The supporters of the gold standard have maintained from the beginning of the currency agitation that at the return of general prosperity and abundant harvests, the demand for fiat money would no longer be heard. The year 1898 was an unusually good one for testing the truth of that prophecy, for it and the preceding year had witnessed a remarkable advance in the general prosperity of the country. Gen. John M. Palmer, the presidential candidate of the National Democrats in 1896, indicated in a published letter that he considered the currency issue as of the foremost importance still, and stated that, consequently, he would vote for the Republican candidate for congress. After speaking of the Chicago platform as the "mere echo of the ill-temper of those who adhere to it," he added:

"I will not support any candidate who favors the coinage of silver on the ratio of 16 to 1, with enforced legal-tender quality. I adhere to the Indianapolis platform. I am a Cleveland Democrat; and I believe that if the party had adhered to the policy of the Wilson bill and sound money it would have succeeded in the presidential election of 1896, and would have controlled the government now. Its folly was to commit itself to the Chicago platform in 1896 in opposition to sounder opinions. It was dominated by mere resentments, and was unconsciously dishonest, as it proposed to revolutionize and Mexicanize the standard of values of the United States. I beg you to be assured that no sound money Democrat can under any circumstances, in my judgment, vote for any representative man who is not in favor of honest, sound money."

Another indication of the importance of the currency question appeared in an address of the national committee of the National Democratic party to their adherents:

The address, after congratulating the country upon the defeat of the free-coinage proposition in 1896, continues: "More than ever do we be-

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lieve that the continued existence of our national organization is desirable for the well-being of our country. There is no other party that represents the principles for which we are proud to stand. Our work is not completed. We are not only against free silver, but we are for sound money. The same causes that induced the Indianapolis convention of 1896 still exist. The financial relief expected of the present administration has not been given. The recent utterances of no less than sixteen members of the Democratic national committee, declaring for free silver and the renomination of Mr. Bryan, show conclusively that efforts will be made to fight the campaign of 1900 on the free-silver issue, and under the old leader. As long as the principles of the Indianapolis platform remain disregarded by the old parties, our duty to our country, to our party, and to ourselves demands that we should continue our fight against free silver, and keep up our efforts to secure for this nation such financial legislation as shall make us commercially the strongest nation in the world."

The purpose of issuing this address was evidently to keep alive the devotion of those who call themselves Cleveland Democrats to the two cardinal principles of their party, the gold standard and tariff for revenue only. There were no National Democratic candidates in the field.

The Senate.— In the 55th Congress the senate contained 46 Republicans, 34 Democrats, 5 Populists, 2 Silver party men, and 3 Independents. This division gave the Republicans a majority, but by so narrow a margin that it could not always be sure of success in carrying a measure. On financial questions the whole opposition of forty-four could be relied upon to unite against any proposed measure of reform. Indeed, one or two of the Republicans were in favor of free silver, a fact that was shown last January in the vote on the Teller resolution (pp. 66,101). The desire of the administration was to secure, by the elections of 1898, a substantial majority of senators. The terms of 30 expire with the end of the 55th Congress. Of these, 18 belong to the opposition, 12 being Democrats, and the others Silver Republicans and Populists. Legislatures had chosen successors to 7 of the 30 prior to the November elections, and the Republicans had made a gain of 2 out of the 7. The states which were regarded as most in doubt were West Virginia, North Dakota, New Jersey, Indiana, California, Washington, and Nebraska. The Republicans were successful in most of the doubtful states. Senator Faulkner (Dem.) of West Virginia will be succeeded by a Republican. The legislature of North Dakota has a Republican majority on joint ballot, and a Republican will be chosen to fill the seat of Senator Roach (Dem.). New Jersey, Indiana, and California will elect Republicans to succeed Senators Smith (Dem.), Turpie (Dem.), and White (Dem.).

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Democrats will yield to Republicans also in Delaware, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin; while a Populist will give place to a Republican in Nebraska. Thus the next senate will contain 55 Republicans, 27 Democrats, 4 Populists, 2 Silver party men, and 2 Independents. This shows a Republican gain of 9, a Democratic loss of 8, and a loss of 1 to the Populists. The Republicans will have a majority of 10 and a plurality over the Democrats of 29.

The House of Representatives.—The choice of senators is of great importance; but it is through the election of a house of representatives that the temper of the people is most clearly shown. For some reason, not always easy to explain, the congressional election occurring two years after a presidential election has for the last forty years shown a decided falling off in the numbers of the president's supporters to be returned. In five instances a majority of the opposition has been chosen. The Republicans had an unusually large majority in the 55th Congress, in which the house was composed of 206 Republicans, 134 Democrats, and 16 Populists, a Republican majority of 56. The Democrats hoped that the working of the invariable rule of decrease in majority at the mid-term election, together with opposition to expansion, would give them a slight plurality in the next house. They did, in fact, gain, and some of their greatest gains were made in the East. The result reduces the Republican membership of the house from 206 to 185, a loss of 21; increases the number of Democrats from 134 to 163, a gain of 29; and deprives the populists of 7 seats, making their representation 9. This will give to the Republicans of the 56th Congress a majority of 13 in the house and 20 in the senate.

The Result.—The victory of the Republicans in the congressional elections is naturally interpreted in various ways. Advocates of expansion claim that the result is plainly an indorsement of the president's policy. Their opponents point to the Democratic gains in Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, and Pennsylvania as evidence of disapproval of expansion. These four states, the most populous of the country, show a Republican loss of 25. Its cause is by no means easy to state. New York had but five Democrats in the 55th Congress; it will have 18 in the 56th. The entire delegation from New York city will be Democratic. Among the defeated Republicans is Mr. Lemuel E. Quigg, president of the Republican county committee; Hon. Joseph H. Walker (Rep.) of the Worcester (Mass.) district, chairman of the house com-

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mittee on currency and banking, was defeated by Mr. John R. Thayer, a Gold Democrat. In Kansas, the Republicans made their most notable gain, electing 7 of the 8 representatives. In Nebraska the Democratic loss was the Populists' gain.

State Elections. — Among the state elections those of New York, Pennsylvania, Kansas, and Minnesota attracted national attention.

The situation in NEW YORK was by no means a common one. The Republicans were in power; but their governor's most important appointee, Mr. Aldridge, superintendent of public works, was under indictment for misuse of money appropriated for the improvement of the Erie canal. This scandal was the subject of all the campaign speeches of the Democratic candidate for governor, Judge Van Wyck. On the other hand, Colonel Roosevelt, the Republican candidate, asserted that he would institute the most thorough reform in canal management if he were intrusted with the office. Thus the issue was almost neutralized. The Democrats kept to state issues exclusively, while Colonel Roosevelt was fond of saying that state and national issues could not properly be separated. Toward the close of the campaign Richard Croker raised a new issue, that of the independence of the judiciary. In explaining why the Democrats would not nominate the judiciary ticket recommended by the Bar Association, he stated the theory that the judges should be party men, and, as such, should recognize their personal obligations to party leaders. The Republicans made the most of this issue and were undoubtedly much aided thereby, although their judiciary ticket, consisting of Joseph F. Daly, James E. Fitzgerald, and Henry W. Taft, was defeated. Colonel Roosevelt was elected to the governorship by a plurality of 18,079 (exclusive of the soldier vote).

In PENNSYLVANIA the issue was the continuance of Senator Quay's hold on the state government. The Republican candidate, Col. William A. Stone, was regarded as Mr. Quay's personal representative. His most formidable opponent was Rev. Silas C. Swallow, who, as Prohibition and anti-machine candidate for state treasurer, in 1897, had polled such an unusually large vote (Vol. 7, p. 820). He was now in the field as the candidate of the Honest Government, the Prohibition, and the Populist parties. His platform was simply, "Thou Shalt not Steal." Hon. John Wanamaker was the most active and aggressive of Senator Quay's opponents. He delivered frequent addresses, and exerted himself actively in every way to prevent the election of a legislature friendly to Senator Quay. There were times during the campaign when Dr. Swallow seemed likely to succeed; but, as election day came nearer, it was found that great numbers of his supporters were returning to their party standards. As a result Colonel Stone received a plurality of 117,906. The legislature has a large Republican majority; but the reëlection of Senator Quay is doubtful.

In KANSAS, the home of Populism, a united and determined effort on the part of the Republicans was successful; and their candidate, Hon. W. E. Stanley, was elected by a plurality of 15,870 over Governor Leedy (Dem.), who was the candidate of the Fusion party. The representation of Kansas in the national house was composed of 2 Republicans, 2 Democrats, and 4 Populists during the 55th Congress. The Republicans will have 7 representatives, and the Populists 1 in the next house. This decisive victory is regarded as remarkable inasmuch

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STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS, 1898.

STATE.	CANDIDATE.	Pluralities.	Popular Vote for State Officers, 1896.				Popular Vote for State Officers, 1898.				State Leg. Joint Ballot. 1899.			55th Congress.						56th Congress.					
														House.			Senate.			House.			Senate.		
			Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	•
Ala.	Jos. F. Johnston	59,772	.....	128,541	89,290	.....	52,164	111,936	.....	.....	.....	All	...	...	8	1	..	2	...	...	9	...	..	2	....
Ariz. 1	N. O. Murphy	.....	4,090	6,065	3,895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
Ark.	D. W. Jones	47,638	35,836	91,114	13,990	851	27,524	75,362	8,332	.....	2	130	...	...	6	...	..	2	...	...	6	...	..	2	....
Cal.	**Henry T. Gage**	19,411	146,170	143,373	.....	2,573	147,704	128,293	.....	3,341	84	33	2	3	2	2	1	1	..	6	1	..	2	...	....
Colo.	Chas. S. Thomas	43,304	26,271	161,153	.....	1,717	50,880	94,274	.....	.....	8	30	29	...	...	2	1	..	1	...	...	2	1	..	1, I.
Conn.	**Geo. E. Lounsbury**	16,738	110,285	56,740	.....	1,808	81,015	64,277	.....	1,460	200	76	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	....
Del.	**Treasurer**	2,738	16,804	13,424	.....	355	17,549	14,811	.....	454	31	21	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	....
Fla.	Treasurer	16,789	11,288	32,736	.....	1,778	3,999	20,788	.....	.....	...	100	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	..	2	....
Ga.	A. D. Candler	66,977	.....	120,827	85,832	.....	.....	118,557	51,580	.....	1	213	5	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	11	...	..	2	....
Idaho.	Frank Stennenberg	5,613	6,324	23,192	.....	179	13,794	19,406	5,371	1,175	21	37	...	...	...	1	..	1	..	...	...	1	1	..	1, P.
Ill.	Treasurer	43,450	607,130	464,632	.....	9,796	448,940	405,490	7,893	11,792	115	87	1	17	5	...	2	...	...	14	8	...	2	...	....
Ind.	Secretary of State	18,295	323,754	305,573	.....	3,056	287,070	269,775	6,057	9,871	86	64	...	9	4	..	1	1	...	14	8	...	2	...	....
Iowa.	Secretary of State	63,524	289,293	223,741	.....	3,192	236,524	173,000	3,372	7,559	100	50	...	11	...	...	2	...	...	11	...	...	2	...	....
Kan. 2	W. E. Stanley	15,870	159,541	171,810	.....	1,921	149,853	133,983	.....	1,092	102	60	...	2	2	4	1	...	1	7	...	1	1	...	1, P.
Ky.	C'rt of Appeals, 1897	17,804	218,171	217,890	.....	4,781	169,798	187,482	7,274	1,734	38	99	1	4	7	..	1	1	..	2	9	...	1	1	....
La.	Congressional vote	22,130	22,037	77,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	88	15	...	6	...	..	2	...	...	6	...	..	2	....
Me. 3	Llewellyn Powers	24,769	80,465	34,688	.....	1,570	54,266	29,497	662	2,335	157	25	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	....
Md.	Comptroller, 1897	7,109	121,173	114,164	.....	6,096	136,959	104,735	.....	5,918	67	50	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	....
Mass.	Roger Wolcott	83,186	278,976	105,711	.....	11,749	191,146	107,960	.....	4,734	198	72	...	12	1	...	2	...	...	10	3	...	2	...	....
Mich.	Hazen S. Pingree	75,097	304,431	221,022	.....	5,499	243,239	168,142	1,656	7,006	120	12	...	10	2	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	2	...	....
Minn.	John Lind	20,399	165,807	162,311	.....	5,062	111,625	132,026	1,766	5,208	137	43	2	7	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	....
Miss. 4	Congressional vote	19,500	5,130	63,859	.....	485	.....	21,000	2,260	.....	...	All	...	...	7	...	..	2	...	...	7	...	..	2	....
Mo.	Judge Supreme Court	30,351	255,428	285,773	9,937	2,933	304,960	363,667	.....	2,169	67	105	2	3	11	...	..	2	...	3	12	...	..	2	....
Mont.	Congressional vote	9,528	10,494	42,537	.....	186	14,823	23,361	11,607	.....	18	75	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	....
Neb.	Wm. A. Poynter	2,721	102,304	115,880	.....	1,193	92,962	95,703	.....	1,724	73	16	44	2	4	..	1	...	1	2	1	3	2	...	....
Nev.	Reinhold Sadler (S)	22	1,938	.....	8,377	.....	3,548	2,000	3,570	.....	14	1	20	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	....
N. H.	Frank W. Rollins	9,004	57,444	21,650	.....	779	44,730	35,653	.....	104	271	151	...	2	...	..	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	....

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STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS, 1898. — *Continued.*

State.	Candidate.	Pluralities.	Popular Vote for State Officers, 1896.				Popular Vote for State Officers, 1898.				State Leg. Joint Ballot. 1899.			55th Congress.						56th Congress.						
														House.			Senate.			House.			Senate.		
			Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Rep.	Dem.	*
N. J.	**Foster M. Voorhees**	5,499	221,367	133,675	.....	5,614	164,051	158,552	.....	6,893	51	30	...	8	...	..	1	1	..	6	2	..	2	..	....
N. M.	**Congressional vote**	2,063	17,017	18,948	66	.....	18,722	16,659	.....	.....	29	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
N. Y.	**Theodore Roosevelt**	18,079	787,516	574,524	.....	17,449	660,094	642,015	.....	17,556	114	81	...	29	5	..	1	1	..	16	18	..	2	..	....
N. C.	Judge Supreme Court	18,938	155,222	174,488	.....	675	159,511	178,449	.....	.....	.....	134	36	3	1	5	1	..	1	2	6	1	1	..	1, P.
N. D.	F. B. Fancher	7,467	26,335	20,686	.....	358	27,087	19,620	.....	.....	88	15	...	1	...	..	1	1	..	1	...	..	2	..	....
Ohio.	Secretary of State	61,139	525,991	477,494	.....	5,068	408,213	347,074	.....	7,689	79	65	...	15	6	..	2	..	..	15	6	..	2	..	....
Okla.	**Congressional vote**	9,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,456	19,088	1,269	.....	25	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
Ore. 8	**T. T. Geer**	10,774	48,779	46,662	.....	.....	45,104	34,330	2,866	2,213	68	3	19	2	...	..	2	...	..	2	...	..	2	...	....
Penn.	**Wm. A. Stone**	117,906	728,300	433,228	.....	119,274	476,306	358,300	.....	125,748	164	84	6	27	3	..	2	...	..	20	10	..	2	...	....
R. I. 3	**Elisha Dyer**	11,519	28,472	17,061	.....	2,950	24,743	13,224	.....	2,012	98	11	...	2	...	..	2	...	..	2	...	..	2	...	....
S. C. 5	W. H. Ellerbe	28,159	4,223	58,798	.....	.....	.....	28,159	.....	.....	1	59	...	...	7	...	..	2	...	...	7	...	..	2	....
S. D.	Andrew E. Lee	370	41,042	41,225	.....	683	36,949	37,319	.....	.....	87	45	...	...	1	1	1	..	1	2	...	..	1	..	1, I.
Tenn.	Benton McMillin	33,029	148,773	166,268	.....	3,098	72,611	105,640	1,722	2,411	27	5	...	2	8	...	..	2	..	2	8	...	..	2	....
Tex.	Joseph D. Sayers	152,726	167,520	370,434	.....	1,786	.....	285,074	132,348	.....	2	48	7	1	12	...	..	2	..	1	12	...	..	2	....
Utah.	Congressional vote	5,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,361	35,296	2,878	.....	16	41	6	...	1	...	..	1	1	...	1	...	..	2	....
Vt. 3	**Edward C. Smith**	23,869	51,127	10,637	.....	733	38,555	14,686	.....	1,075	231	42	1	2	...	..	2	...	..	2	...	..	2	...	....
Va.	Congressional vote	.....	135,368	154,709	.....	2,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	30	1	2	8	...	..	2	...	...	10	...	..	2	....
Wash.	Judge Supreme Court	8,023	39,153	51,646	.....	968	40,362	32,339	.....	.....	85	9	17	...	2	...	1	..	1	2	...	..	1	..	1, P.
W. Va.	Congressional vote	.....	105,477	93,974	.....	1,054	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	46	...	4	...	..	1	1	..	3	1	..	2	...	....
Wis.	Edward Scofield	37,784	268,135	165,523	.....	7,509	173,137	135,353	8,577	8,078	112	21	...	10	...	..	1	1	..	10	...	..	2	...	....
Wyo.	DeForest Richards	1,394	10,072	10,655	.....	136	10,383	8,989	423	.....	47	10	...	...	1	..	2	...	..	1	...	..	2	...	....
Totals.		[6]	32,217	7,104,779	6,502,925	122,097	251,442	5,397,815	5,365,598	260,783	240,951	3,433	862	224	204	135	17	47	34	9	185	163	9	55	27	8

* Populist, Silver, or Independent. 1. Territorial governor appointed. Vote given is for congressional delegate. 2. J. W. Leedy, defeated Fusionist candidate, was elected on the Democratic-Populist ticket in 1896. 3. Election held in September. 4. In most districts no opposition. 5. Only candidate. 6. Republicans over Democrats. 7. The candidate of the Citizens' State party received 2,002 votes. 8. Election held in June.

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as Kansas has had some of the most noted Populists in the country as her representatives in congress. Hon. Jerry Simpson and Senator Allen were among the founders of the People's party; and they have both recently been defeated for reëlection.

In MINNESOTA the issue seemed to be more purely that of colonial expansion than elsewhere. Hon. John Lind (Dem.), who was the defeated candidate for governor in 1896, was successful His opponents vigorously declared before election that his success would mean disapproval of the administration's policy. His plurality was 20,399; and, if the prophecy of his antagonists was correct, it meant a decisive expression of disapprobation. There was no change, however, in the vote for congressmen; Minnesota's entire delegation is Republican. A majority of the states elected Republican candidates. Of the tickets elected, 27 were Republican, 15 Democratic, 5 Fusion, and one Silver party. As far as the result has a bearing on the presidential election of 1900, it shows that the support of Republican doctrines is more widespread than in 1896, but that the majorities in Republican strongholds has been reduced. The Republican plurality in 1896 was 597,486. In 1898 it was but 32,217. It would be unfair to argue from this fact that the Democratic party is stronger throughout the country, for the earlier plurality was the result of a test of national party strength, while the later one is simply the difference between the aggregate vote for the state tickets of the two parties.

The accompanying table (pp. 822, 823) gives the figures of the November elections in all the states. Where a governor was not elected, the state officer who headed the ticket is placed in the "Candidate" column. In a few cases, however, there was no state election, and the congressional vote is given in the instances where it was obtainable. In one or two cases this vote was not tabulated, and so the figures for 1898 are to that extent wanting. The names of Republicans are in **Bold Face,** Democrats in Roman, and Fusionists in SMALL CAPITALS. The Fusion vote is placed in the column of that party which contributed the most to the vote of the candidate.

THE HAWAIIAN PROBLEM.

ON December 6, President McKinley submitted to congress the report of the commissioners appointed in July, in accordance with the terms of the Newlands resolution, to draft a scheme of legislation for the government and administration of the Hawaiian islands (p. 560). The report was accompanied with the text of three bills embodying the recommendations of the commissioners. In substance they propose a territorial form of government, modified to suit existing political and social conditions in the

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islands. Particular attention is given to necessary changes in Hawaiian land, labor, and navigation laws.

Proposed Form of Government. — The commissioners expressly state that the form of government outlined for Hawaii is not to be taken as a precedent for Porto Rico and the Philippines, for, unlike the Porto Ricans and Filipinos, the people of Hawaii are "capable of self-government," and have proven this by the establishment of the republic and the maintenance of a stable administration; they are also "more or less familiar with the institutions and laws of the United States." The report is unanimous except on one point, where President Dole dissents from his colleagues. Fearing that the extensive prerogatives with which it is proposed to endow the governor may tempt him to arrogate to himself greater power than is contemplated, Mr. Dole recommends that the treasurer, attorney-general, superintendent of public works, and commissioner of public lands be appointed a board of advisers to the governor, who shall be consulted by him on all matters of public policy.

HON. WILLIAM O. SMITH
HAWAIIAN ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The first of the three bills submitted outlines a general plan of government.

It provides for the erection of the islands into a territory of the United States to be styled the Territory of Hawaii, with executive, legislative, and judicial officers. A governor, secretary of the territory, a United States district judge, a United States district attorney, and a United States marshal are to be appointed by the president; and an internal revenue district and a customs district are created. The offices of president, minister of foreign affairs, finance, public instruction, auditor-general, deputy auditor-general, surveyor-general, and marshal are abolished. The officers of the territory under the new *régime* are an attorney-general, with similar powers and duties to those now possessed by the

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attorney-general of the Republic of Hawaii, with a few exceptions; a treasurer, with similar powers and duties to the present minister of finance, and such powers and duties regarding licenses, corporations, companies, partnerships, and registration of prints, labels, and trade-marks as are now possessed by the minister of the interior, except as changed; also a superintendent of public works, a superintendent of public instruction, an auditor, a deputy auditor, a surveyor, with the powers and duties of a surveyor-general, and a chief sheriff, to succeed to the duties of the marshal of the Republic, all to be appointed by the governor.

Section 4, defining citizenship, provides that "all white persons, including Portuguese, and persons of African decent, and all persons descended from the Hawaiian race, on either the paternal or maternal side, who are citizens of the Republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of the sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States." — This was amended by the senate committee on foreign relations so as to read: "That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

Provision is made for a legislature to consist of two houses, a senate of fifteen members, as at present, and house of representatives of thirty members, double the membership of the house under the Hawaiian Republic. The members are to be chosen at a general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1899, and biennially thereafter. The supreme court is to be the sole judge of the legality of election to a seat in either house in case of contest. No member of the legislature is to be eligible for appointment or election to any office of the territory; and no officer or employee, notary public, or agent of the territory is to be eligible to election as a legislator. There is also a provision that no person who, having been entitled to qualify and vote prior to October, 1897, and since July, 1894, failed to register as such voter, shall have a vote, unless he shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States. The sessions of the legislature are limited to sixty days, and each member is to have $400 salary and 10 cents a mile for travelling expenses. A senator is required to be a male citizen of the United States, thirty years of age, to have lived in the territory three years, to be the owner in his own right of $2,000 worth of property, or to have in the preceding year received $1,000 income. Representatives must be twenty-five years old, male citizens, must have lived three years in Hawaii, and must either own $500 worth of property or have an income of $250 a year. — In the senate committee the express property qualifications were stricken out, the requirements of candidates being that they shall be "qualified to vote" for senators and representatives respectively.

Voters for representatives are required to be male citizens, twenty-one years old and of one year's residence in the territory; to have registered, to have paid all taxes due the government, and to be able understandingly to speak, read, and write the English or Hawaiian language. — In the senate committee the word "understandingly" was stricken out.

To be qualified to vote for senators, a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required for voters for representatives, and in addition own in his own right real property worth $1,000, on which valuation legal taxes shall have been paid for the year preceding that in which he offers to register, or shall have actually received a money income of not less than $600 in the previous year.

In the bill as reported from the house committee on territories about January 11, the qualifications of electors, senators, and representatives

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were arranged so that no limitations were placed on admission to the house, while the qualification of senators and electors of senators was placed at $1,000 property or $600 income.

Five registration districts are provided, and the governor of the territory is authorized to appoint registration boards, with the advice of the senate.

The bill also provides for the election of a delegate in congress by persons qualified to vote for representatives in the legislature, this delegate to possess the same powers and privileges now accorded to other delegates in the congress.

The governor is to appoint a chief justice and two associate justices of the supreme court, the judges of the circuit court, the members of the board of health, commissioners of public instruction, prison inspectors, boards of registration, inspectors of election, and other public boards that may be created by law, and all officers whose salaries exceed $2,000 a year. Other provisions of the bill are as follows:

HON. JAMES A. KING,
HAWAIIAN MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

The governor is to possess the veto power, but his veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the legislature. The legislature is authorized to create town, city, or county municipalities. Foreign goods and articles imported into the islands after July 7, 1898, are, if afterward brought into the United States, to pay the duties charged on like articles when imported from any foreign country. The existing laws of Hawaii, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States or this act, continue in force subject to repeal or amendment by the legislature of Hawaii, or by congress. The laws of Hawaii relating to public or government lands continue in force until changed by congress; but no leases of agricultural lands are to be granted, sold, or renewed for a longer term than five years, unless congress shall direct. The laws of Hawaii relating to agriculture and forestry are continued in force, except as they may be modified by congress or the legislature; and the secretary of agriculture is charged with the duties of examining the laws of Hawaii relating to agriculture, forestry, public lands, and public roads, and reporting thereon to the president. The bill also provides that the constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable shall have the same force and effect in the territory of Hawaii as elsewhere in the United States.

The further importation of contract and coolie labor into Hawaii is to be prohibited, the idea being to prevent interference with the wages of American labor and to protect American manufactures against competi-

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tion with the products of cheap alien labor. The general laws of the United States place the people of the territory on the same footing with the people of the states and of other territories of the United States in regard to foreign labor. The question whether white labor can be profitably utilized in the sugar plantations is yet a problem, but the planters are preparing to give such labor a trial, and some of them believe it will prove superior to the labor of either Chinese or Japanese.

The bill was reported from the senate committee December 21, with several changes, the most important of which are indicated above. Most of the senate amendments were agreed to by the house committee on territories, to which the bill was referred in the legislative branch, and an agreement to report it was reached January 11.

The two other bills provide as follows:

1. That unmutilated Hawaiian silver coins shall be received at par value in payment of all dues to the government of the Territory of Hawaii and of the United States, and shall not again be issued, but shall, on presentation in sums of $500 to either government, be purchased and recoined as bullion at the United States mint at San Francisco. All Hawaiian silver certificates are to be redeemed by the Territory of Hawaii on or before January 1, 1902.

2. That the Hawaiian postal savings bank system shall be repealed. The secretary of the treasury is directed to pay the amounts on deposit in these banks to the persons entitled thereto, terminating the interest on all deposits on July 1, 1899, and forbidding further deposits after that date.

The estimated value of the public property now inuring to the United States, as shown by the report, is $10,418,740, distributed as follows: Government or public lands, $4,147,700; government lots, sites, etc., $1,481,800; department property, $4,789,240.

The report recommends the construction of a cable to the islands to be under the control of the United States, which, it says, "is demanded by the military conditions existing or liable to exist at any time." On protest of the commissioners and in order to give congress a free hand, the State Department at Washington, December 31, annulled the concession granted last July by the Hawaiian government to the Pacific Cable Company for the exclusive right of laying a cable to the islands.

On December 20, ex-Queen Liliuokalani supplemented her protest of June 17, 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 333), by sending to the United States senate a protest against the appropriation by the United States of the crown lands of Hawaii (about 1,000,000 acres) as "a taking of property without due process of law and without just or other compensation."

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The Sugar Industry. — The assurance of stable government has stimulated business confidence. Its effects are observable everywhere, but especially in the sugar industry. New plantations are being laid out and old ones increased in acreage, while speculation in sugar stocks has been most active, quotations ranging unusually high. Almost without exception the plantations pay big dividends.

One of the most sensational deals in the history of the San Francisco stock market, was consummated October 1, whereby the control of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company was taken out of the hands of Rudolph and C. A. Spreckels, younger sons of Claus Spreckels. A large increase of the capital stock was under consideration, when a pool of San Francisco brokers, backed, it is said, by the wealthy Honolulu firm of Castle & Cook, secured sufficient stock to effect a change in the directorate.

CLAUS SPRECKELS, THE SUGAR KING.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

AT the end of 1898 the labors of the joint commissioners for the adjustment of Canadian-American differences (pp. 574-581) were still incomplete; and no official report of progress made had been published. On November 1, such of the commissioners as could attend assembled in Washington, D. C., and, with the consent of their absent colleagues, immediately readjourned to meet again on November 10. Sessions were held until November 19, when adjournment was again taken, for the Christmas recess.

It is generally admitted that commercial reciprocity between the United States and Canada has proven the most

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difficult question which the commissioners have had to consider; and the expectation is that, while a treaty adjusting many of the points at issue between the two countries will be drafted, its reciprocity provisions will be very limited in extent. The stumbling-block in the way of the broad treaty of reciprocity, which many on both sides of the lines have looked for, is found in the extreme pretensions of certain special interests, on one side and the other — such as lumber, agricultural products, and some others.

No reciprocity treaty was ever concluded except on the basis of equivalent mutual concessions. If no one is willing to sacrifice anything on public grounds for the sake of something else, agreement is impossible. If a broad treaty of Canadian-American reciprocity be concluded, it will be only by disregarding, for the sake of the public weal, the extreme claims of selfish individuals and corporations.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Revision Granted. — The case of Captain Dreyfus (pp. 581-590) came up in the court of cassation October 25 for decision of the question whether the proceedings of the military tribunal which had condemned Dreyfus were subject to revision. After the reading of a very elaborate report from M. Bard, one of the members of the court itself, and argument by the procureur-général, M. Manau, both of them favoring revision, which occupied the court during two days, the presiding judge, amid breathless silence and in a voice betraying emotion, read the judgment, which was as follows:

"Whereas the court is set in motion by its procureur-général by virtue of an express order of the minister of justice, acting after having taken the opinion of the commission (p. 587); . . . and whereas, as to the state of procedure, the documents produced do not place the court in a position to decide on the substance, but there is ground for proceeding to a supplementary investigation;

"On these grounds the court declares that the application is admissible in form, that a supplementary investigation will be instituted by it, and that there is no ground for deciding at present on the application of the procureur-général for the suspension of the punishment."

Thus, pending the supplementary investigation, Dreyfus was to remain under arrest. Public interest now centred on the question whether the war department would submit to the court of cassation for the purposes of the supplementary investigation the private *dossier*.

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But does the *dossier* exist? M. Yves Guyot, in the *Siècle*, declared his belief that it had been burnt. On the other hand, it is claimed to be still in existence. The correspondent of the London "Times" writes:

"It is stated that the secret *dossier* exists, and the chief document in it is even mentioned as being one which could not be safely divulged. There is said to be a letter from the Emperor William to Colonel Schwarzkoppen, mentioning valuable services rendered by Dreyfus. The emperor, however, can never have written to a military attaché. Such a thing is utterly improbable, in view of the emperor's character and habits. It is added, indeed, that this pretended letter bears palpable marks in its very heading of being a grotesque forgery. Of this I know nothing, but I know that the judges of the court of cassation are not men to imperil France, and that, however important the letters confided to them, the security of France does not run the slightest risk."

CAPTAIN ALFRED DREYFUS.

On November 15 the court of cassation notified M. Guillain, minister for the colonies, of its decision that Dreyfus should be advised by cable telegraph of the commencement of revision proceedings, so that he might prepare his defense. The spirit in which this intelligence was received by organs of public opinion in Paris and by friends and enemies of Dreyfus, is best seen in the following telegram from the French capital, November 15:

"When the news was imparted to Mme. Dreyfus, she was so overcome with joy that she was unable to utter a word.

"The *Courrier du Soir* says that M. Cavaignac, former minister of war, and M. Déroulède, one of the most violent opponents of the Dreyfus revision, called upon the premier, M. Dupuy, to-day and asked him not to execute the decision of the court of cassation to inform Dreyfus to prepare his defense.

"M. Dupuy refused to comply with their request, whereupon they threatened to make an interpellation in the chamber.

"The *Courrier du Soir* adds: 'The court of cassation has decided

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in principle to demand the production of the secret *dossier*, though the formal steps have not been taken.'

"The ministry of the colonies has received a dispatch saying that Dreyfus is in good health.

"The decision of the court of cassation to inform the prisoner that the revision proceedings have begun, and inviting him to prepare his defense, is most significant, as it has hitherto been generally admitted that no innovation should be introduced in the Dreyfus proceedings.

"Questions will now be drafted and posted to Dreyfus, who will formulate his replies.

"*La Liberté* asserts that the court of cassation has decided to impart to the counsel of Dreyfus the text of the depositions of the various ministers of war, the letters of Comte Ferdinand Esterhazy seized by the court, and the secret *dossier*, if the latter is produced."

GENERAL PELLIEUX.

On the same day there was, so to speak, an overflow of anti-Dreyfus feeling to the prejudice of the imprisoned Colonel Picquart (p. 590). On that day, in the chamber of deputies, M. Antide Boyer, Radical Socialist, rising to express approval of a measure intended to enlarge the rights of military prisoners, so that they would have the privilege of legal assistance during preliminary examinations, aroused an uproar by asking that, if the motion was adopted, it should be applicable to Colonel Picquart, who, he said, is being prosecuted on charges known to be false. This called forth numerous noisy protests from the members of the Centre and the Right; and the minister of war, M. de Freycinet, contended that the governor of Paris, General Zurlinden, had acted in accordance with the law in regard to Colonel Picquart. At the same time M. de Freycinet accepted the motion, and the debate on it proceeded. On the day following, a commissary of police — the usual officer for such a service, it is to be presumed — gave notice to François de Pressensé, the well-known writer, political economist, and

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Dreyfus agitator, of his formal expulsion from the Legion of Honor: this is a sequel to Pressensé's denunciation of certain officers for their treatment of Dreyfus.

To understand the nature and purport of the proceedings in the court of cassation, some knowledge of the procedure is requisite; and therefore the following remarks of Mr. Frederick R. Coudert of New York, a counsellor and jurist acquainted equally with the procedure of French and American courts, are of value. Says Mr. Coudert:

M. HENRI ROCHEFORT,
NOTORIOUS FRENCH ANTI-SEMITE AGITATOR.

"When the application was made to the court of cassation for a revision of the Dreyfus proceedings, it became necessary to satisfy the court — or, rather, a certain branch of the court — that there was reasonable ground to suppose that in justice had been done to Dreyfus, and, if that question were answered in the affirmative, whether the court of cassation had the necessary jurisdiction for looking into the merits and deciding whether or not a new trial should be had. As the matter appears from the reports heretofore given by the press, it would seem that the first proposition has been decided in Dreyfus's favor; that is, the court of cassation has held that he was entitled to be heard in that court and to cause to be produced all the evidence which had been adduced against him before the military tribunal. This explains why the court of cassation is endeavoring, against much apparent opposition, to secure a copy of the *dossier*, or record, upon which Dreyfus's condemnation was based, and, in the next place, to get from Dreyfus himself the grounds upon which he bases his demand for a new trial."

Then, after showing that the presence of Dreyfus in court is not required by the law, Mr. Coudert continues:

"It remains, therefore, to be seen whether the court of cassation, having gone beyond the first step and held that it had jurisdiction to examine into the case, shall or shall not decide that a new trial must be had. If the decision shall be adverse to Dreyfus, he will remain imprisoned as he is at present. Otherwise he must be produced before the court and allowed by his personal presence and speech to defend himself.

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"Much discussion has been had as to the jurisdiction of the court of cassation in reviewing proceedings before a court-martial. The application in this case is no doubt granted upon the language of Section 443 of the code, which is very sweeping. It provides that a revision or review may be demanded in any matter, criminal or correctional, whatever be the jurisdiction of the court which originally pronounced the sentence, and whatever may be the penalty which has been inflicted. This broad language seems to cover the case."

An order was sent to the governor of French Guiana, directing him to permit Captain Dreyfus "to walk about all over those portions of the Ile du Diable which are not wooded, from 8 till 11 A. M., and from 2 till 5 P. M."

The Case in the Chamber. — Scenes like those described in the following notes of the correspondent of the London "Times" were frequent: let this one sample suffice:

"In the chamber on Friday, November 18, the Anti-Semite deputy, M. Lasies, attempted to interpellate the government on the action of the court of cassation in reference to the Dreyfus case. M. Dupuy said that the government desired the adjournment of the interpellation for a month. M. Lasies evoked a scene of some disorder by the tone of his protest against the attitude of the premier. In a month, he said, all debate would be needless; the country was in presence of a judicial dictatorship. The man at the head of the court of cassation was a Jew, and owed his position to the protection of Jews.

"It may be imagined what an uproar this sort of exordium was bound to produce. M. Deschanel, the president, intervened: — 'M. Lasies, just as I have always obtained here respect for the army, I invite you to respect justice.' The chamber applauded; but M. Lasies went on: — 'We are traversing,' he said, 'a real period of anarchy both at home and abroad. If there is anarchy in the chamber, it is because we are not presided over; if it is outside, it is because we are not governed.' Here the Right actually applauded, while M. Guieysse ventured to exclaim: — 'Your friends are murdering citizens in Algiers.' M. Lasies found nothing better to say than, 'We are determined to employ — not here, because the rules of the chamber stifle us, but outside — all the means we may think good.' M. Guieysse retorted, and was cheered, 'It is the most odious language ever uttered at the tribune.' M. Deschanel, interrupting, said: — 'In any case the rules will be respected,' and M. Dupuy, amidst loud cheers, capped him with, 'And the law too.' But M. Lasies was incorrigible. He tried wit. 'The rules are like the code,' he retorted; 'there are margins on which you can walk. Traitors and rascals go up and down there in all security, protected by the magistracy and the law.'

"The chamber was now outraged, and the tumult was such that only M. Deschanel's rising in his place with evident intent to speak could quell it: — 'I call the speaker formally to order for what he has just said, and I warn him that I shall consult the chamber as to whether he is to be allowed to remain at the tribune.'

"M. Lasies replied: — 'My electors sent me here to invite the government to obtain respect for order, which it does not know how to maintain, and for the national honor, which it knows not how to defend.' With this he left the tribune. He was applauded by a few members of the Right; but the hostility with which he was received everywhere else

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left no doubt as to how the rest of the house regarded him. The interpellation was then adjourned by an enormous majority."

Colonel Picquart.—The court of cassation, December 8, gave judgment on Colonel Picquart's application for a decision as to whether the charges against him should be tried by a civil or a military court (p. 590). The court of cassation ordered that all documents in the case should be submitted to itself, and that the prosecution by the military court should be suspended till the documents could be examined: this suspends for an indefinite time the court-martial trial of Colonel Picquart. The decision was a distinct gain for justice and a rebuke to the anti-Dreyfus, anti-Picquart faction. The usual demonstrations of "patriotic support of the army" were made in the deputies' chamber and in the Latin quarter.

COLONEL PICQUART.

Policy of the Government.—Would the war department surrender the Dreyfus *dossier* to the court? In the chamber of deputies, December 19, the minister of war, M. de Freycinet, in a speech, declared that rather than comply with the order of the court he would retire from office. He said that he did not desire to appear as wishing to influence the decision of the court of cassation; but added that while willing to submit to the court all the official documents in his possession, he was absolutely determined not to submit the secret batch of documents in the case, which, he pointed out, contained papers affecting the security of the nation. If the house did not approve of his attitude he was willing to resign.

The chamber later discussed an interpellation by M. Millerand relative to the conditions upon which the secret *dossier*

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could be communicated to the court of cassation, as, he contended, unless the court were put in possession of all the documents the whole case of revision was vitiated.

M. Dupuy, the premier, replied that unless guarantees of absolute secrecy were forthcoming the government would not communicate these documents to the court. The premier declared also that it was impossible to show the documents to the defense unless the government were absolutely assured of secrecy.

M. Brisson, the ex-premier, said:

"There is no document in the Dreyfus *dossier* that could affect the security of the state. I examined the entire *dossier* after the discovery of the Henry forgery and considered them all suspicious."

On December 23 it was announced that the government (*i.e.*, the war department) had decided to turn over to the court of cassation the Dreyfus *dossier;* also that the papers would be communicated to the wife of Dreyfus and M. Mornard, counsel for the imprisoned officer.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CRISIS.

FOR six weeks prior to the battle of Omdurman (p. 626), newspaper readers, who were anxiously watching the meagre reports which the Sirdar allowed to be telegraphed regarding the progress of his operations, were constantly distracted by reported rumors that a French force had successfully attacked the dervishes from the south, while the British were still preparing for their attack from the north. It was known that, as early as 1896, French officers had been instructed to advance from the French Kongo towards the east, opening up and taking possession of the territory not already claimed by European powers. It was known also, that French colonial authorities held as their ideal the extension of their African empire across the continent from east to west, from the Red Sea to the Kongo.

General Kitchener had scarcely established himself in Khartoum, when a dervish force, returning from an expedition up the river in one of Gordon's old steamers, was forced to surrender to the Anglo-Egyptian forces, to whom they reported that they had encountered a body of white men who carried a tricolored flag. The Sirdar promptly embarked a considerable body of troops on three gunboats, and proceeded to investigate. Going up the Nile, he reached

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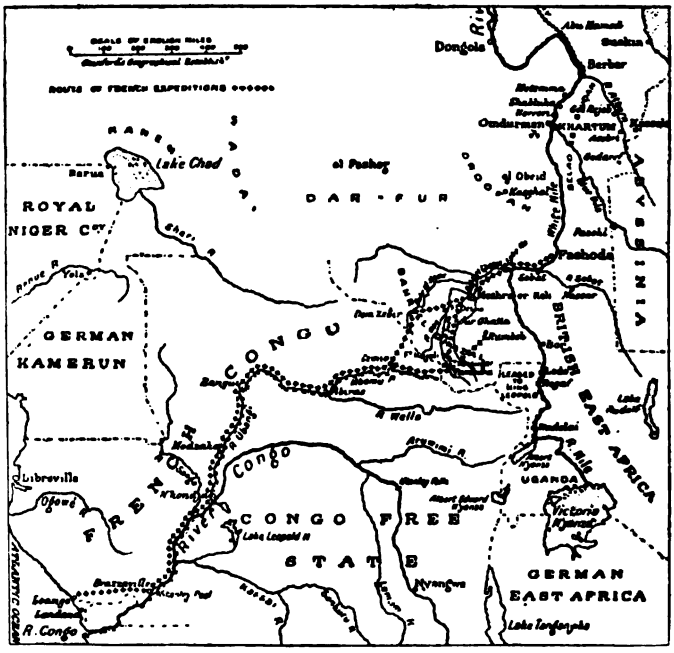
Fashoda, where he found the French Major Marchand with half a dozen other Frenchmen and a body of Senegalese soldiers (p. 632). Major Marchand was courteously notified that he was on territory belonging to Egypt or to Great Britain — no one knows yet to which — and was asked to lower his French flag. He objected that this was impossible without authorization from the French government, which had instructed him to occupy this region in the name of France.



ROUTE OF MARCHAND EXPEDITION.

In reply to further questions, Major Marchand stated that in view of the overwhelming superiority of the British force, he would not interfere with the raising of the Anglo-Egyptian flags in his neighborhood. The camp occupied by the French was admirably located for purposes of defense, being on a tongue of land, surrounded by utterly impassable morasses except for a narrow entrance. On this entrance the Sirdar stationed a sufficiently strong force of Egyptian troops; and he then invited the French officers to dine with

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him. Having ascended the river for a considerable further distance, to establish another outpost of Egyptian troops, General Kitchener returned to Khartoum, leaving the French officers a supply of provisions, of which they appear to have been sadly in need, and giving them a parting warning that they would not be allowed to move from the position in which they had placed themselves, until the diplomatists in London and Paris had settled the affair.

In September, when the Sirdar's dispatch reporting these events was communicated by the English ambassador to the French government, France was just beginning to realize to the full the consequences of the Dreyfus affair. Politicians were at their wit's end to discover some means of breaking the crash which has been threatening since this affair entered upon its later stages. The army, confident, proud, and sure of its power, yet stung by the damaging attacks made upon its highest and most trusted representatives, was ready to jump at anything which might promise to divert attention from its weaknesses to its strength.

In England, the mass of the people, whatever their political sentiments, have been only too well aware that for a decade English diplomatists have been giving in on one point after another — in China, on the Niger, in Venezuela — till it had become a by-word on the continent. The victory at Omdurman stirred the national enthusiasm to its very depths, proving that British generals could still plan and British soldiers fight. And then, while the nation was holding its breath for its welcome to the victorious general, came the news from Paris that, inasmuch as a French expedition had successfully defeated a dervish force and established itself upon the Nile many weeks before the British expedition did the same thing lower down the river, it was a self-evident proposition — to the Frenchmen — that the upper part of the river had become French territory. What might have happened had diplomacy been left unhampered, and if Lord Salisbury had had to consider only the Queen's well-known determination that no more real wars shall be fought during her reign, no one can tell. The breath held back for the Sirdar's home-coming went out in a mighty demand that at last France be told that England's patience was not without its limit. Then they recollected that three years before, Earl Grey had stated publicly that if a French force approached the Nile, this would be considered by Britain to be an unfriendly act. They remembered that Earl

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Grey had in mind this identical Major Marchand, and they knew that the British government had called these facts to the attention of the French government. Almost before Lord Salisbury could recall these facts to the French representative, the British public opinion had taken such shape that left no alternative to the government. Lord Salisbury, feeling the public pulse beating strongly and plainly, intent upon preserving peace, but knowing that the nation would not permit of peace upon any other terms, found himself practically compelled to inform the French government that Fashoda was Anglo-Egyptian territory; that it was being occupied by a force claiming to represent France; and that this force must get out.

M. LOCKROY, FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE.

The French government expressed surprise at the uncompromising nature of this language. It begged to be allowed time to examine the question. It explained that it could of course do nothing until it had received the report of Major Marchand. In reply, Lord Salisbury explained that Fashoda must be evacuated. The French ministry suggested that perhaps some agreement might be reached, that some compromise might be arranged, that France would of course be willing to exchange Fashoda for undisputed possession of other colonial territories lying within the reach of both France and England. Lord Salisbury stated that Fashoda was Anglo-Egyptian, and that the French flag must be withdrawn — and that quickly. It must not be forgotton that all this was taking place while the Spanish-American peace commission was sitting in Paris, where the representatives of the United States gave the first great diplomatic exhibition of saying what they meant and sticking to it.

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Meantime the English and French press were exciting the respective populations rapidly to a war pitch. The English journalists were angrily mad, reflecting the popular feeling; the Frenchmen were wildly delighted at the relief from Dreyfus, over whom they had stirred themselves into abnormal nervous excitement. The British naval men were anxious to prove their kinship to Dewey, and Clark, and Sampson, and Schley. The French sailors were conscious of weakness, and proud of the blood which would make them fight as well as if certain of victory. Both did their part to hurry matters on to a trial of strength, by speeches, telegrams, letters, and personal influence. The admiralty of both countries realized the opportunity for testing its preparedness, and for getting money for improvements which would never be authorized in peaceful times. In consequence, there was sudden turmoil of activity at the navy yards and arsenals, mobilization of fleets, equipment of reserve vessels, testing of defenses. Soberly, every intelligent onlooker knew that a war between England and France, whether it arose over a marshy Eden in mid-Africa or from any other cause, was almost an impossibility. Just as surely was it evident that both nations were ready and willing to fight, and that neither, perhaps, would seriously regret it should war break out. France, with the certainty of defeat and consequent loss of colonial empire, had in reality most to gain from the clearing of her vitiated atmosphere and the renewal of her national character. For nearly six weeks, any one of a dozen very possible contingencies would have led to a sea fight between English and French fleets. War was averted; but how or why, it is almost difficult to understand.

On November 5, Lord Salisbury proposed the health of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, at a Guildhall banquet, and in doing so remarked, almost incidentally, that the French ambassador had that afternoon assured him that the ministry at Paris had decided that the occupation of Fashoda was of no sort of use to the French Republic, and instructions for its evacuation had been forwarded to Major Marchand. Diplomatically astute always, and masters of the art of playing with popular misapprehension, the French ministers had withdrawn unconditionally from the camp at Fashoda; but they instructed Major Marchand to proceed from Fashoda up the Nile and its tributary, the Sobat river, and thence across Abyssinian territory to the French port of Jibutil in Erythrea. Also, they suggested that, after

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all, Fashoda was quite unimportant, and that its evacuation in no wise compromised the French claim to the immense and wonderfully promising territory of the Bahr-el-ghazal. Commercially, this last is the real point at issue. England, as

THE GUILDHALL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

the guardian of Egypt, realizes the absolute necessity of controlling the whole extent of the Nile river, upon whose erratic waters depends the prosperity of Egypt. All who have explored the Bahr-el-ghazal declares that it is a region of wonderful fertility, offering every promise of future prosperity. Even were this not true, the mere fact that the

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possessors of this region could interfere with the Nile floods renders it absolutely imperative for England to control the whole river basin. Whether she will actually succeed in this remains to be seen. The question will be decided by diplomatic negotiations; and it is not yet certain that France has secured the last of her minor triumphs over Great Britain.

The British nation does not of necessity object to a joke, but it does object to having fun made of things over which it is tremendously in earnest. Thus it happened that when Lord Kitchener proposed a Gordon College at Khartoum, an idea in which the British people realized the true greatness of their new national hero and the real virtues of their superiority as a colonizing power, they took it very ill when a Frenchman, a certain M. Deloncle, wrote to the "Temps" on December 4, to state that Frenchmen, unwilling to remain behind England in this work of civilization, had already promised funds sufficient to assure the establishment of two native educational seminaries, the *Ecole de France* at Khartoum, and later an *Ecole Marchand* at Fashoda. The *naiveté* or even the drollery of this suggestion promptly appealed to the French public, which found some difficulty in appreciating the manifest resentment with which it was received in England, where the latest significance of the withdrawal was beginning to be fully appreciated. Realizing the importance of a more complete clearing of the atmosphere, Lord Salisbury is supposed to have communicated with Sir Edmund Monson, the British ambassador in Paris, instructing him to read a plain lesson to the French. The opportunity for this unpleasant duty offered itself at the quarter-centennial anniversary banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, held December 6.

Beginning with a very high tribute to the diplomatic representatives of the United States, Sir Edmund gave them the credit, in conjunction with the press, of introducing the new diplomacy of avowed frankness, sincerity plain speaking, and honest dealing. With this preface, Sir Edmund went on, all the while reading from an evidently carefully prepared manuscript to say that the French people must understand plainly that the British government has been and is supported by every section of British public opinion, in its position as regards Africa. After referring to the difficult negotiations over the Niger and various commercial matters, the amicable settlement of which had been made much more difficult by the attitude of the half-informed or mis-informed press, and stating frankly England's desire for peace, Sir Edmund appealed to "those who are directly or indirectly, either as officials in power or as unofficial exponents of public opinion, responsible for the direction of the national policy to discountenance and to abstain from the continuance of that policy of pin-pricks, which, while it can only procure an ephemeral gratification to a short-lived ministry, must inevitably perpetuate

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across the channel an irritation which a high spirited nation must eventually feel to be intolerable. I would entreat them to resist the temptation to try to thwart British enterprise by petty manœuvres such as I grieve to see suggested by the proposal to set up educational establishments as rivals to our own in the newly-conquered provinces of the Soudan. Such an ill-considered provocation, to which I confidently trust no official countenance will be given, might well have the effect of converting that policy of forbearance from taking the full advantage of our recent victories and our present position, which has been enunciated by our highest authority, into the adoption of measures which, though they evidently find favour with no inconsiderable party in England, are not, I presume, the object at which French sentiment is aiming."

As was to be expected, this remarkable piece of friendly advice provoked a storm of angry protest in the French press, which did not hesitate to demand that the British ambassador be given his passports immediately, frequent references being made as a precedent to the Sackville-West episode in the United States. The earlier war scarce had, however, sufficed to bring home to the shop-keeping, wine-growing French folk the importance of their trade relations with England. The approaching exposition of 1900 is also coming nearer; and everything tended to suggest the advisability of calmness. Incidentally, the French could not fail to recognize that Sir Edmund was only quoting a French writer when he spoke of the "policy of pin-pricks;" and his references to the instability and irresponsibility of French ministries were faint echoes of what has been repeatedly said by the leaders of French political thought.

One of the grim humors of the situation is an excellent illustration of this reference to "short-lived" ministries. After the Brisson cabinet fell (see "France"), late in October, M. Dupuy was with some difficulty induced to form a new ministry. It was during one of his previous terms as premier that the Marchand expedition was organized, the immediate responsibility for the scheme resting on M. Delcassé, who was then secretary for the colonies. He is now minister for foreign affairs, and as such has conducted the negotiations which resulted in Major Marchand's withdrawal from Fashoda.

THE FAR-EASTERN SITUATION.

SOME thirty years ago Secretary Seward predicted in the United States senate that the Pacific ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond would become the chief theatre of events in the world's great hereafter. It

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would seem as if we were on the threshold of the fulfillment of this prophecy. And, in acquiring a territorial foothold in the island groups that are but stepping-stones between the two vast borderlands of the Pacific, it would seem as if the United States — whether with conscious purpose, or unconsciously drifting in harmony with that transcendent and irresistible power that makes even the "wrath of man"

KWANG-HSU, EMPEROR OF CHINA
[From a sketch from life taken during an imperial reception.]

obedient to its designs — were taking Time by the forelock and insuring provision for playing well its part as not the least important world-factor in the coming century of tremendous changes.

A glance at a few of the conditions affecting the future outlook in what may be called the "Pacific area" of the world, will show the great importance of the commercial and political problems now looming up. By "Pacific area" we

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mean those vast regions of Asia, Australasia, the Oceanic islands, and western North and South America, whose development will depend chiefly upon commercial outlets on the Pacific. In this area is found a population of about 878,000,000 — considerably more than half the total population of the earth. Only a very small proportion of the foreign trade of the United States is controlled by the eleven Pacific states. The possibilities for expansion are enormous; and, whatever else may be said about it, the acquisition of Hawaii and a territorial foothold in the islands of the far Pacific will place the United States in the pathway of the future currents of trade. Great Britain has tapped the north Pacific by railway to Vancouver, just as Russia is tapping it by railway to Vladivostock. The Anglo-Saxon is moving westward, filling up British Columbia and the Pacific states, just as the Muscovite, coming eastward, will soon dominate the region of the Amoor and Manchuria. The currents of both European and Asiatic population bid fair to be turned to the East ere long. In the clashing of the two streams would be involved a racial struggle for existence such as the world has never yet seen — the creation of a series of world problems in the solution of which the nationalities of the present day may lose their identity.

It seems inevitable that the chief industrial outlet of the United States should be to the West. In the markets of Europe the manufacturers of America have to compete with the experienced and resourceful producers of the Old World on their own ground; whereas in the Pacific area both have to compete on neutral ground, to which America has the advantage of contiguity. With the enormous and enormously increasing productivity of the American Union, an export valve will become more and more an absolute necessity of industrial existence. It will naturally be found toward the Far East, in Australasia, and throughout the wide Pacific area. It is significant to note that during the last decade the shipping industry on the Pacific coast has shown a remarkable growth as compared with that on the Atlantic. It is not improbable that the next great phase of American competition will be in the ocean-carrying trade; and the history-burdened future may see the United States a great maritime power, possibly with territorial ambitions not limited by Hawaii or even the Philippines. CURRENT HISTORY is not an organ of prophecy; but the following prophetic outlook, which recently appeared in the "Nine-

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teenth Century," is of deep interest to all students of present conditions.

"Many of us now living may reasonably expect to see the completion of the trans-Asiatic railway to Vladivostock and Talien-wan. It will be quickly followed by the Nicaragua canal, and from each terminus will radiate great lines of giant steamships traversing the whole of the ocean area. Meanwhile the trans-Andine railway will have been completed; the long projected links with the American railroad system will have been carried northward to Alaska and southward through Mexico and the central neck to Chile; and the new cycle of Cathay will be worth vastly more than fifty years of Europe. Even now the sea-borne commerce of the Pacific exceeds £1,000,000,000 per annum; and it is not extravagant to assume that the twentieth century will see it doubled."

Russian Ambitions. — There is every reason to believe that it is the permanent aim of Russian policy to build up a great empire in Central and Northern Asia, by consolidating under her direct rule various Khanates and principalities of Central Asia, and by appropriating outlying parts of the vast territory of China. This end Russia would achieve with the good-will of other European powers if possible, but in spite of them if necessary. Her restless ambition, coupled with the ambitious restlessness of France, is the dominant factor in Oriental politics.

In contrast with the development of the British empire in Asia, which illustrates the influence of sea-power in history, the Russian advance during the last forty years illustrates the historical significance of the railway. With Britain the instrument of progress was the ocean-going ship. With Russia it is the iron road.

In the crisis which has recently centred all eyes upon the Russian railway advance in Manchuria (pp. 590-601), her equally important advance toward India has attracted but little attention. It is, however, of supreme historical import. About the middle of December the Trans-Caspian railroad from Merv, in Russian Turkestan, to Kushk, in one of the northwestern frontier provinces of Afghanistan, was completed. This brings the Russian iron horse to within 95 easy miles of Herat.

The completion of the Merv-Kushk line is merely one more stage in the great task which Russia set herself after the Crimean war. Checked in her ambitions in the direction of the Mediterranean, she turned her energies toward overcoming the difficulties presented by the unorganized and almost illimitable areas of Asia. The evidences of her success are now becoming apparent; and the world is just beginning to realize the purport of the mighty move whereby a new empire in the East has been created which immensely increases Russian influence throughout the Old World.

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Russia has now two great lines of railway in Asia — the northern one through Siberia, within measurable distance of completion to the Manchurian coast; and the southern one by way of the Caspian, now opened to the heart of Central Asia. The plan on which the two systems have been laid out includes their junction by a line from Omsk, on the northern route, to Tashkend, the new capital of Russian Central Asia, on the southern railway. The united resources of north and south Russia in Europe, and of the northern and southern provinces of Russia in Asia, will thus be capable of concentration either towards China or on the British Indian frontier.

Still another factor in the process of empire-building, is the proposed Russian canal from the river Oxus to the Caspian sea.

The route selected by the engineers is about 500 miles long. It follows the line of depressions and unconnected lakes which are supposed to mark the old bed of the river Oxus, from a point near Michailovsk on the Caspian sea across the Kara Kum as far as Igdi, and then turns northward to the Sary Kamish lakes, and reaches the Oxus midway between Khiva and the Aral sea.

When this canal is completed, it will afford a waterway from the heart of Europe to the heart of Asia. For the mighty Volga, traversing European Russia, flows into the Caspian at the northwest, while the Oxus flows down from the very Roof of the World, and the Jaxartes from the highlands of Ferghana. Plans are already under way for a canal from the Gulf of Finland to the upper reaches of the Volga. When it and the Kara Kum canal are finished, it will be possible for a vessel to sail from the Atlantic ocean through the Baltic sea, down the Volga, across the Caspian, and then up the Oxus to the borders of Bokhara and Afghanistan into the very shadow of the Hindoo-Koosh range, or up the Jaxartes to the mountains of Kashgar.

Chinese Railway Question. — Considerable obscurity still overhangs the railway situation in northeastern China (pp. 594-601). Early in October the Chinese director of railways and the manager of the Hong-Kong & Shanghai bank signed the final contract for a 5 per cent sterling loan of £2,250,000 for the extension northward to Niu-chwang of the Peking-Shan-hai-kwan railroad (p. 597). The contract complied with conditions imposed by M. Pavloff, Russian *chargé d'affaires* at Peking. The security is to be a government guarantee and a charge on the road already open from Peking to Shan-hai-kwan. A rumor that Russian troops had occupied Niu-chwang on October 15, caused much excitement, which was not allayed by news on November 2 that the British fleet at Wei-hai-wei had cleared for action and was ready to put to sea on one hour's notice, and that a large Russian fleet had assembled at Port Arthur. Just what these preparations meant is not apparent. The excitement quickly passed.

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Gradual progress is being made in the delimitation of exclusive "spheres of interest" in China. The relations of Germany and Great Britain in that quarter are now particularly cordial. By contract signed about the beginning of October, one of the great trunk lines, that from Tien-tsin to Chin-kiang, following roughly a parallel course to the Grand Canal, is to be constructed jointly under German and British control, and is to be in German hands as far as the southern frontier of the Shan-tung province, while, after entering the province of Kiang-su, which is within the Yang-tse region, it will be under British management. At the same time the Germans have withdrawn from any competition for the control of the proposed line, a very important one, connecting Shanghai with Nanking on the one side and Hang-chau on the other.

The real significance of this understanding is that it implies a recognition of the British and German spheres respectively in the basins of the Yang-tse and the Yellow river. Supplementing the recent Anglo-German *entente* regarding some points of mutual interest in Africa (p. 633), this understanding does much to insure the future co-operation of the two great Teutonic nations for the furtherance of their commercial and economic welfare.

As regards the relations of Great Britain with Russia and France, on the other hand, the principle of "give and take" has not yet had its full application, and much yet remains to be done to effect an "equitable distribution of opportunities." A French demand was recently made upon the Chinese government for an extension of the exclusive sphere of French jurisdiction at Shanghai; but the British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, and the United States minister, Mr. E. H. Conger, protested strongly, and the demand was refused. If granted, it would have transferred to French jurisdiction many British and American subjects, and would have extended French political rights over soil urgently needed for the relief of the mixed and already overcrowded European settlement in Shanghai. Moreover, the substantial interests of France at Shanghai are greatly inferior to those of England, the former controlling only 115,000 tons of shipping annually at that port, while England controls 2,250,000 tons.

On November 25 it was announced that the French cabinet had decided to authorize a loan of 270,000,000 francs for the building of an Indo-Chinese railway system to connect with the Chinese railroads.

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REAR-ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

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Lord Beresford's Mission. — The press has published reports of several public utterances by Lord Charles Beresford, who was recently sent by the British Associated Chambers of Commerce to investigate the conditions and outlook of British commerce in China (p. 604), in which he advocates a firm policy including a thorough reorganization of the Chinese army on the European model, and an alliance between Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and Japan in order to preserve the integrity of China and maintain the "open door." He sees "grave dangers threatening British commerce so long as the dominant military position of Russia and the effete condition of China are allowed to continue."

A similar view of the situation is taken by Mr. John Barrett formerly United States minister to Siam, who is reported as saying:

"The only permanent safeguard to the paramount American and British interests is immediate and united action by the interested governments to defend the integrity of the Chinese Empire, to enforce reforms in the government, to prevent further cessions of ports and provinces, and to insist upon the "open door" policy in all ports of China, including the spheres of influence claimed by Russia, Germany, and France.

"Otherwise the impending partition of the Chinese Empire will seriously curtail the field of trade by disastrously affecting American and British influence in Asia."

Internal Disorder in China. — The present recrudescence of internal rebellion and anti-foreign agitation in China might have been foretold by anyone familiar with the Chinese character and the weakness of the government at Peking. As the real truth of the late war with Japan penetrates slowly throughout the empire, and as, in its train, there follows the news of the various transactions with the "Foreign Devils" which have resulted in the alienation of certain territories of the empire in Leao-tong, Shan-tung, and elsewhere, dissatisfaction is bound to manifest itself in a form menacing not only to the central government but to the scattered colonies of missionaries. Already there is abundant evidence of this. The missionary societies are receiving from their agents reports of the attitude of the populace of the gravest possible kind. Inflammatory proclamations urging the people to cast out the Europeans are being largely circulated, and have already resulted in many acts of violence. Finally, the Kwang si rebellion (p. 604) is avowedly anti-European. A German Catholic missionary, Father Stenz, in the province of Shan-tung, was mobbed

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November 9, the Peking authorities being forced by pressure from the German minister to make ample reparation. About the middle of November, the Catholic mission at Kwei-fu, in the upper Yang-tse-kiang valley, was looted and burned by rebels. Two members of the French consulate in Canton were injured by rioters about the same time. In the province of Sze-chuen a French missionary was held a prisoner by the rebels, and his release peremptorily demanded by the French minister at Peking. Altogether the possibilities of the situation are undeniably serious. Should the rebellion become general, it would confront the powers with a new problem of almost unexampled gravity. The smashing of the Mahdi would be nothing to the suppression of a rebellion participated in by untold millions and ramifying over an immense and almost trackless empire. Of course these apprehensions may be exaggerated, and the Middle Kingdom may only be passing through another crisis modelled strictly on innocuous precedent.

The situation within the palace at Peking has cleared a little (p. 601), but is still in process of transition. The path of the usurper is not altogether smooth. The new Russian minister to Peking, M. de Giers, on December 9, ignored the authority of the Dowager Empress* by refusing to present to her his credentials, and handing them to the emperor instead. The influence of Li Hung-Chang at court has also waned, it is said; in the middle of November, in spite of his pleas of age and infirmity, he was commissioned to proceed to the province of Shan-tung to join with the viceroy there in devising measures to prevent inundations of the Yellow river (Hoang-ho). Meanwhile the reform movement makes slow but perceptible progress, the Dowager Empress apparently realizing that in that direction lies the future hope of the empire.

An edict issued late in December commands the immediate institution of reform in the methods of training troops, in agriculture, in manufacture, and in everything likely to conduce to the prosperity of the empire.

On December 13 another evidence of the spread of liberalism in high places was the reception tendered by the Dowager Empress in the imperial palace to the wives of the seven foreign ministers accredited to China. This innova-

*The Chinese minister at Washington is authority for the statement that the current story as to the Dowager Empress having once been a slave (p. 603) has no foundation in fact. She was not a slave girl, but was the daughter of an obscure official.

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tion is calculated to destroy many of the barriers heretofore excluding Europeans from intercourse with the imperial court.

Korea. — A riotous collision between the political reform party known as the Independence Club, and their opponents, occurred in Seoul about November 21, from which several fatalities resulted. Foreigners were not attacked. The Japanese government was asked to send troops to preserve order. The object of the Independence Club is to rid the king of corrupt office-holders and courtiers.

France and Siam. — Tension is again reported between France and Siam. It appears that a French church near Bangkok was pillaged by Siamese police and soldiers in September; but it was not until late in December that the tension assumed a threatening phase as the result of acts of aggression by Siamese troops in the 25 kilometer neutral zone on the west bank of the Mekong established by the treaty of 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 474), and the refusal of the Siamese to evacuate the neutral territory at the demand of the French agent.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE result of the November elections in the United States, particularly as affecting the political complexion of the senate in the 56th Congress, have increased the hopes of those who look for domestic monetary reform in the near future (pp. 816–824).

The Controller's Report. — The report of Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes for the year ended October 31, 1898, criticises the various suggested plans of reforms, and opposes any system based on preference of note-holders over depositors.

These plans, the report says, are based on the following propositions:

"That the disproportion between outstanding currency liabilities of the government payable in gold and the gold held for their redemption should be lessened by a contraction in the amount of these demand currency liabilities.

"That the void in circulation caused by such contraction should be filled by an extension of the circulation of national banks, which circulation, redeemable in gold, is ultimately to depend for its chief security upon a first lien upon the commercial assets of the issuing banks."

The report goes on to say:

"As a fundamental proposition, any bank-note system depending for security upon the commercial assets of banks and sanctioned by govern-

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ment should be inherently fair in its relation to the deposit-holding creditors and the note-holding creditors of an insolvent bank.

"No system is inherently fair which creates a preference of the note-holder over the deposit holder in the distribution of the assets of an insolvent bank.

"In none of the older countries, to the success of whose uncovered note systems we are referred as tending to justify the experiment in this country, is the note-holder by the law preferred over the deposit-holder in case of insolvency of banks of issue. Canada, with its thirty-eight central banks of issue, as compared with 3,600 scattered national banks in this country, furnishes the only exception to this rule.

"The necessity of the preference under any such system in this country to give security and credit to the notes, demonstrates that it is the depositors of the country, and not the banks, upon whom the great weight of the guarantee of the note issue must fall.

"A fairer system would provide that when a receiver took charge of an insolvent bank he should not first pay into the general redemption fund held by the government an amount derived from the assets of the bank sufficient to pay the note-holders in full before paying anything to depositors, but he should pay into the fund that pro rata share of the proceeds derived from the assets which should go to the note-holders, not as preferred creditors, but as creditors in the same class as depositors.

"The tax upon the solvent banks for the currency privilege should not, then, be limited to not exceeding one per cent per annum of their annual note issue, or in any other amount, but should be made sufficiently large to provide for the deficit, whatever it should prove to be. . . .

"The government of the United States is not in such straits, in connection with its present currency system, as to compel it to enter into a plan of currency changes by which it in effect sells extended and valuable currency privileges to the national banks of the country in exchange for assistance from them in meeting its present governmental currency obligations payable in gold.

"If the present conditions of governmental currency demand reforms, to secure which will entail cost, it is better for the government, as the representative of all the people, and under all the circumstances connected with our banking system, to pay an ascertained and exact cost direct than to endeavor to evade it by granting extensive currency privileges to banks which of necessity must reimburse themselves from the community and the depositor class for any cost which they incur in assuming the burden of gold redemption or maintaining the credit of their notes."

The recommendations of the controller are in substance as follows:

"The existing bank-note system, based upon deposit of government bonds as security, should not now be abandoned.

"For the purpose of allowing elasticity to bank-note issues to protect the banks and the community in time of panic, a small amount of uncovered notes, in addition to the secured notes, should be authorized by law under the following limitations: They should be subjected to so heavy a tax that they could not be issued in normal times for the purpose of profit, but would be available in times of emergency. The tax should be so large upon the solvent issuing banks as to provide a fund which, in connection with the pro rata share of the assets of an insolvent bank, would be sufficient to redeem the notes in full without necessitating any preference of note-holders over depositors of any insolvent issuing bank. The tax should be so large as to force this currency into retirement as soon as the emergency passes.

"Such a currency could be used only to lessen the evil effects of the

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too rapid liquidation of credits which are collapsing under a financial panic, but could not be profitably used as a basis of business speculation and inflation. It should be to the business community what the clearing house certificates are to our cities in times of panic — a remedy for an emergency, not an instrument of current business."

The President's Message. — In his annual message to congress, December 5, President McKinley is careful not to commit himself to any of the methods proposed for reconstruction of the paper currency, but makes explicit recommendations in regard to the redemption of the greenbacks in gold. His object is to enable the government to protect properly its outstanding currency liabilities, to render the national credit more unassailable in every emergency, and to break the "endless chain" whereby the gold resources of the treasury are exhausted, without contracting the currency or seeking assistance from private corporations in meeting government obligations or gold redemption. The president says:

"I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1897 (p. 62), as follows: That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government, he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes — a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them — another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt. . . .

"In my judgment the present condition of the treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund, from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

"It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required; on the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it. The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals, is generally recognized. The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency shall be kept safe and yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs, is a proposition scarcely less important. . . ."

American Economic Association. — A convention of this association was held in New Haven, Conn., the last week in December. Following is the substance of the report from the special committee on banking and currency, consisting of Prof. F. M. Taylor, of the University of Michigan (chairman),

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and Professors F. W. Taussig of Harvard, J. W. Jenks of Cornell, Sidney Sherwood of Johns Hopkins, and David Kinley of the University of Illinois:

"Under existing conditions, the only wise and consistent policy for the United States is the frank recognition of the fact that the actual monetary standard is now, and for some time to come will be, gold, and the adoption of legislation which shall insure the entire stability of that standard until such time as the nation may have decided to establish some other. Assent to this statement does not commit any one to the position that the gold standard is, abstractly considered, the most desirable one. As is well known, a large number of economists hold to the opposite opinion. But, as is also well known, the particular substitute which such economists favor — *i. e.*, international bimetallism — is at present, and for a long time will be, out of the question. In consequence, the precise form which the question of standards now takes in the United States is as to whether the currency shall rest on a gold basis or on a silver or paper basis. Thus stated, it can have, to the majority of economists, but one solution. Under existing conditions the gold standard is for the United States the best available. This being the case, it is the duty of the nation to render that standard as stable as possible, and to remove all uncertainty as to its maintenance and its easy working, for uncertainty as to the basis of the currency must always be a menace to prosperity.

"With respect to the means through which increased stability for the standard shall be insured, it is hardly to be doubted that much would be gained by its explicit definition in terms of gold. Still more important would be the enacting of such legislation as shall insure that the task of maintaining the standard, or, in other words, of maintaining the convertibility into gold of other forms of currency, shall be efficiently performed. At this point your committee find themselves in accord with the commonly received opinion that, under normal conditions, the task in question can most advantageously be devolved upon some institution or institutions of a banking nature. We are also agreed, though perhaps less positively, that, even under the conditions which must prevail in the United States, this same solution of the problem is, on the whole, best. If, however, this plan shall prove impracticable — if the task of maintaining the standard of value is still to rest upon the treasury — everything calculated to make that task an easier one should be done; and the department should be specially organized with reference to the duty thus devolving upon it, and provided with such additional powers as are necessary to insure its fitness for the work in hand. Among the various changes which would tend to the accomplishment of these objects, your committee believe the most important to be some modification of the existing system whereby the duties of the treasury as respects the management of the monetary system of the country shall be separated from those functions which are of a purely fiscal nature. It would doubtless be well, also, to find a place for silver where it will cause least trouble, by retiring all notes under $10, and to authorize the secretary to retire, at least temporarily, notes which have been once redeemed.

"Whatever decision may be reached with reference to the much-disputed question as to whether United States legal-tender notes shall continue to hold their place as part of the paper currency of the country, it is certain that the maintenance of some system of bank issues will be indispensable. This system should, without doubt, be under federal control, and should take such form as to insure much greater elasticity than exists in the present system, provided always that the security of the issue shall be in nowise impaired.

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"As respects the method to be employed for attaining this needed increase in elasticity, it is believed that the really successful one must involve issuing some portion of the circulation upon ordinary banking assets. The chief reason for this is that such ordinary banking assets are the only ones which are universally and readily available when expansion is needed. The superiority of such a system is further insured by the fact that there is a very close correspondence between the amount of such assets in the possession of the banks and the need of the community for currency, since these assets, like the need for money, vary in amount with the volume of business. As respects the security of such notes, there need be no anxiety, provided the system is supplemented with the device of a safety fund, or with one or more of the various other expedients which have been proposed. If it be urged that nothing can make this system really safe, at least for the banks considered as guarantors of each other's notes, so long as the securities on which those notes are based remain in the custody of the issuing bank, the objection might be met by enacting that notes of this character shall be issued only through clearing-house associations, which are to hold in trust the commercial paper or other collateral by which the notes are secured, just as they now do in the case of loan certificates, and as the treasury of the United States does in the case of national bank notes.

"It may, however, prove impossible to secure legislation of the character described. In such event the existing system of notes based on United States bonds should be so amended as to give to it as large a measure of elasticity as is possible. The provisions of the law of 1882, which limits the amount of notes that may be retired in any one month, and prohibits reissue within six months after retirement, should be repealed. To secure in some degree that increase in profitableness which is indispensable to elasticity, it would be well to raise the ratio of notes to bonds deposited and to lower the tax, or, better still, to levy it on capital and surplus. In order still further to enlist the self-interest of the banks, especially on behalf of the prompt retirement of redundant notes, we should be inclined to prohibit any bank from paying out the notes of any other banks except to the issuer or to the redemption agency. As respects making easier the processes of expansion and contraction, some gain would probably result from requiring the controller to keep on hand a supply of notes in blank, and still more from an increase in the facilities for redemption."

THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Expenses of Mining. — In the American mining regions on the Lower Yukon, the general expenses of living and of working claims have decreased during the year, while they have increased in the Klondike region. In Dawson flour was $8 a sack late in September; at Forty Mile, Eagle City, and Circle City, $6. In Dawson a shave costs 50 cents; a daily paper the same. Potatoes are 50 cents a pound; a small steak costs $1.50; and whiskey sells at 50 cents a drink. Prices of other things are in proportion. The price of wood and lumber has been doubled by the granting of timber-cutting concessions. A year ago the high prices

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HON. W. W. OGILVIE,
CANADIAN YUKON COMMISSIONER.

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of necessaries were due to shortness of supplies. Now they are caused in large part by a combination of the trading companies. In the American fields, on the other hand, the general cost of mining outfits and living expenses, it is reported, ranges about 50 per cent lower.

Moreover, the regulations and taxes imposed by the Canadian government are much more onerous than those laid upon the miner in American territory. A Canadian miner's license costs $10; $15 has to be paid for recording each claim located, and $50 or more for a town lot. Wood and lumber are taxed. Creek claims are limited to 250 feet; and "red tape" in recording causes much loss of time.

On the American side the miner pays no license fee; his recording fees are in nearly all districts $2.50 a claim, $2.50 for recording a town lot, and nothing for his timber or wood to the government. Then he is allowed to locate 1,320 feet of creek claim, and need lose little time in the recorder's office in filing his papers.

Another great advantage on the American side is in the matter of assessment work. There $100 worth of work each year is required, generally speaking, in accordance with the United States statutes, to hold title. On the Canadian side three months' work in a year must be done. In Alaska a man may purchase his ground from the government, while in the Canadian Yukon district he cannot do more than lease from year to year. A large number of men who went to Dawson during the summer have gone down the river and located at the different camps on the American side. At all the posts are large supplies of food and other necessaries.

Early in October the council of the Incorporated Chamber of Mines, of London, Eng., called the attention of the Dominion government to the "very onerous character" of the Yukon mining regulations, and petitioned for their revision.

The petition referred particularly to the ten per cent royalty levied on the gross output of gold, and to the terms of the government lien on alternate and abandoned claims. The effect of these regulations, it was represented, was to prevent profit in mining operations. They would cause many claims of inferior value either to be worked in an ineffective manner—*i. e.*, to an extent barely sufficient to keep title alive, or to be abandoned altogether. The regulations also encouraged deception and evasion of the law, and were largely instrumental in diverting desirable enterprise to the American fields.

A very rich quartz strike was reported in November from the vicinity of Ketchikan on the Cleveland peninsula of the mainland, more than 200 miles south of Juneau.

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Official Irregularities. — During the first week in October there was lodged with the Dominion government a complaint from a committee of miners at Dawson against the conduct of officials administering the Yukon district (p. 694). It appears that after an investigation, conducted by Major Walsh, the military administrator prior to organization of the district government (p. 426), but conducted without authority to swear witnesses, that official reported the current charges in the press to be without foundation. The present formal complaint, however, has caused the Dominion authorities to authorize Mr. William Ogilvie, head of the Yukon administration, to make a thorough investigation of the charges.

First Railroad in Alaska. — The first railroad built in Alaska is the White Pass & Yukon railway. It had its beginning at Skaguay, and by the end of October was in operation as far as Summit, at the highest point of the divide, about sixteen and a quarter miles from Skaguay. On October 5 ground was broken on the British section of the line, of which the terminus will be Fort Selkirk (see map, Vol. 7, p. 555). It was expected to have trains running to Log Cabin, 30 miles from Skaguay, by the middle of February, 1899.

THE BERING SEA QUESTION.

VARIOUS rumors have appeared in the press as to the terms of an agreement reached by the Anglo-American Joint Commission affecting the future conduct of the sealing industry (pp. 574, 611); but no official announcement in this connection had been made up to the end of the year.

The figures for the catch of 1898, given on page 612, are inaccurate. It appears from authoritative sources that only 35 vessels left Victoria, B. C., for the sealing grounds this year. They brought back 27,865 skins. In 1897 the fleet numbered 65 vessels, and the catch was 30,410 skins. Of the 35 vessels of the fleet of 1898, 28 went to Bering sea. In fact, few Canadian vessels now course the Pacific, and the catch of the Orient is left almost entirely to the Japanese.

The highest catch made by the fleet within the past ten

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years was made in 1894, when 59 schooners brought in 94,474 skins. The catches since 1890 have been as follows:

	Skins.
1890 — 29 schooners	54,853
1891 — 51 "	52,995
1892 — 66 "	46,432
1893 — 55 "	68,231
1894 — 59 "	94,474
1895 — 64 "	70,739
1896 — 66 "	55,677
1897 — 65 "	30,410
1898 — 35 "	27,865

GENERAL EUROPEAN SITUATION.

General Unrest. — The elements of unrest have for years been in evidence throughout the continent, but to-day they are terribly prevalent and deeply rooted. It is only a partial explanation to say, as Lord Salisbury recently said, that the peril arises from decaying nations and the competitions of powerful states for possession of territories which are detaching themselves from the dying hands of their ancient suzerains. Behind the aggressive foreign policies of nations — such as France and Russia — are deeply-seated economical impulses which few statesmen can comprehend and none can control. A striking characteristic of the present situation in almost every state of Europe is a social struggle which can be satisfied only by the local redistribution of wealth, or by such an increase of the wealth of each country from outside as would render employment more general and wages more remunerative. To this cause are due almost all of the burning questions of the day in France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and even Russia. The demand for increased comfort by the working classes has formulated itself in a militant Socialistic program, which has obtained a strong hold on the popular imagination. Its organized propaganda is at the service of every movement against the constituted authorities. It has embittered the Dreyfus case, it is a mainspring of German Particularism, it is the precipitating element in the Austrian race conflict, it is at the root of the political instability of Italy, while in Russia its muffled murmurs are none the less sinister because of their lack of constitutional methods of expression. It is this threatening spectre which drives the statesmen to seek for new markets by way of annexation. It is no mere earth-hunger, no empty lust for dominion, but a practical quest for "sops to give to

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the growing Cerberus of Socialism in order to stave off the evil day of revolution." Socialism is growing rapidly all over the continent, and every general election illustrates its increasing influence and strength. Unless a large proportion of the existing Havenots can be mollified by increased comfort, a dangerous tension must one day declare itself in domestic politics. Since it is out of the question to create this comfort by a redistribution of local wealth, the alternative is sought of importing wealth from markets monopolized by political adventure. Hence the contests for the heritages of the dying nations; hence, too, the hunt for concessions and loans in which every European chancellery is now concerned.

COUNT POSADOWSKY,
GERMAN HOME SECRETARY.

Another source of danger is found in the ambitions of the soldier class. In times of domestic crisis, a favorite means of escape has always been sought in foreign wars.

The Disarmament Conference. — A distinct sign of a desire for quieter times is seen in the conference of the powers suggested by the Czar Nicholas II. to discuss the question of relief from the increasing burdens of maintaining great armaments (p. 612). Toward the end of October it was announced that all the governments invited to participate in the conference had accepted, and would send three delegates each. The conference is thus to be a notable assembly of diplomatists, including representatives of all the European and American governments, as well as most of those in Eastern Asia, besides China and Japan.

In support of the Czar's proposals, and to promote the success of the conference, Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the "Review of Reviews," suggests an international demonstra-

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tion, and, in particular, appeals to the United States for the formation of a national committee, with local committees in every city of the Union, to organize public demonstrations, the passage of resolutions, and other forms of expression of public opinion in favor of the peace proposals.

It may be said that no general disarmament of the powers is seriously contemplated by anyone. If any means can be devised for checking further increase of armaments, or for relieving the masses of the burdens of taxation, in many cases almost intolerable, the present hopes of the most earnest watcher of the movement will not be disappointed.

M. JAURÈS, FRENCH SOCIALIST DEPUTY.

It is significant that the Russian government itself has not shown any tendency to diminish its armaments since last August, but has, on the contrary, increased them considerably; and the example thus set has been followed by nearly every other great power in Europe. In these circumstances, considerable interest attaches to a rumor circulated at the end of the year, that, on the initiative of Queen Victoria, there will assemble in London, in the near future, a gathering of the heads of all the great powers of the world, including not only the emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, and the king of Italy, but also the chief magistrates of the United States and France. The object of the gathering is to come to some mutual understanding on the subject of all points of issue in such a manner as may be calculated to avert any international misunderstanding or conflict for many years to come. The assembly, if it meets, can hardly fail to exercise an incalculable influence for the good of mankind and for the maintenance of peace during the forthcoming century.

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A New Era in Crete. — The collective note addressed on October 5 to the Sultan, by Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, demanding that the Turks evacuate Crete within a month (p. 624), intimated that in the event of refusal the Sultan would lose his sovereign rights in the island. On October 10 the Sultan's reply was received. He bowed to the inevitable, but pleaded to be allowed to retain a small force in the island as a symbol of Turkish sovereignty. To this the admirals finally assented, selecting the small island of Suda, at the mouth of Suda bay, as the spot where the emblem of Ottoman suzerainty should be hoisted. The advantages of this selection are seen in the fact that the population of Suda is entirely Mahometan. This, and the remoteness of its situation, will tend to protect the Turkish flag from insult and minimize the irritation which its display will cause among the Christians.

ADMIRAL CANEVARO,
ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

The British naval commander at Candia, Rear-Admiral G. H. Noel, and the Russian admiral at Retimo, were obliged to use forcible measures to compel the Turkish troops to embark upon the transports. The evacuation, it is said, was finally completed on November 14, when the last of the Turkish troops, under Chakir Pasha, sailed from Canea.

In spite of the entreaties of the Sultan to the Czar, the appointment of Prince George of Greece as high commissioner of the powers in Crete (Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia), with a temporary mandate for a term of three years, was formally announced November 26.

The high commissioner is to recognize the Sultan's suzerainty and protect the Turkish flag, which will float over one fortified place in

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Crete. His task will be, in accordance with the national assembly, to establish an autonomous system of administration, giving security to life and property and the free exercise of religion, and to organize a *gendarmerie*. Each of the four powers undertakes to provide $200,000 to meet the expenses of administration, this sum to be afterwards repaid by a loan raised on the security of the Cretan revenue. In the meantime Prince George will have at his command English, French, Italian, and Russian troops until an adequate Cretan military force has been organized.

Prince George landed in Crete amid enthusiastic demonstrations of popular welcome, and formally assumed his duties at Canea on December 21. The task confronting him is no easy one, for the traditional religious animosities of the Cretans will cause him to be regarded with some distrust by Moslems, and with some disappointment and resentment by Christians. For a long time to come the foundation of order in the island will have to be the strong force of law backed up with military power. One serious problem will be the reinstatement in their homes of the 20,000 Christian refugees. The outrages perpetrated on the Mahometan population in the rural districts drove them into the towns, where they find themselves installed in the homes of the fugitive Christians, the farms which they abandoned being at present in the possession of their Christian neighbors. This has given rise to a complicated agrarian question.

Seven Mussulmans, convicted of the murder of British soldiers in the recent outbreak of September 6 at Candia (p. 623), were publicly hanged October 18. Five more met a similar fate October 29.

The Triple Alliance. — The tension between Austria and Germany over the expulsion of Austrian subjects from German territory (see Austria-Hungary), has emphasized the rumors to the effect that the bonds of the *Dreibund* are gradually dissolving. These rumors have not been weakened by the negotiation, announced November 21, of a commercial treaty between France and Italy, granting mutually favored treatment except for silk goods, which will remain subject to the maximum tariff.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

The Soudan. — The more important events which have taken place in the upper Nile valley since the battle of Omdurman, have been narrated in connection with the discussion of the Anglo-French crisis (pp. 837-844). Major Marchand's departure from Fashoda for the Sobat river, on

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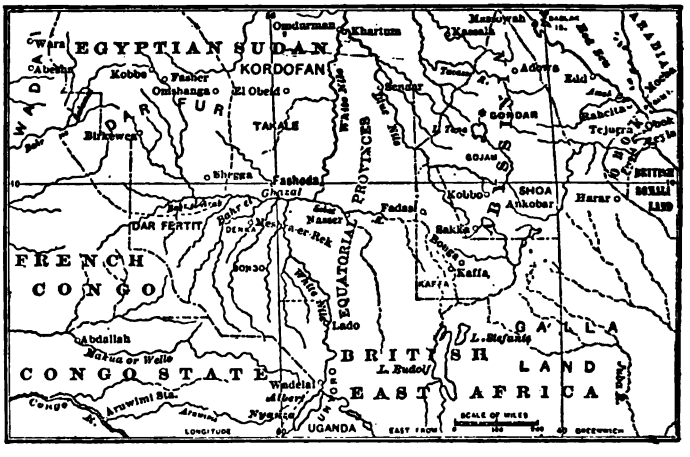
December 11, left the British officers free to devote all their energies to clearing away the débris of the dervish empire. Much had been done during the preceding months. Colonel Parsons, working on the east of the river, had met the Emir Ahmed Fedil, who commanded the only considerable dervish force after the capture of Khartoum. The Khalifa still lives; but according to the reports of the Anglo-Egyptian intelligence officers, he is being pursued and gradually surrounded by the native tribesmen, who apparently desire to demonstrate by their zeal in his capture the strength of their



THE EASTERN SOUDAN.

attachment to the new rulers of their country. Colonel Kitchener, a brother of the Sirdar, has been appointed governor of Khartoum; and the actual settlement of the country, the establishment of peaceful, civilized conditions, appears to be making rapid progress under his direction.

The Gordon College.—Lord Kitchener of Khartoum returned to England for a well-earned holiday, and was received with an outburst of popular enthusiasm such as has been accorded few men in any century. He was honored in every way the English nation could think of; and he replied by thanking them in the name of the officers and men who had worked with him. When the torrent of adulation was highest, he asked the British public, but chiefly the men of means, to establish a school at Khartoum in memory of Gordon. He asked for £100,000, and the public re-

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sponded by asking if he cared how much more than that sum they gave him. Almost within the day his open letter making the request was published, the success was assured upon condition that he would consent to assume personal responsibility for the organization of the institution. The plan is to establish a school, elementary at first, but with improved curriculum as soon as students can be fitted to pursue the studies, for the education of the young people of both sexes in the Soudan. Beginning with the sons of the native chieftains, Lord Kitchener proposes to do in Africa what has been attempted in India on the basis of all that the Indian experiments have taught.

The Equatorial Provinces. — The expedition for the occupation and extension of the British sphere of influence in Central Africa, which would have started a year earlier but for the revolt of the Uganda troops which constituted the bulk of the force, is now well on its way down the upper waters of the Nile. Major Cyril Martyr was despatched, after the outbreak of 1897, to pacify and reorganize the Uganda Soudanese soldiery; and he was able, by his tact, skill, and familiarity with native conditions, to bring things into shape so that he could make his start during September, 1898. Two columns have been organized, under fourteen Europeans, with a strong force of the Soudanese troops, one of which will proceed by the river ways, and the other by a more direct overland route to a junction at Dufile on the Nile. From this point Major Martyr expects to make his way, with very considerable difficulty, down the river, making treaties and establishing relations with the native tribes, and building forts for future garrisons, until he comes in touch with the outposts of the Anglo-Egyptian forces coming up from Khartoum.

The Niger Convention. — On June 14, 1898 (pp. 93, 245), the Anglo-French Niger delimitation commission signed a convention which was accepted by the public at large as a definitive settlement of the harassing questions between the two countries in Western Africa. The colonial representatives of each proceeded to conduct themselves in accordance with the terms of the convention. One of these terms, to which nobody paid much attention, was that the convention should have no effect unless ratified by the responsible governments of each country within six months. This period lapsed on December 15; and after a certain amount of worry in the newspapers, it was announced that the British

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ambassador and the French foreign minister had signed, on December 8, an agreement extending the period for a further six months. At the same time, a semi-official suggestion was given out to the effect that such conventions very often fail of ratification when neither party is fully satisfied, but that they usually serve all practical purposes quite as well as if the formalities had all been satisfied.

The Passing of Samory.— For thirty years Samory has been one of the most dangerous native leaders in Western Africa. Beginning as a trader in the hinterland of Sierra Leone, he seems to have formed the idea of turning his very loose Mohammedan principles into a basis for a sort of new sect, and becoming himself a West African Mahdi. He gathered about him a strong body of fighting men, in whom the character of desperado joined with that of the religious fanatic; and to these the name of Sofa has come to be applied. After they had succeeded in clearing out the Sierra Leone hinterland, the authorities were able to drive them over into the Ivory Coast region, where he established the headquarters of his empire at Jimini. He maintained an army of several thousand very efficient horsemen; and he made repeated overtures for a British alliance, hoping in this way to secure the arms needed for the more effective equipment of his forces. The knowledge of his personal character possessed by the British colonial office, and his utter inability to restrain his followers from raiding territory under the British protectorate, have rendered any negotiations futile. The French have from the first been in direct antagonism to Samory, who had, when the French determined upon his definitive suppression, in June last, some ten or twelve thousand fighting men under arms, of whom a third are supposed to have had repeating rifles. Finding that the French were in earnest, Samory undertook to find some more remote haven for his followers, numbering with the women and children about 50,000. These people made their way to the hinterland of Siberia, but there their movements were embarrassed from lack of supplies. During September Samory suffered several serious reverses, which ended in his retreat to the camp at Almamy. Here he was surprised, September 29, together with his leading lieutenants. He is now being detained at St. Louis, pending the decision as to the place of his eventual exile.

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OTHER INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The MacCord Claim. — The award of Chief Justice Sir S. H. Strong, of the Canadian supreme court, appointed arbitrator in this matter (p. 352), was published October 27. An indemnity of $40,000 is awarded to MacCord, the money to be paid within six months. An offer to compromise the case for $35,000 was once made by Secretary Sherman, but refused by Peru.

The Cerruti Case. — An adjustment of the dispute between Italy and Colombia over the Cerruti case (p. 704) was announced the first week in January, 1899. A joint commission, consisting of one delegate appointed by the Colombian government, another chosen to represent the Italian interests by the ministers of France, Germany, and England, accredited to Bogota, and a third selected by these two, has been organized at Bogota to decide on the merits of the claims presented by the creditors of the Cerruti firm.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

THE political situation in the United States at the close of 1898 is one of much confusion. Not only is the country confronted with new problems of tremendous import, arising out of the war, in the solution of which it has little experience of its own to guide it; but even on the old free-silver issue of the campaign of 1896, party leaders are at variance with one another. The silver issue is by no means dead, as some have asserted; but at the present time it occupies a smaller space in public discussion than the great question of "imperialism" or territorial expansion — the question whether, and, if so, to what extent and under what conditions, the United States should retain the remnants of the Spanish colonial empire. On this question the dividing lines throughout the country have not yet been definitely traced. They are still in the stage of preliminary survey. A discussion of the general aspects of the problem, with an outline of the various solutions suggested and an indication of the trend of public opinion thereon, is given elsewhere in this number in connection with the review of "The War with Spain" (see pp. 783-85, 807-816). Under the heading "The November Elections," the problem as affected by the recent state and congressional campaign is again briefly touched upon (pp. 816-18). Colonel William J.

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Bryan, Mr. McKinley's formidable competitor in 1896, is a most pronounced opponent of the so-called "imperialism" or expansion policy toward which the administration has shown a leaning. Speaking at Cincinnati, O., January 6, 1899, Mr. Bryan said:

"The real question is whether we can in one hemisphere develop the theory that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, and at the same time inaugurate, support, and defend in the other hemisphere a government which derives its authority entirely from superior force."

HON. WILLIAM SULZER,
DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK.

And, speaking at Chicago, Ill., the following day, he said, after advocating as strongly as ever the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1:

"But enough of old issues. What of the new questions? Our party cannot ignore the issues raised by the war. It must speak out against militarism now, or forever hold its peace. A large standing army is not only an expense to the people, but it is a menace to the nation, and the Democratic party will be a unit in opposing it. . . .

"The Filipinos are not far enough advanced to share in the government of the people of the United States, but they are competent to govern themselves. It is not fair to compare them with our own citizens, because the American people have been educating themselves in the science of government for nearly three centuries, and while we have much to learn we have already made great improvement. The Filipinos will not establish a perfect government, but they will establish a government as nearly perfect as they are competent to enjoy, and the United States can protect them from molestation from without.

"Shame upon a logic which locks up the petty offender and enthrones grand larceny! Have the people returned to the worship of the golden calf? Have they made unto themselves a new commandment consistent with the spirit of conquest and the lust for empire? Is 'Thou shalt not steal upon a small scale' to be substituted for the law of Moses?

"Awake, O ancient lawgiver, awake! Break forth from thine unmarked sepulchre and speed thee back to the cloud-crowned summit of

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Mount Sinai; commune once more with the God of our fathers, and proclaim again the words engraven upon the tables of stone — the law that was, the law that is to-day — the law that neither individual nor nation can violate with impunity."

An incident calculated to affect to some extent the policy of the Democratic leaders in Washington, and tending to widen still further the breach between the Eastern Democrats and those of the West and South, was the unequivocal declaration on January 6, by Richard Croker of New York, the Tammany Hall leader, in favor of expansion and against the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He declared that in his opinion the 16 to 1 question, "as outlined in the Chicago platform," is "a decidedly dead issue." Mr. Croker has also spoken in favor of Hon. William Sulzer of New York, as Democratic leader in the house of representatives in the 56th Congress.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

THE third and closing session of the 55th Congress began December 5. On December 21 both branches adjourned for the Christmas recess, to meet again on January 4, 1899. The record of legislation actually accomplished up to the time of adjournment, is unusually small; nor is any legislation of consequence on questions of national importance, such as the tariff and currency reform, looked for during the few months that remain to the existence of the present congress. And as to the momentous policies and problems growing out of the Spanish-American war, the outlook gives promise of little more than a beginning.

The President's Message. — The president's annual message, submitted on the opening day of the session, is a striking historical document of about 21,000 words — the first presidential message of Greater America. It is cautious and restrained in both form and matter, particularly regarding the crucial questions of territorial expansion and currency reform. Space forbids more than a brief summary of its recommendations and conclusions.

About one-third of the message is devoted to a succinct history of the war with Spain, covering the inception of hostilities, the chief details of the conflict, and the progress of peace negotiations. On the question of the future policy of this country, the message contains but few indications of imperialism. The president holds that Admiral Dewey's victory "annihilated Spanish naval power in the Pacific Ocean;" that "only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early storming and capture of the city" of Manila "and therewith the absolute

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military occupancy of the whole group;" and that upon the taking of that city in August "the conquest of the Philippine islands, virtually accomplished when the Spanish capacity for resistance was destroyed by Admiral Dewey's victory of the 1st of May, was formally sealed." The president says:

"The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines resulting from the war, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished to its colonies, at an annual cost of about two millions of dollars, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets as well as with trade centres of the home government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities, under national control, for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable, and liberal."

REV. W. H. MILBURN,
CHAPLAIN OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Upon the government of new possessions, the president says:

"I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime, and until the congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation, and give to the people security in life and property, and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

"As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people, and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

"Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent, and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all

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international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry, and prosperity, and promote peace and good-will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquillity in the island and a stable government inaugurated, military occupation will be continued."

On other questions of policy growing out of the war, the president approves the recommendation of the secretary of war for a permanent increase of the army to 100,000 men. He adds:

"It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice, and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency."

HON. NICHOLAS N. COX (DEM.), OF TENNESSEE, MEMBER HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The president also earnestly approves the increase of the navy recommended by the secretary of the navy, including three battleships and twelve cruisers; he also joins in recommending that the grades of admiral and vice-admiral be temporarily revived for officers who specially distinguished themselves in the war He approves of an international agreement upon the exemption of private property at sea from seizure during war, and recalls with satisfaction the acceptance by both Spain and the United States of the Red Cross convention extending to the conduct of naval war.

Reviewing the Nicaragua canal project, the president says:

"That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our Eastern and Western seaboards demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific, and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this government, are propositions which I doubt not the congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon."

The president recommends an appropriation for a commission to study conditions in China, and says of American interests there:

"The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various

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European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce which the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses have built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment by the new occupants, has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene. Our position among nations having a large Pacific coast and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther Orient, gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard; and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our government. The territories of Kiao-Chou, of Wei-hai-wei, and of Port Arthur and Talien-wan, leased to Germany, Great Britain, and Russia respectively for terms of years, will, it is announced, be open to international commerce during such alien occupation; and if no discriminating treatment of American citizens and their trade be found to exist, or be hereafter developed, the desire of this government would appear to be realized. . . .

"War-ships have been stationed at Tien-tsin for more ready observation of the disorders which have invaded even the Chinese capital, so as to be in a position to act should need arise, while a guard of marines has been sent to Peking to afford the minister the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ."

For the president's recommendations on the matter of the currency, see "The Currency Question" (p. 855).

The other leading points of the message are indicated in substance as follows:

Chilean Claim Commission work should be extended.

The open door in China will help United States trade.

A commission to study commercial and industrial conditions in China is needed.

The United States will be handsomely represented at the Paris Exposition. A $1,000,000 appropriation is needed.

Efforts progress to have France and Germany relax prohibition of United States fruit products.

Relations with Great Britain are most friendly. Her offices during the war are recognized.

Referring to the work of the Anglo-American Joint Commission, the president says:

"It is the earnest wish of this government to remove all source of discord and irritation in our relation with the neighboring Dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development."

An expert yellow fever investigation commission is necessary.

A new building is needed for the supreme court.

Dawes Indian Commission work is endorsed.

The centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington should be appropriately observed.

The Alien Contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment.

A measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed.

The rightful application of the eight-hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration is suggested for consideration.

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WORKING OF THE TARIFF.

THE remarkable growth of American foreign commerce during the year affords continued evidence that, notwithstanding the protests of many countries against the enactment of the Dingley Tariff law (Vol. 7, p. 822), its operation has not resulted in closing their markets to American goods. The following tables show American exports to and imports from the protesting countries for a period of nine months in 1896, 1897, and 1898. In almost every case American exports increased while American purchases fell off.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

To	Jan. to Sept., 1896.	Jan. to Sept., 1897.	Jan. to Sept., 1898.
United Kingdom	$303,095,289	$319,738,444	$365,290,593
Germany	67,844,603	85,617,745	109,651,873
France	31,875,227	43,467,035	56,697,457
Br. Nor. America	47,596,482	53,868,202	68,883,343
Netherlands	32,716,261	44,274,383	49,692,450
Belgium	21,847,766	29,541,353	31,722,154
Italy	13,937,898	15,120,053	16,957,403
Japan	6,684,266	10,595,585	15,103,215
Denmark	5,369,681	7,903,834	10,603,422
China	7,793,440	9,559,604	9,410,148
Argentina	4,732,418	4,154,989	5,827,638
Austria-Hungary	1,796,705	3,305,461	4,551,480
Switzerland	33,344	110,793	198,151
Greece	71,181	128,717	131,501

UNITED STATES IMPORTS.

From	Jan. to Sept., 1896.	Jan. to Sept., 1897.	Jan. to Sept., 1898.
United Kingdom	$101,713,264	$133,199,350	$82,602,340
Germany	74,433,260	81,149,559	59,066,430
France	44,215,712	53,602,240	40,883,423
Br. Nor. America	28,077,893	30,457,626	21,868,403
Netherlands	8,112,760	10,726,779	10,174,028
Belgium	8,762,495	11,570,817	6,592,930
Italy	15,467,871	15,406,462	16,555,332
Japan	11,666,402	18,585,229	16,738,462
Denmark	186,962	276,128	167,040
China	12,401,610	15,866,456	13,148,286
Argentina	5,640,464	9,815,179	4,226,900
Austria-Hungary	6,001,113	5,873,895	3,663,544
Switzerland	9,272,262	9,583,510	9,277,575
Greece	363,639	269,131	538,728

That the increase in exports is not wholly in agricultural products and therefore not wholly explained by the short crops abroad, is shown by the following table, which gives the exports by classes during the nine months ending with September in each year since 1894:

UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	All others.
Nine months, 1894	$387,804,030	$133,378,609	$41,105,618
Nine months, 1895	355,977,906	145,793,586	44,652,619
Nine months, 1896	416,364,411	184,792,443	49,799,500
Nine months, 1897	466,635,349	213,357,671	53,515,845
Nine months, 1898	571,294,955	227,822,045	55,086,502

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Estimating from the official figures of the Treasury Department, chairman Dingley of the house ways and means committee stated on November 30 that, had there been no war expenses and no war taxes, the receipts of the government under the Tariff law during the eleven months ended November 30 would have shown a surplus of $15,000,000 over expenditures. The actual deficit for the eleven months was $111,000,000. Total receipts, including the war revenue of $44,000,000, and the $15,000,000 realized from sale of railways, were $410,000,000. Total expenditures, including $185,000,000 of war outlay, were $521,000,000.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY.

In many respects, 1898 was an extraordinary year in business circles. Despite the retarding effect of threatened and actual warfare, it has surpassed all previous years in the production and consumption of pig iron, wheat, and cotton, exports of merchandise, cotton, and breadstuffs, and imports of gold. Railroad traffic and earnings for the year have never been exceeded, nor has the volume of business as indicated by payments through the clearing houses, which were $68,500,000,000 for the year, ten per cent in excess of any previous year. The net imports of gold were about $140,000,000, as against $75,000,000 in the best previous year; and for the first time in the history of the country, foreign banks are looking to New York to dictate the rate of exchange.

Failures. — Similar encouraging features are seen in the reports of failures, which, including 80 bank failures, were for the year 12,266 in number, with liabilities amounting to $149,057,993. In the following classes failures were smaller, both in number and liabilities, than in any other year since 1893 — iron, clothing, hats, and liquors, among the manufacturing classes, and general stores, clothing, dry goods, shoes, hardware, drugs, jewelry, books; and stationary in trading classes. There were three prominent exceptions: grocery failures, which were larger than in any other year as to numbers, and only exceeded in amount by one year since 1893; and brokerage and machinery failures, which were more numerous than in any other year. The defaulted liabilities per firm in business, $115.19, were less than in any other year since 1875, except 1880, 1881, and 1892. The

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decrease in failures compared with 1897 was 18.3%, and compared with 1896, 46.1%, while banking failures were less than half those of 1897. There were 176 commercial failures for over $100,000 in 1898, as against 183 in 1897. Failures for the fourth quarter of 1898 were 2,928 in number, with liabilities amounting to $38,113,482, an average of $13,017 per firm. This was less in number by 721 than in the previous quarter, but shows over $1,000,000 increase in total liabilities.

Wool. — It was not until December that the market for wool began to recover from the effects of the sensational troubles at the opening of the quarter, when, within a week, the Tradesman's National bank failed, with large reported loans to the wool warehouse, the Wool Exchange stopped sales, the "Wool Record" stopped publication, and two heavy woolen mill failures occurred. At the opening of the last quarter of 1898, the demand for manufacture and consumption was not one-half that of previous years. By the first of November, wool dealers had come to the point of making concessions hitherto refused, and sales increased, though for five weeks sales at the three chief markets were but 25,696,300 lbs. against 46,351,992 in 1897 and 46,881,100 in 1896. By December 17, transactions showed a demand for wool in fair proportion to other prosperous years, and by the last of the month, small as well as large manufacturers were buying freely; and the demand for goods generally improved, though prices remained unchanged. The year closed with Philadelphia quotations averaging 18.08 cents against 20.71 cents at the close of 1897; and according to the Boston "Commercial Bulletin," adding to the stocks on hand the wool held by farmers, there is now enough wool to supply all mills for a year to come.

Cotton. — The American cotton crop now being marketed is variously estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bales. On December 30, 7,646,779 bales had come into sight, against 7,227,905 the year before, and 7,103,754 on January 3, 1895; and takings by Northern spinners were 1,203,284 bales, against 1,232,378 last year, and 1,412,894 in 1895. The visible supply, December 30, was 4,889,336 bales, made up of 2,777,000 bales abroad and afloat, and 2,122,336 in the United States; this total was about 800,000 bales larger than the visible supply January 1, 1897. The record of prices for middling uplands showed a decrease from the

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highest figure, 6.44 cents, reached on April 23, to 5.31 cents September 26, which was the lowest on record under the present method of grading. The year closed with quotations at 5.87 cents against 5.94 cents one year ago. The record of business in cotton goods for the year was one of prices tending downward in all lines except staple ginghams and sheetings, of poor trade, and almost no profits to manufacturers. At the close of the year prices were firmer and prospects more encouraging.

Grain. — The American wheat crop of 1898 was the largest on record, probably reaching 650,000,000 bushels. The total of Western receipts for the crop year was 178,180,878, against 158,755,594 during 1897; and the visible supply at the close of the year was 28,783,000, against 36,619,000 the year previous. Prices averaged higher than in 1897, being largely helped by the Leiter manipulations (pp. 374, 640), which raised the price to $1.91 on May 10, from which it fell gradually to the lowest price of the year, 67 cents, in September. Exports of wheat and flour from both coasts thus far for the crop year have been 108,424,616 bushels, against 114,337,967 last year, a falling off of 5,913,351 bushels. Exports of corn were 200,979,077 bushels, which was 24,062,712 in excess of 1897. The American visible supply at the close of the year was 18,700,000 bushels against 38,149,000 a year ago. The highest quotation, 44 cents, was reached December 27. A low record price on oats, 18⅞ cents, was reached in 1896. This year 24¾ cents was the bottom price; and the highest, 36 cents, on May 9.

Iron. — For the first time since records were kept, the production of pig iron has exceeded 200,000 tons weekly in every month of the year. The year's output was 11,645,000 tons, which is greater by 2,000,000 than in any previous year, 25% larger than in 1892, and exceeds the maximum output of Great Britain in any year by 2,700,000 tons. The consumption of pig iron in manufactures was not far from 11,850,000 tons, 2,200,000 in excess of the best previous yearly record, and reducing the furnace stocks from 800,000 tons, July 1, to about 550,000 at the close of the year. During December, which is usually a dull month, the buying was heavy, and prices inclined to advance. Owing probably to the influence of a heavy foreign demand, prices of pig iron have been remarkably steady throughout the year, the general average having risen but 2%. On January 6, 1898,

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Bessemer pig was quoted at $10, and grey forge at $9, at Pittsburg, the lowest prices of the year. On January 4, 1899, prices were $10.75 and $9.50 respectively. The close of the year found the iron mills all crowded, necessitating in some cases the refusal of orders offered. A statement of new orders for finished products, recently published, will serve as a sample of the business outlook in the iron trades:

"4,000 tons plate for South Africa, with other heavy orders at Philadelphia; increased sales at Chicago reaching 3,000 tons; of rails 80,000 tons by the Maryland Steel Company for the Siberian road, 35,000 tons for Australia taken by Pittsburg works against English bidding, 10,000 tons in smaller contracts at the East; heavy structural contracts at Chicago in the aggregate, though only one exceeded 1,100 tons; many more at Pittsburg, including two for 5,000 tons; sales of 8,000 tons bars at Chicago, largely for car-making; and heavy orders at Philadelphia."

Leather Interests.—A comparison of the relative prices of hides, leather, and boots and shoes for the year, explains the hand-to-mouth basis on which the boot and shoe industry has been conducted the greater part of the year. In hides there was a falling off in prices up to April 13, amounting to 8%, when the tide turned; and, on June 15, prices reached the highest point of the year, 13% above the opening quotation; from this they receded gradually, closing at 2% above the quotations of January 2. Leather rose 2.7% to February 21, dropped 2.4% to April 13, rose again 4% to May 18, from which point there was almost a steady decline of 8% to the closing prices of the year, which were 4% lower than on January 1. Boots and shoes reached their highest quotation February 16; fell 3.2% to May 18; rose 1.6% to July 1; and closed December 28, 2% lower than January 1. It will thus be seen that the highest prices of the year in the three classes were: hides, June 15; leather, May 10; boots and shoes, February 16; and the lowest: hides, November 16; leather, December 28; and boots and shoes, November 30. Notwithstanding this irregularity and the small frequent orders of jobbers for immediate wants only, the output of boots and shoes has been the largest ever known, with shipments from Boston 4,321,272 cases, against 4,182,000 cases in 1897, and 3,709,354 in 1892; and, while manufacturers complain of loss on contracts, they have continued to increase the output.

Exports.—Merchandise exports for the year were about $1,250,000,000, leaving a balance due the United States on merchandise account of more than $617,000,000, against

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$357,113,816 in 1897, and less than $260,000,000 in any previous year. In no other year so far as known have imports of gold exceeded exports in every month as they did in 1898. The decrease in imports from Great Britain since 1893 has been very marked in many lines of manufacture, as shown in the following table:

IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Eleven months.	1893.	1898.
Tin plate (tons)	241,552	61,676
Locomotives	£16,318	£610
Alkali (cuts)	3,203,830	786,100
Cement (tons)	172,680	45,917
Wool (lbs.)	7,206,800	4,331,000
Silk manufactures (yds.)	611,994	287,988
Carpets (yds.)	449,800	192,300
Hardware	£195,786	£19,350
Pig iron (tons)	31,889	18,570

While British exports to South Africa in the nine months ending with September 30, 1898, show a decrease in value of 12% compared with 1897, the figures of the United States Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that in the same nine months exports from the United States to Africa increased 13½%. In 1894 the total exports from the United States to Africa were less than $5,000,000 in value, but in 1898 were over $17,000,000. In ten months of 1898 we exported $14,986,476, and imported $7,267,317 worth, the exports including 1,434,007 bushels of corn, 3,608,547 bushels of wheat, 3,952,681 pounds of canned beef, 16,614 pounds of butter, $256,457 worth of furniture, $61,320 worth of boots and shoes, $83,748 worth of steel rails, $42,662 worth of clocks and watches, and $134,414 worth of bicycles.

Railroads. — Railroads covering 152,153 miles, more than four-fifths of the mileage of the country, report gross earnings for the year amounting to $1,105,030,595. This is 7.1% over last year, and 2.9% over 1892, when rates were much higher. All classes of roads report larger earnings than in 1892, except anthracite coal roads, which show a considerable loss. Just at the close of the year, the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad was placed in the hands of a receiver. It represents 921 miles of road operated, a capital stock of $30,000,000, and funded debt of $53,265,000. Aside from this there were but 18 roads representing 1,235 miles, $30,948,400 capital stock, and $22,786,900 funded debt, placed in the hands of receivers during the year, which would have been by far the lowest record since 1893. With the B. & O. S. W. added, the total mileage of insolvent roads

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was 2,156, capital stock $60,948,400, and funded debt $76,049,000. The capital stock involved was less than in 1897, while the mileage and funded debt were somewhat larger. East-bound tonnage from Chicago for 1898 was 4,734,549 tons, which is 1,250,000 tons in excess of 1897, and 1,300,000 larger than in 1892. March, 1898, was the heaviest month, the record being 942,375 tons, or 20% of the year's tonnage.

Stocks. — The average of prices for the sixty most active stocks at the opening of 1898, was $56.20. Prices rose up to about the middle of February, but fell to $52.65 when war was declared, April 21. In May, news of victory gave the market an upward turn, which continued without material setback to the end of the year, closing December 30 at the highest point for the year, an average of $67.07. The trust stocks advanced during the year about $10 per share, the average quotations at the opening of 1898 being $63.31, and at the close $73.27. December sales of stocks amounted to 15,283,659 shares, which was 2,000,000 in excess of the largest previous record, made in September, 1897.

Trusts. — Within the last six months more than one hundred important industrial combinations designed to concentrate the business of scattered companies have been formed; and the idea has entered almost every line of production. The New York *Herald* recently gave a recapitulation of trusts now existing whose capitalization amounts to $2,717,768,000, as follows:

	Capital.
The oil trusts	$153,000,000
Steel and iron	347,650,000
Coal combines	161,750,000
The gas trusts	432,771,000
Havemeyer's sugar trust	115,000,000
Cigarettes and tobacco	108,500,000
Control of the telephone	56,720,000
The alcoholic trusts	67,300,000
Electrical combinations	139,327,000
Miscellaneous trusts	1,349,250,000
Grand total	$2,717,768,000

In the opinion of many, these combinations are inimical to public policy, since they restrain competition, oppress labor, enhance prices, and are monopolistic. The Sherman anti-trust law does not seem to apply in their case; and the permanent influence of this remarkable increase is yet to be determined. So the business world has a new problem to solve, "What shall we do with the 'trusts?'"

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Public Debt. — On December 31, the total public debt of the United States, less a cash balance in the treasury of $294,764,695, was $1,129,176,286, an increase during the year of $130,064,719. Details of the debt, December 31, are as follows:

PUBLIC DEBT, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Interest-bearing debt	$1,040,215,980
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,237,300
Debt bearing no interest	382,487,801
Total gross debt	$1,423,940,981
Cash balance in treasury	294,764,695
Net debt	$1,129,176,286

This amount, however, does not include $553,447,783 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold	$281,729,434
Silver	503,212,854
Paper	50,253,206
Bonds, deposits in National banks, disbursing officer's balances, etc.	95,235,857
Total	$930,431,351

Against this there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $635,666,656, leaving a net cash balance of $294,764,695.

Government receipts for the six months since July 1, 1898, amounted to $245,961,889, a gain over the same period in 1897 of over $38,000,000, not including the $31,700,000 received from the Pacific railroads. During the last six months the receipts from customs increased from $62,825,000 to $96,045,839, and from internal revenue sources from $85,498,203 to $138,394,339.

The Treasurer's Report. — The annual report of the secretary of the treasury gives the following interesting statistics regarding the foreign commerce of the United States:

"The foreign commerce of the fiscal year 1898 in many respects has been phenomenal. The exportation of the products of both field and factory exceeded in value those of any preceding year, and the grand total of exports was the largest ever recorded. For the first time in the history of our foreign commerce the year's exportations averaged more than $100,000,000 per month, the total being $1,231,482,330, against $1,050,993,556 in 1897, and $1,030,278,148 in 1892, no other years having reached the billion dollar line. Of our domestic exports the value of agricultural products was $853,683,570, surpassing by $54,355,398 the highest record ever before made, that of 1892. Our manufacturers also made their highest record of exports, those for the year being $290,697,354, against $277,285,391 in the preceding year. For the first time in the history of our foreign commerce, the exports of domestic manufactures

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were greater than the imports of foreign manufactures, while the total exports were double the imports — a condition heretofore unknown, the trade balance in our favor being more than twice as great as that of any former year. Nearly all branches of the great manufacturing industries shared in this increase of the export trade, particularly manufactures of iron and steel, leather, boots and shoes, and mineral oils, the principal exception being cotton goods, the demand for which was somewhat reduced by the fact that certain countries formerly buying our manufactured goods are now buying our raw cotton for use in their own factories. Nearly all classes of the great agricultural products made their highest record of exports in the past year. The value of the wheat and flour exported was greater than in any preceding year except 1892; the quantity of cotton, corn, and oats surpassed in each case that of any preceding year; and the exports of meat and dairy products, grouped under the general head of provisions, exceeded in value those of any former year. The prices realized on nearly all important articles of export were higher than in the preceding year, the notable exceptions being cotton and mineral oils, in each of which the production in the United States, the world's chief producer of these articles, has been in the past few years phenomenally large, thus affecting the prices abroad as well as at home.

R. E. PRESTON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FORMERLY DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

"In importations the year has shown an equally remarkable record, the value of foreign imports being less than in any previous year, with a single exception, since 1880, though the population has increased 50 per cent since that time. The total imports were but $616,049,654 in value, against $764,730,412 in the preceding year, and $779,724,674 a year earlier. The falling off was almost entirely in manufactures and articles of food.

"The year's record of the imports and exports of the precious metals was also an unusual one. The importations of gold were greater than in any preceding year in the history of the country, and the exports smaller than in any year in the present decade, making the net importations the largest ever known. The total imports of gold were $120,391,674, and the exports, $15,406,391, the net imports being $104,985,283, the largest in any preceding year being $97,476,127 in 1881, while on only 12 previous occasions since 1850 have the year's imports of gold equalled the exports. The importation of silver, most of which comes into the country in lead ore and base bullion, amounted to $30,927,781 in value, against $30,533,227 in 1897, and $28,777,186 in 1896; while the exportation of the year amounted to $55,105,239 in value, against $61,946,638 in the preceding year."

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The World's Coinage. — In his annual report, submitted late in November, George E. Roberts, director of the mint, says in part:

"The most important events of the fiscal year in the world of government finance have been the consummation of the long-planned resumption of specie payments by Russia in gold, the reorganization of the monetary system of Japan with gold as the standard, and the refusal of the government of India to coöperate with the governments of the United States and France in an effort to establish bimetallism by international agreement.

"The gold coinage of the world in 1897 was the largest recorded, amounting to $437,719,342, against $195,899,517 in 1896. The principal coinage was by the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, and Japan. The extraordinary coinage of the year is accounted for by the preparations of Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Japan for their monetary reforms. In the case of Russia, particularly, gold, which has been accumulating for years, much of it in bars, was passed through the mints to prepare it for circulation.

"The completion of Russia's plans of monetary reform and the opening to the uses of commerce of her great gold reserve, systematically gathered year by year until it is the greatest single hoard of treasure the world ever saw, is in itself a most notable event. The demands from Russia for this purpose have been a steady drain upon the gold supplies of the world. Every coin that went into her reservoir dropped out of sight for the time as completely as though dropped overboard in mid-ocean. On July 1, 1898, the Russian treasury held over $70,000,000 of United States gold coins, $50,000,000 worth of English sovereigns, $27,000,000 worth of German gold coins, and $15,000,000 in francs, besides the coins she may have previously melted and a great stock in bars. . . ."

Reviewing the work of the Wolcott International Bimetallic Commission (see "Currency Reform"), he adds:

"The theory that a fixed ratio between gold and silver could be maintained by an international agreement is based upon the assumption, scarcely to be contested, that the monetary use of these metals is a factor of their value. If this is true, the concerted exclusion of either one from the mints of all the more important countries of the world would have an influence to depreciate its value. If, then, an agreement should be reached between such nations to coin only at a certain ratio, and one metal should rise even slightly above that ratio, it would pass out of monetary use entirely. The cessation of that demand upon the dearer metal, the redoubling of it upon the cheaper, would tend to bring them together again. A single nation, acting alone, is certain to lose the dearer metal entirely and retain only the cheaper as its standard. Thus, for any country, under present conditions, to open its mints to the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver at 16 to 1, or any thereabout ratio, would be for it to lose what gold it possessed, because that metal would surely go where it was rated higher. If, however, there was no country in the world where it was legally rated higher, there would be no place to which it might go for monetary use. Allowing that the ratio originally agreed to was approximately the market ratio, the valuation thus coinciding with the judgment of the commercial world, there seems every reason to believe that such an international agreement would accomplish its purpose. Even though one metal should become established in a value above the legal ratio, and become merchandise, the cur-

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rencies of all countries would retain their fixed relations to each other. No shock or distress would ensue, no nation would be isolated or sacrificed. They would be altogether on a common plane, with a common measure of value. These are the considerations which have led many scientific students of finance and sagacious publicists to favor open mints to both metals under an international agreement, although each is unalterably opposed to such a policy by his own country acting alone."

Monetary Circulation. — On December 31, 1898, the total monetary circulation of the United States, including all money coined or issued and not in the treasury, was $1,897,301,412, an increase during the year of $176,200,772. The estimated *per capita* circulation was $25.19, against $22.34 a year ago. The various kinds of money in circulation, and the amount of each, are as follows:

MONEY IN CIRCULATION, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Gold coin	$667,796,579
Silver dollars	65,183,553
Subsidiary silver	70,627,818
Gold certificates	35,200,259
Silver certificates	392,331,996
Treasury notes, 1890	94,942,741
United States notes	312,415,738
Currency certificates	20,465,000
National bank notes	238,337,729
Total	$1,897,301,412

THE ARMY.

Secretary Alger's Report. — The annual report of the secretary of war appeared December 2.

It contains a practically complete official history of the war with Spain. All the official dispatches that passed between the War Department and commanding officers in the field and camps are given, supplemented with short explanatory notes, setting forth the reasons for various movements. There are included also the reports of General Miles and of all the generals who took part in the campaign in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, besides the reports of all the bureau officers of the War Department. Generally the secretary finds much to praise, and cause for sincere congratulation in the results obtained. He says:

"An army of about 250,000 volunteers and recruits for the regulars was called into existence from civil life; and, including the regular army, the total force was 274,717 men. It was organized, armed, and equipped (no supplies being on hand other than those for the regulars, save Springfield muskets); and 50,000 men of this force were transported by land and sea to battlefields in the tropics 10,000 miles apart, where they won their victories without a single defeat, and all within the period of 113 days from the declaration of war to the signing of the protocol.

"This great achievement can be credited to no individual; it belongs to the nation. It was accomplished through the intelligence and patriotism of all who served, from the commander-in-chief to the private in the ranks. It also speaks volumes for the prompt, patriotic and intelligent assistance of the people who furnished in so short a period the supplies necessary to prepare this great army for the field. To the heroic men

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who served in distant lands the country will ever offer a true meed of praise, but the mighty army in camp, ready and eager to take the field, should also be given equal credit. It was their presence, ready at an hour's notice for any emergency, that overawed the enemy, and proved to him that further resistance would be in vain.

"The deaths in the army from May 1 to October 1, including killed, died of wounds and of disease, were 2,910, the smallest death rate recorded of any army in history, a remarkable fact when it is considered that over 50,000 of our troops, born and reared in the temperate zone, were campaigning in tropical climates, subject to rain and heat almost unprecedented."

Under the head of increase in the permanent establishment, the secretary says:

"In view of the needs of a military force in the islands occupied by the United States, it is earnestly recommended that the regular army be permanently increased to 100,000 men and the requisite officers; that a portion of this army be recruited from the inhabitants of those islands, to be mustered into the service of the United States, and commanded by the officers of our army, discretion, however, to be given to the president to make appointments of officers from the force so recruited.

"These men are acclimated, understand the language and habits of their countrymen, and their enlistment will not only give them employment, but also have the tendency to enable the government to get into closer touch with their people than it would otherwise be able to do. This would also relieve our own people from serving in those climates to a large extent, and would, moreover, enable the volunteers to be mustered out of the service, and return to the avocations of civil life. . . . "

The Army Bills.—Two bills looking toward a reorganization and increase of the army were introduced in congress early in December. One, prepared by General Miles, was introduced in the senate by General Hawley of Connecticut; the other, said to have been framed by Adjutant-General Corbin, and having the approval of the secretary of war, was introduced in the house, December 7, by Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa), chairman of the committee on military affairs. The Hull bill, substantially as introduced, was favorably reported from the committee to the house, December 20.

The Miles bill is based on the theory of one soldier for 1,000 population, while the Hull bill is based on the idea of a total force of 100,000, the organization being constructed so as to reach that total. The Hull bill permits the enlistment of inhabitants of the newly acquired islands, and gives an increase of 25 per cent in pay to men serving in tropical countries. The Miles bill provides for a general, two lieutenant-generals, eight major-generals, and twenty-two brigadiers; the Hull bill does not create the office of general, and would make only one lieutenant-general. As the latter bill considerably increases the number of men in a regiment, it calls for a smaller number of line officers than are provided for in the Miles bill. Neither of these measures makes any provision for what is known in Europe as a general staff; both keep up the three supply departments, and both give large opportunities for the appointment of civilians to office. General Miles's plan provides for the transfer of officers from the line to the staff for a term of years, in order that in time of peace they may become familiar with the duties of staff service. The

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difference in the size of regiments gives fifty regiments of infantry in the Miles plan, as against thirty in the Corbin bill. In both measures the Medical Corps is greatly enlarged.

Miscellaneous.—On October 7 a general order was issued, discontinuing the 3d, 5th, and 6th Army Corps. At the same time the 1st, 2d, and 4th Corps were reorganized under command of Major-Generals J. C. Breckinridge, W. M. Graham, and Joseph Wheeler, with headquarters respectively at Macon, Ga., Augusta, Ga., and Huntsville, Ala.

On October 11, Brigadier-General J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., was retired on account of age.

On December 30 the following transfers of commands were announced:

Major-General W. R. Shafter, U. S. V., from the Department of the East to the Department of California.

Major-General Wesley Merritt, from the Department of the Pacific and from further duty pertaining to the Philippine islands, to the Department of the East.

Preliminary orders were issued, December 21, by Adjutant-General Corbin, providing for the muster-out of 50,000 volunteers in January, 1899. This action practically marks the final passing of the volunteer army called into existence for the recent war. About 22,000 volunteers, however, will be temporarily retained on duty beyond the borders of the United States — in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Manila; but these will soon be relieved by regulars, and returned to their homes.

THE INDIANS.

The Pillager Outbreak.—A fight occurred, October 5, on the Leech Lake Indian reservation in northern Minnesota between a number of Pillager Indians and a company of United States regulars. Only the Bear Island Indians, who belong to the Pillager band of the Chippewas, were actively concerned. They are among the most unruly of the Indian bands, and have refused to have anything to do with the civilization under which other tribes have made great advances. They have retained the Indian dress and customs, and still live chiefly by fishing.

The immediate cause of the outbreak was an attempt to arrest their chief and compel him to appear as a witness in a case of alleged illegal selling of whiskey to Indians of his band. When he was first arrested, a party of his followers forcibly rescued him from the marshal's custody. Warrants

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were issued against the rescuers, and Marshal O'Connor applied for military aid in arresting them. Gen. John M. Bacon, with 77 men of Company E, Third United States Infantry, led by Major M. C. Wilkinson, accompanied the marshal's posse of twenty men to the vicinity of Bear island. Two Indians were arrested. Some thirty-two Indians then opened fire upon the soldiers from the surrounding woods and underbrush. The firing continued at intervals all day. Major Wilkinson and five men were killed, and sixteen were wounded. The losses of the Indians are not accurately known. Skirmishes followed during the next two days, and the first band was reinforced by neighboring Indians. Greatly exaggerated reports were spread, and a general uprising and massacre were feared. White settlers throughout the region were panic-stricken. A reinforcement of 200 men was sent to Leech Lake, and others to the number of several hundred were stationed about the country. General Bacon issued an ultimatum, ordering the belligerent Indians to come in and submit; and in two weeks from the first outbreak the trouble was in a fair way to a peaceful settlement. Chiefs at the various reservations gave out statements of their friendliness and loyalty to the government and of regret for the trouble. Others undoubtedly were secretly ready to join the revolt had the first attacks been successful. It is believed that the band who caused the trouble had been preparing for more than a year to resist the United States authorities.

The Minnesota Chippewas have some serious grievances, and the cause of the uprising was not momentary or personal. They resent the way the government has acted in disposing of their valuable timber lands. In 1889 the government agreed to sell the timber for their benefit. After long delay, examiners were sent to estimate the quantities, varieties, and values of the timber, preparatory to the sale to white lumbermen outside. The so-called experts are said to have been political heelers who knew nothing about the business and wasted the Indians' money in salaries and expenses while making worthless guesses in the bar-rooms of backwoods hotels. They reported 65,000 feet of pine on a tract which, on investigation was found to contain 782 feet; they gave an estimate of 45,000 feet where no pine at all was found. The underestimated tracts found an immediate sale among lumbermen who made private examinations, and the Indians suffered heavy losses. The fraud was discovered after it had cost the Indians more than $150,000. The work of appraising was begun again, and it is still in progress, affording a constant expense and small returns to the Indians.

The objection of the Pillager chief to serve as witness also, is said to come from just resentment. Deputy marshals arrest Indians promiscuously and require their presence as witnesses in the federal courts at St. Paul. They promise them a free excursion and a good time, but the Indians are detained indefinitely and their families at home suffer. The

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officers pocket large sums of government money under the guise of mileage, witness fees, charges for hotel accommodations, and the like. Last spring the Pillager chief, who caused the recent conflict, was taken to Duluth as a witness; and, after giving his testimony, he was refused money to pay his expenses and the transportation home. The walk of 160 miles without food did not leave him in an amiable frame of mind; and the indignation of his friends and followers is said to be the cause of the recent resistance.

The Mohonk Lake Conference. — This gathering of men and women who are interested in the right settlement of the Indian question met for the sixteenth year at Lake Mohonk, New York, the second week in October. There was outspoken criticism of existing conditions, especially of the employment, in spite of protest, of unfit agents. The platform adopted proposes definite reforms.

The Indian Bureau should be taken out of politics. All positions should come under the civil service rules, so that they will not be subject to change with every presidential election, and men without training or fitness will no longer be appointed to office. The work of discontinuing the reservation system and allotting the land in severalty should be hastened, in order that the costly system of the Indian Bureau may be abandoned. The Indians will be better off without the agents, and if the Indian schools are made a part of the Bureau of Education, there will be little left for an Indian Bureau to do. Indians everywhere should have a right to appeal to the courts and should be held accountable thereto.

THE NAVY.

Personal Changes. — Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller, who hoisted the flag over the Hawaiian islands when they became part of the territory of the United States (p. 561), retired from active service November 22.

Rear-Admiral Francis M. Bunce was retired on reaching the age limit, December 25, 1898:

Rear-Admiral Bunce has seen 47 years of service in the navy. He was several times mentioned for bravery in action in the Civil War. On March 1, 1895, he became commodore, and on February 6, 1898, rear-admiral. In 1896 he was placed in command of the North Atlantic squadron; and, on May 1, 1897, was ordered to take charge of the Brooklyn navy yard, where he is still located, pending the appointment of his successor.

Rear-Admiral George Dewey became the senior officer of the navy, December 25, by the retirement of Rear-Admiral Bunce.

Chaplain J. P. McIntyre, of the "Oregon," was dismissed from the navy after trial by court-martial, October 24, for his criticism of Rear-Admiral Sampson, Captain Evans, and Eastern shipbuilders, in a lecture at Denver, Col.

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Loss of the "Maria Teresa."—The Spanish armored cruiser "Infanta Maria Teresa" (p. 656) started from Guantanamo for the Norfolk navy yard, October 30, under her own steam and in tow of the wrecking tugs, accompanied by the repair ship "Vulcan." Under the strain of a gale, her seams opened, and the pumping machinery could not control the water. The officers in command decided to abandon her. Almost a week later she was found ashore on a coral reef on the coast of Cat island, one of the Bahamas. The water-tight compartments had kept her afloat, but the position of the wreck was such that it was impossible to save her. A court of inquiry found that the loss of the vessel was not due to fault or negligence on the part of any officer.

New Battleships.—The battleship "Illinois" was launched, October 4, at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. She was christened by Miss Nancy Leiter of Chicago, whose sister is wife of Lord Curzon, viceroy of India.

As a fighting machine, the "Illinois" is thought to be superior to the other battleships in the navy. With her increased free-board, she can steam full speed and with fairly dry decks into a sea that would wash over the bows and forward turrets of the "Oregon," which has eight feet less free-board. She can fight her guns from their great elevation above the water in seas where the guns of lower vessels would be submerged and useless. The projectiles, also, are less likely to be deflected by striking the tops of waves. The difference is seen in the fact that the bore of the forward 13-inch guns of the "Illinois" are 26½ feet above the water as against 18 feet on the "Oregon." The armament shows improvement and increased efficiency. Six-inch rapid-fire guns replace eight-inch slow-fire weapons; and the results at Santiago showed that rapidity of fire is of prime importance. The "Illinois" carries armor of a greater resisting quality and better disposed than that of the "Oregon." She has less speed than will hereafter be required of battleships. The contract speed is 16 knots, and 18 knots must be guaranteed in the new battleships of the "Maine" class. Following are figures of dimensions and other important features of the "Illinois:" Length on load water-line, 368 feet; beam, extreme, 72 feet 2½ inches; draught on normal displacement of 11,525 tons, 23 feet 6 inches, maximum displacement, all ammunition and stores on board, 12,325 tons; maximum indicated horse-power (estimated), 10,000; probable speed, 16½ knots; normal coal supply, 800 tons; full bunker capacity, 1,400 to 1,500 tons. Complement of officers, 40; seamen, marines, etc., 449.

The main battery will consist of four 13-inch breech-loading rifles, and fourteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns. The secondary battery will consist of sixteen 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Colt guns, and two field guns. She will carry four torpedo tubes. The armor belt, which extends from the stem to abaft the after turret, is to be 16½ inches thick at the top and 9½ inches thick at the bottom, except at the forward end, where it will be tapered to four inches at the stem. This belt armor will extend from four feet below the normal load-line to three and one-half feet above it, and will maintain the full thickness

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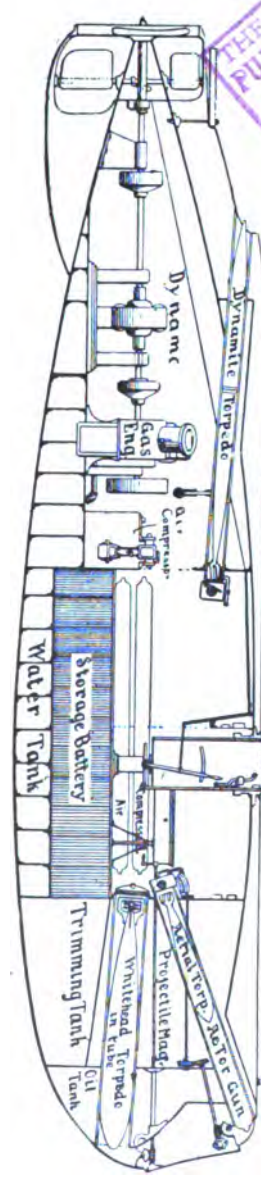
amidships between the turrets, and for the distance occupied by the engines and boilers. There will be two sets of triple-expansion, twin-screw engines, each in a separate water-tight compartment, besides some 80 odd auxiliary engines. There are eight cylindrical boilers. The smoke pipes are two in number, and stand abreast of each other.

The "Wisconsin" was launched, November 26, at the yards of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., builders of the "Oregon." She is, in all material respects, identical with the "Alabama" (p. 387) and the "Illinois." Miss Lucile Gage, daughter of the governor-elect of California, by pressing a button released the vessel from the ways. Miss Elizabeth Stephenson broke the customary bottle of champagne.

The Spanish cruisers, "Isla de Cuba" and "Isla de Luzon," which were sunk by Admiral Dewey during the battle of Manila Bay, were refloated and docked at Cavité in November. The "Isla de Cuba," of 1,030 tons displacement and 2,200 indicated horse-power, started for Hong-Kong, December 12, under her own steam.

Admiral Dewey's squadron has been increased by five Spanish vessels taken as prizes — the cruisers "Manila" and "Callao," gunboats "Leyte" and "Mindanao," and the armed launch "Barcelo." The Atlantic squadron has two Spanish vessels in actual service, the gunboats "Alvarado" and "Sandoval."



LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

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Naval List in the War.—The official list of vessels employed during the war is as follows:

First-class battleships, 4; second-class battleships, 1; armored cruisers, 2; armored ram, 1; double turret monitors, 6; iron single turret monitors, 13; protected cruisers, 12; unprotected cruisers and gunboats, 11; light draught gunboats, 3; composite gunboats, 6; special class, 2, and torpedo boats, 8. No torpedo boat destroyers were employed, because none was completed in season. The auxiliary navy was made up of 11 cruisers, 28 yachts, 27 tugs, 19 colliers, 17 vessels of a special class, 15 revenue cutters, 4 lighthouse tenders, and 2 vessels of the Fish Commission.

A summary of the vessels in active service during the war is: Regular navy, 69; auxiliary navy, 123; total, 192 constructions of all classes. If we include all vessels in the service, and all provided for by congress, but not completed, and group them with all types borne on the list, we will get 189 ships of the regular service. In this are enumerated the eight ships captured in the war. Adding all these, we have for the grand total at the cessation of hostilities 312 vessels borne on the list of the United States.

Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat.—The submarine torpedo boat "Holland" (Vol. 7, p. 403) was officially tested in the lower bay of New York harbor, November 12, before the Naval Board of Inspectors and Survey. For the first time the boat was directed by government officers, and the test is said to have been very successful. A torpedo was successfully discharged under water, and the vessel went through a program of diving and running at full speed, and reversing while submerged.

LABOR INTERESTS.

Illinois Labor Riots.—The coal miners' strike in Illinois (p. 658) culminated on October 12 in a riotous and fatal outbreak at Virden.

The origin of the trouble was the refusal of the operators in the Fourth District of Illinois to grant the rate of forty cents a ton, which, by the terms of the agreement reached at Columbus, O., after the great coal strike of 1897, whereby different scales for different districts were fixed upon (Vol. 7, p. 550), was to have gone into effect on April 1, 1898. The old rate had been thirty cents a ton; but the operators now offered only twenty-eight cents, while the miners were willing to compromise at thirty-three cents on the suggestion of the State Board of Arbitration, which had made an investigation. The operators refused to yield; and the United Mine Workers upheld the miners in their demand. Trouble centred first at Pana, in Christian county, as already re-

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corded (p. 658). In sending troops thither to restore order, Governor John R. Tanner enjoined upon them under no consideration to assist the mine owners in operating mines with imported labor, taking the ground that the imported Southern negroes could not but be of the vicious and criminal class and altogether undesirable as citizens of his state, and that it was his duty to put a stop to their importation by all means within his power.

The outbreak at Virden, in Macoupin county, October 12, was precipitated by an attempt of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company to run a train load of about two hundred negroes from the South inside the stockade which they had erected. When the train approached the stockade, a battle began between the deputies on the train and strikers who had congregated from different towns. In the course of the fight the train was riddled with bullets, a number of the company's deputies along the stockade were shot, miners were killed and injured, an official of the company who managed the company's store was assaulted, and a reign of terror prevailed in the business section of the town for some time. Altogether, it is said, fourteen persons were killed and twenty-five wounded.

Governor Tanner sent a detachment of troops to the scene, instructing them to disarm everybody, including the coal company's deputies, and not to allow imported laborers to unload from any train within the limits of the city, or to march in a body. Order was thus restored. A public statement from Governor Tanner was reported, in which he referred to the imported laborers as "being drawn largely, if not entirely, from the criminal classes — ex-convicts who learned their trade while doing time in the penitentiaries of Alabama," and in which the governor also said that he had warned the officials of the company that if they brought in this imported labor they did so at their own peril and would be morally responsible and criminally liable for anything that might happen. The governor goes on: —

"These avaricious mine owners that have so forgotten their duty to society as to bring about this blot upon the fair name of our state, have gone far enough. I say now to such and all others that this is a thing of the past; that it shall not be tolerated in Illinois while I am governor. These men, the president and officers of this company, who precipitated this riot by bringing in this imported labor, are guilty of murder, and should be, and I believe will be, indicted by the grand jury of Macoupin county, and tried, and convicted for this heinous offense."

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The attitude of the governor has been widely and severely criticised as an unlawful interference with citizens' rights guaranteed under the federal constitution. It may be added that the trouble was purely a labor trouble, not a racial struggle. The fact that the imported laborers were negroes was merely an incident, not a determining factor.

Governor Tanner, early in December, was indicted by the grand jury of Macoupin county on three counts for palpable omission of duty and malfeasance in office in connection with the Virden riot. At the same time Mr. F. W. Lukens, general manager of the coal company, was indicted for manslaughter on two counts. Bills were also found against deputies for rioting and against miners for assault and other offenses.

The strike at Virden was reported settled November 16, when the company opened its works as the result of an agreement entered into with the miners, conceding to them the forty-cent rate and providing for removal of the stockade surrounding the works.

In mid-November, Pana was once more practically under a reign of terror. On the 10th there was considerable firing by negroes; but no one seems to have been hurt, and the appearance of troops restored quiet. But on the 17th two skirmishes occurred between non-union blacks from the Springside stockade and union strikers; and on the next day also there were conflicts in which several were wounded. Additional troops were sent to preserve order.

The American Federation. — The eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Kansas City, Mo., December 12–20. Among the one hundred and fifty delegates in attendance were two from London, Eng., representing the British Trades-Union Congress. Detroit, Mich., was chosen as the next place of meeting. Mr. Samuel Gompers of New York, president, was reëlected with only one opposing vote. P. J. McGuire of Philadelphia, Penn., James Duncan of Baltimore, Md., and James O'Connell of Chicago, Ill., first, second, and third vice-president respectively, were also reëlected.

SPORTING.

Football. — Three years ago it was predicted that the class of "big teams" would be enlarged by the addition of two or three which had previously been regarded as of

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second rate. Subsequent experience, however, has indicated that a college of moderate size may produce occasional elevens ranking with those of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania, but be unable to maintain their standard of play for more than one or two years. In order to be put in the first class, a team must not only play a creditable game with one of the elevens belonging to that class, but must occasionally win by admittedly superior tactics. This is where the Carlisle Indians, Cornell, and Brown fail. Any contest between one of them and one of the four above-mentioned elevens is sure to be interesting and likely to be close, but victory has thus far remained with the older team. In classifying the elevens according to their records for the season of 1898, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton are put in the first rank; Cornell, Carlisle, West Point, Chicago, and Michigan in the second; with Wesleyan, Brown, Oberlin, and the members of the New England League, Williams, Dartmouth, and Amherst, occupying third place. From this it will be seen that no radical changes in the relative standing of the teams has occurred. Oberlin, by the season's work, came from obscurity to comparative prominence, and Wesleyan proved her right to a high place in the third class. Oberlin scored 142 points against 6 made by her opponents. The only game in which she suffered defeat was that with Cornell, where the score was 6-0. Any comparison of teams which did not meet each other is a little unfair. One may conjecture rather accurately as to the result of certain games if they had been played; but there is something like individuality in a football team, and it is hard to surmise what the effect of the peculiar playing of one eleven would have upon another's style of game. A more just division, therefore, is obtained by classifying them according to locality, as it is only rarely that a team from the West or the Middle West meets one from the East. As the game has become an important feature in nearly all the colleges of the far West we can make three divisions, — the Eastern, including the colleges of New England and the Middle states; the Middle-Western, taking in the numerous institutions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan; and the Missouri valley division, containing such elevens as those of the universities of Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

Harvard is the season's champion in the Eastern division. She defeated Pennsylvania November 5 by a score of 10-0; and Yale, November 19, score 17-0. Princeton comes second

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by virtue of having beaten Yale November 12, score 6-0. The third place is by common consent awarded to Pennsylvania, while Yale occupies the fourth. Dartmouth is again champion of the New England League. Her score against Amherst was 64-6, and against Williams 10-6. Wesleyan outranks Dartmouth, having defeated her by the score of 23-5.

The first place in the Middle-Western group belongs to Chicago, with Michigan for her closest competitor. Each of these teams was victorious until they met each other, when Chicago won by the very close score of 12-11. Farther west, the University of Nebraska won the championship in the Western Intercollegiate Football Association by defeating her two rivals, Kansas and Missouri, by the respective scores of 18-6 and 47-6.

The work of the Harvard eleven has received unqualified commendation from football experts generally. It showed qualities which have never before been conspicuous in Cambridge teams. For instance, Pennsylvania won from Harvard for four years in succession by means of a play known as the "guards-back formation." This year for the first time the Harvard players were able to block this play effectively. Again, Harvard has rarely played as well during the last as the first half of an important game. But this year her players appeared to even better advantage after the intermission than before. Princeton scored against and defeated Yale through a single run nearly the length of the field. It was the result of a fumble by Yale, but that did not detract from the credit due Poe, the Princeton player who made the run. When we come to a consideration of individual excellences, we find that experts have awarded positions on the "All-America" team to 4 Harvard, 2 Yale, and 2 Princeton players; and that Pennsylvania, Chicago, and Michigan are represented by one man each. A position on this hypothetical eleven means that the player has proved his superiority in all the essentials that excellence in that place requires. Certain players may have been at times more brilliant or conspicuous; but to attain this distinction one must prove himself thoroughly capable, reliable, and sportsmanlike.

The season was distinguished by fair, clean playing. Few were disqualified for roughness, and very few were injured. The latter fact may be accounted for by the prevailing use of "open plays," and also by the rule which allows a captain to relieve a player when he pleases, instead of having to wait until he is utterly incapacitated. Such a privilege tends to promote a healthy spirit in the sport. A noteworthy exhibition of endurance was given by Ely, the Yale quarter-back, who played the second half of the Harvard game with a splintered rib.

Although there is much talk about a dual league between Harvard and Yale, there is little probability that the outcome of the football season will promote such exclusiveness. It is more likely that a plan will be formed whereby each of the four "big teams" will play each other once in two years. The system by which they could be divided into pairs and the victor of the two pairs play for the championship, finds little favor. Harvard and Yale want to meet every year, and Yale wants to play Princeton, and Harvard either Pennsylvania or Princeton, annually. A plan may be formed by which this can be done, and each college have but two important contests a year.

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Cross-Country Races. — On Thanksgiving Day intercollegiate cross-country races were held at Morris Park. The course was six and two-thirds miles in length, and included forty-five jumps, among them a large water-jump, and some three-foot, six-inch hurdles. The winner in the individual's race was A. L. Wright, of Brown University, whose time was 38 m., 33 s. The team race was close and exciting, Yale's five runners finished numbers 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, and won. Cornell, her closest competitor, finished 4, 5, 14, 18, 27.

Canadian Yachting. — The yachting supremacy of the Great Lakes is now held by the cutter yacht "Canada," which won the international races held on Lake Erie in August, 1896 (Vol. 6, p. 630). The owner of the "Canada" has recently given the trophy to the public as a Challenge Cup to be raced for by 42, 37, and 32-foot boats of the Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes. For a period extending over three years the club holding the trophy shall have the privilege of designating the classes to which the competition shall be open. Thereafter the challenger shall have this right.

Collegiate Chess. — In the intercollegiate chess tournament in New York, the last week in December, Harvard was winner. Columbia won 8½ games, Harvard 10, Princeton 3, Yale 2½. This is Harvard's fifth successive victory.

Golf. — For the third time Miss Beatrix Hoyt, of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, is the women's golf champion. The final game was played at Ardsley, October 16, between Miss Hoyt and Miss Maude K. Wetmore. It was the best exhibition of the game yet made by women in this country. At the tenth hole the score was even, but from there to the end Miss Hoyt did not lose one. The score was 72-79.

Tennis. — Two of the most brilliant and successful American players, Wrenn and Larned, were in Cuba all summer, and the game was not marked by unusually good playing. M. D. Whitman won at Newport; Weigh Collins received the championship of the West; and Sumner Hardy won first place on the Pacific coast. Ware and Sheldon won the first place in doubles. Miss Juliette Atkinson, of Brooklyn, is the women's champion.

Pugilism. — People who are interested in pugilism are seldom sure, when they go to a prize fight in these days, that they will see what they go to witness. Corbett and Sharkey arranged for a boxing contest at the Lenox Athletic Club, New York, November 22. The 7,000 people

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present had the mortification of seeing the contest declared a draw after nine uninteresting rounds which ended with a most palpable "foul." On December 16, "Kid McCoy" won a fight with "Joe" Goddard at Philadelphia. It was in the fifth round that he was declared winner. George Dixon again successfully defended the featherweight championship by defeating Oscar Gardner in a 25-round contest in the arena of the Lenox Athletic Club, New York, November 29.

Six-Day Bicycle Race. — The annual six-day race was held in the Madison Square Garden, New York, the first week in December. Owing to better methods of training, the participants did not suffer so much from overwork as heretofore. Charles W. Miller, of Chicago, was for a second time the winner. He covered 2,007 miles and 4 laps. His record last year was 1,983 miles, 883 yards. Waller also exceeded the record of last year, covering 1,985 miles and 2 laps.

NOTABLE CRIMES.

On the evening of October 7 George D. Saxton, brother-in-law to the chief executive, was shot and killed in Canton, O., by a woman, the divorced wife of Mr. S. C. George, presumably from motives of jealousy and revenge.

John Anderson, who murdered the captain and mate of the schooner "Olive Pecker" in 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 912; Vol. 8, p. 139), was hanged at Norfolk, Va., December 9.

On December 27, William A. E. Moore, convicted, after two trials, of "badgering" Martin Mahon, proprietor of the New Amsterdam hotel, at the Grenoble hotel on November 4, was sentenced in the court of general sessions, New York city, to 19 years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. In the first trial of his accomplice, Mrs. Fayne Moore, the jury disagreed, and a new trial is pending.

On December 30, Mrs. Cordelia Botkin of San Francisco, Cal., charged with killing Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., by sending her a box of poisoned candy through the mails, was convicted of murder in the first degree, the verdict of the jury fixing her punishment at imprisonment for life. The motive of the crime was based on Mrs. Botkin's infatuation for the husband of the murdered woman.

Indiana and Illinois were the scene of lynchings during the quarter. On December 24, Marion Tyler, who tried to kill his wife on November 3, was taken from jail at Scottsburg, Ind., by armed men, and hanged. The lynching in

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Illinois occurred near Lacon, about twenty miles above Peoria, Ill., the victim being a negro, George Stewart, charged with criminal assault upon a white woman. On October 5, near Annapolis, Md., a negro named Smith, in jail on a similar charge, was taken from the prison by an armed mob, and shot.

AFFAIRS IN VARIOUS STATES.

Alaska. — An expedition sent out by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has discovered a region comprising 2,500 square miles of United States territory on the Alaskan coast not indicated heretofore on any charts. It has also found a new channel for Yukon-bound vessels, which will effect a saving of about 400 or 500 miles in reaching the Yukon and minimize the danger of crossing the bar at the mouth of that great stream.

The Carolinas. — *The Race Problem.* — Disgraceful election riots marked the early days of November in Wilmington, N. C., and in Greenwood county, S. C. The slumbering animosity of the whites to what was called negro domination broke out in a lawlessness which rapidly culminated in bloodshed. The earlier reports from Wilmington pictured in deep colors the horror and peril of the situation to which negro rule had brought the city. Neither property, nor life, nor woman's honor was safe. The negroes — since Republican officials had by various machinations gained power — had become insolent and threatening. Political corruption was rife. Crime had increased. The black officials were either utterly ignorant and incapable, or were in collusion with criminals. As the black population of Wilmington largely outnumbered the white, the only remedy was revolution. Later reports showed a basis for some of these statements: burglaries and thefts had indeed been numerous in recent months — showing a police as inefficient as in some of our great cities; the colored population had become emboldened so far as to show in the streets and public vehicles an insolence usually the prerogative of the superior race. They had even dared to hold great public meetings previous to the election, and to adopt resolutions to resort to force if necessary for preserving their political rights. Also, a Republican newspaper, "The Record," edited by a negro named Alexander Manly, had published what was really a despicable editorial, derogatory to the poorer class of white women. Moreover, it was unde-

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niable (and this is the one element pregnant with political consequence) that the whites could not regain control of the city with its large negro majority by a regular election; there must be a *coup d' état*, a revolution setting aside the forms of law. The revolution occurred on November 10; the blacks were first intimidated by a show of force; then, when they showed fight, as maintainers of the law, they, with their white upholders, were instantly driven from power and out of the city by well-organized bands of armed men. The revolution by shot-gun was a thorough success.

Thus far, the revolution, though lamentable, may possibly be viewed as inevitable under the peculiar conditions obtaining in large portions of the South — one of many political signals to be wisely taken note of in connection with recent action in several Southern legislatures. The overturn in Wilmington, however, was in a spirit and with methods which make it appear as a blot not only upon the city and the state, but even upon the United States as seen from foreign lands unaware of the constitutional limitations of our national power in its dealing with the states. Negroes in number variously reported from six to twenty were killed, and many more were wounded; while many hundreds, including whole families, fled in terror from their homes into the woods. Three white men were wounded. "The Record" press and printing office were destroyed by a mob — the building being incidentally burned; the editor succeeded in escaping from the city. Some white Republican officials, charged with "organizing the blacks" with a view to carrying the election, were warned that their stay in town was at the peril of their lives; they did not stay; among them were the chief of police, a policeman, the United States commissioner, and the deputy-sheriff. The mayor, a white man, also deemed it wise to leave the city. A noticeable feature of the situation is that prominent citizens, such as leading business men and ministers of prominent churches, while expressing much regret for the incidental murders and other acts of violence, accept the affair and its beneficial results as, on the whole, not discreditable in view of the evils and abuses which were to be dealt with and reformed. Their main comment is, the negroes and their pretended friends, the white politicians who mislead them, are to be taught that the white race will never submit to negro rule. This, in general, is also the chief moral lesson drawn from the whole affair by most of the leading journals

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in the Southern states. In the New York "Herald" of November 14 it is said: "Not a single newspaper in the state has condemned the murderous mob rule in Wilmington. Not a single white man, Democrat, Republican, or Populist, has raised his voice against it." This statement, however, might perhaps have been modified if its date had been later. The political situation which developed this dismal crisis was, in main features, the following:

In North Carolina the negro voters are only one-fourth of the whole. Two years ago a fusion of Populists and Republicans elected the governor (a Republican who has since become practically a Populist) and a majority of the legislature. Of the 169 members of the legislature only about eight were negroes. Through new laws, and amendments to the charter of Wilmington, the elections last year showed seven Fusionists to three Democratic aldermen; this board, comprising seven whites and three negroes, elected a Fusionist mayor (white), who appointed 21 white men and negroes (other reports say, 16 whites and 10 negroes) as policemen — the chief of police being white. The board of audit, passing on all expenditures by the aldermen, comprised 4 white men and 1 negro; the school committee had 4 white men and 2 negroes (other reports say 2 white and 1 negro). It must be remembered that the negro voters of the city exceed the white by several thousand, so that some appointments of negroes seemed reasonable. Of the county officials, numbering 20, there were 9 negroes; the above number does not include justices of the peace, of which it is said a large number were negroes; but of these only 5 ever qualified and took office, and only one negro ever exercised his official functions. It is not easy to see how in a year or two, with such a small proportion of negro officials in city and country, "negro domination" could have risen to such a height of abuse and crime as to make imperative a bloody revolution.

At this point it is to be remembered that the vanity with which a small elevation to power afflicts a race undeveloped except on its emotional and impulsive side, and with no large range of thought, has naturally made their official action unendurable to a large class of Southerners. A white man's similarly vexatious failings would be far more easily tolerated. More important is it to observe that corrupt political machinations have often found in the negro vote, blindly partisan as it usually has been, an easy material, and may have found in the negro officials a manageable instrument. Were negro citizens well armed and well led, they might defend themselves against being reformed from their evil politics and bad manners by murder; as the case stands they are proved defenseless.

In Wilmington before the election, leading business men, foreseeing a crisis, persuaded the governor to arrange a withdrawal of the entire Republican county ticket, giving the county election to the Democrats by default. But this left the city officials in power till next May; and on November 9 a mass-meeting adopted menacing resolutions, demanding the immediate resignation of the Republican officers. The result was the mob violence of the next day, with the enforced resignation of all the Republican officials and the expulsion or flight of a number of them from town. There is now to be pure government in that city.

In South Carolina, at Phœnix and at some other places, there was serious rioting on election day, November 8, and

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for several days thereafter. The Tolbert family, an old and well-known family, who have been Republicans since the war, were attacked by mobs of armed men, some of them scarcely escaping and being covered with wounds. John R. Tolbert, head of the family, collector of the port of Charleston, was at one time not expected to live. One of the Tolberts was a candidate for congress; and, finding that the negroes were not allowed to vote for him, was making a list of those who were shut out, in order to make a legal test of the law. He was attacked, and the negroes attempted to defend him. They were soon overpowered, and the Tolberts were compelled to flee for their lives. During several days of rioting two white men were killed, and (as is reported) a dozen or more negroes were shot or hanged. These outrages, though lamentable, add little of political importance to the elements of the "race problem," inasmuch as in South Carolina the negroes are already practically prohibited by law from voting.

The race problem in the Carolinas is the race problem in nearly all the old slave states. It is manifestly entering on a new phase. North Carolina is striving, and now apparently succeeding, in doing by violence what several other Southern states have done by laws so framed as not to be invalidated by the Fifteenth Amendment or by any federal statutes that are likely to be enacted. Where the negro vote is large enough and united enough to assure perpetual victory to one political party, there the negro vote is not to be cast, or, if cast, is not to be counted.

There are many who utterly refuse to accept this state of facts. But their number is evidently decreasing. The negro vote served a useful purpose — probably even met an absolute necessity — when it was first conferred. But the conviction, as recently indicated by the press in many Northern states, is that the negro vote in the South has for a score of years been valueless as an element of political success, while it has been to the colored race itself a positive hindrance to true progress, and to the Southern states an occasion of constant political corruption. This vote, if it can be politically divided, may still have a place. For the present the signs are that this whole question may be held in abeyance till further light is gained. But the probable direction of public thought may be inferred when such an earnest, thoroughly informed, and thoughtful worker for his race as Prof. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala., gives public utterance to words such as these:

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"It must be apparent at this time that the effort to put the rank and file of the colored people into a position to exercise the right of franchise has not been a success in those portions of our country where the negro is found in large numbers."

Illinois. — Popular excitement has run high in Chicago over the proposed granting, by the city council, of a 50-year franchise to the street railway "combine." The Allen law, recently passed by the state legislature, provides for a 50-year franchise and five-cent fares for twenty years. Mayor Harrison, supported by men of all parties, is strongly opposed to granting the franchise; and popular sentiment, backed up, it is said, by Governor Tanner, runs strongly in favor of a repeal of the Allen law.

Massachusetts. — The platform of the Republican party in Massachusetts, adopted in convention at Boston, October 6, renews allegiance to the "sound-money" principles of the St. Louis platform of 1896:

"True to the pledge of the St. Louis platform, the president and congress earnestly and in good faith strove to secure an agreement of the great commercial nations to the coinage of silver and gold at an established ratio. The attempt has utterly failed. All our currency must rest upon the single gold standard. Every dollar must be kept equal in value to the dollar in gold. All government indebtedness which by the terms of the contract is payable in coin, must be paid in gold at the option of the creditor. We rejoice in the defeat of the Teller resolution in a Republican house of representatives as the repulse of an attack upon the integrity of our monetary system and the fair fame of the republic.

"The time has come for the reform of our currency in the direction of the ready conversion of its different forms each into the other, and the redemption of all in gold upon demand, with adequate provision for the extension of banking facilities to the agricultural and sparsely-settled portions of the country, to the end that in those sections capital may be responsive to the demands of business and lower rates of interest prevail."

On the problems resulting from the war with Spain, the platform speaks in part as follows:

"The practical lessons of the war must be carefully heeded. They teach the necessity of a larger army of regular troops, kept always in the highest state of discipline and equipment; a reorganization of the national guard, to be always in condition of efficiency for immediate service; a larger navy commensurate with our power, our commerce, our extended line of coast; the early completion of our system of coast defenses. In a word, a constant readiness for war as the surest guarantee of lasting peace. . . .

"We cannot, in the interests of honor, humanity, or civilization, return to Spain the peoples whom we have freed from her tyranny. The people of Massachusetts do not propose to abandon the ancient doctrines of republican liberty upon which the commonwealth and the country are builded, and by which the American people have grown to be without a rival among the nations in wealth, power, and happiness. What they enjoy themselves, they desire shall be enjoyed by all other peoples, espe-

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cially by those whom the valor of our soldiers and sailors have wrested from Spain, and whose destiny must now be determined by the United States alone. While we would not interfere with the diplomatic negotiations now in progress, we desire that they be so conducted and terminated as to secure to the Philippine islands and to Cuba in amplest measure the blessings of liberty and self-government.

"The building of the Nicaraguan canal, controlled and operated by the United States, is now imperative. Our possessions in the Caribbean sea, the annexation of Hawaii, our position in the Philippine islands, and the notable voyage of the 'Oregon,' have made its necessity clear to all."

Mississippi. — A race feud terrorized a portion of Scott county, Mississippi, late in October. An attempted arrest, at Forest, on the 23d, of a negro who had had an altercation with a white man, caused a riot in which one white man was killed and one wounded. A posse of citizens gathered, and an engagement followed, in which ten negroes were reported killed. Driven finally from the house in which they had barricaded themselves, the negroes fled to the country, pursued by the whites. A riot also occurred at Harpersville. Several of the negroes were captured by a sheriff's posse, and landed in jail after a desperate attempt had been made to lynch them.

New York. — A review of the progress and results of the political campaign in the Empire state, appears elsewhere in this volume (pp. 671-75, 821, 823). The vacancy on the supreme court bench caused by the resignation of Augustus Van Wyck, to accept the Democratic nomination as governor, was filled by Governor Black, November 3, by the appointment of Frederick A. Ward of Brooklyn.

South Dakota. — As a result of the voting on November 8, South Dakota enters upon an interesting experiment in the application of the initiative and the referendum. An amendment to the state constitution was adopted, which provides that, whenever 5 per cent of the voters sign a petition asking for the enactment of a law to carry out a certain principle, the legislature shall comply at once and submit the statute to the people at a special election; and that on the petition of the same percentage of voters, any law which the legislature may have enacted must be submitted to the popular vote; and, if a majority then vote against it, it shall not go into effect. This is the most important change in methods of legislation ever adopted by an American state; but, strangely enough, only about 40,000 of the 74,000 voters who cast their ballots for governor expressed an opinion one way or the other on the constitutional amendment, which was adopted by a majority of about 7,000. The question

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was but little discussed during the campaign either on the stump or by the press.

Texas. — Election day was marked by bloody feuds in various parts of the state, resulting from political differences. Several persons were killed, and many wounded.

PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Official Appointments. — The personnel of the McKinley cabinet has been subjected to an unusual number of changes. About December 19 it was announced that Secretary Bliss of the Interior Department had tendered his resignation to take effect January 1, 1899, on the ground of business necessities and the requirements of his health. For biography of Mr. Bliss, see Vol. 7, p. 112.

HON. CORNELIUS N. BLISS OF NEW YORK, EX-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

A successor to Secretary Bliss was promptly selected by the president in the person of Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri, United States ambassador to Russia (p. 152). For biography of Mr. Hitchcock, see Vol. 7, p. 667.

Early in December Mexico raised her legation in Washington to the rank of embassy, her minister, Sr. Romero, becoming ambassador. The rank of the United States minister to Mexico, Hon. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, was correspondingly advanced.

On October 3, David J. Hill, ex-president of Rochester (N. Y.) University, was appointed assistant secretary of state, to succeed John Bassett Moore, who resigned on being chosen secretary of the Paris Peace Commission (p. 547).

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HILL, DAVID JAYNE, LL.D., was born in Plainfield, N. J., June 10, 1850, son of a Baptist minister. Entered the University of Lewisburg (now Bucknell), Lewisburg, Penn., at age of 20, and after graduation was an instructor there, and later professor of rhetoric. He is the author of "The Science of Rhetoric," "The Elements of Rhetoric," and a series of essays on American authors similar to Morley's "English Men of Letters." He was made president of Bucknell in 1879. He wrote essays on "Principles and Fallacies of Socialism." An analytic edition of "Jevons's Elements of Rhetoric" soon appeared. Several other works came next, and then his "Elements of Psychology." In 1889 he became president of the University of Rochester, as successor to Martin B. Anderson. He resigned in 1896. In the later years of his presidency he took an active part in several political campaigns.

TIMOTHY DWIGHT, LL.D.,
PRESIDENT OF YALE UNIVERSITY.

President Dwight of Yale Resigns.—On November 17, Timothy Dwight, for twelve years president of Yale University, tendered to the Yale corporation his resignation, to take effect at the end of the current academic year. This step, as explained in the letter of resignation, was based on his long-standing conviction that no one ought to continue in the chief administrative office in a large university such as Yale beyond the age of seventy.

The corporation resolved to urge upon President Dwight to fix the date of his retirement at the time of the bicentennial celebration in 1901; but he subsequently intimated that he could not alter his decision. On December 13, the corporation reluctantly accepted the president's resignation, and adopted resolutions expressing the highest appreciation of his character and services.

DWIGHT, TIMOTHY, LL.D., was born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 16, 1828, a grandson of the famous Timothy Dwight, who was president of Yale from 1795 to 1817. His father, James Dwight, third son of President Dwight, was a successful merchant. Having been graduated at

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Yale in 1849, young Dwight studied theology there for three years, during two of which he was a tutor in the college. He continued as tutor till 1855, when he went abroad. Till 1858 he was studying at Bonn and Berlin. Then he was chosen professor of sacred literature and New Testament Greek in the Yale Theological Seminary. He became president of the University on July 1, 1886. For many years he has been one of the editors of "The New-Englander." He was a member of the American committee for the revision of the English version of the Bible. Both before and after his presidency began he did much for the financial as well as the educational interests of Yale. Under him the old College became a great university, and he will always be known as the great mechanical reconstructionist of Yale. In all, fifteen new university buildings were erected, five buildings altered and enlarged, and one acquired by purchase during his administration. A great deal of land was purchased, new scholarships and new professorships created. The number of students increased from 1,006, in 1886, to over 2,500, and the number of instructors doubled. The elective system was developed, the graduate and musical departments established, and women admitted to the graduate schools.

With President Dwight's resignation came that of Prof. George J. Brush, director of the Sheffield Scientific School. Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, of the department of biological chemistry, has been chosen director.

Other Personal Notes. — On November 27 the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the "Outlook" (formerly the "Christian Union," New York), and successor of Henry Ward Beecher in the pulpit of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, N. Y., announced the resignation of the pastorate which he had held since 1888. This step was insisted upon by his physician, his health rendering it impossible for him to continue to perform the double duties of pastor and editor. The resignation was reluctantly accepted by the congregation. It will take effect May 1, 1899.

ABBOTT, LYMAN, D.D., was born in Massachusetts 63 years ago, and went to New York in early life. Was graduated at an unusually early age from the University of the City of New York, and spent a few years in the study of law with his brothers, Austin and Benjamin Abbott. He became an active member of Plymouth church, and came to the decision that he was called to be a minister. After completing his theological studies he took a pastorate in Indiana. Then he went to New York to engage in the Freedmen's work. After a short pastorate in the city, he took up literary work, conducting one of the Harpers' publications for a time. It was at this time that he became associated with Henry Ward Beecher in the publication of "The Christian Union," and after Mr. Beecher's death Dr. Abbott assumed the entire editorial control. He has written several books on religious subjects.

On October 12 Mr. Howard Gould, son of the late Jay Gould, was married in New York city to Miss Viola Kathryn Clemmons, the actress.

By the will of the late Col. Joseph M. Bennett, the Uni-

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versity of Pennsylvania has received a bequest valued at over $400,000, to be devoted to the higher education of women.

The second trial of United States Senator R. R. Kenney of Delaware, on the charge of aiding in the misapplication of the funds of the First National Bank of Dover, Del. (p. 679), was begun at Wilmington, December 5, and ended, like the former trial, in a disagreement of the jury.

On November 21 a grand jury in Philadelphia, Penn., returned bills of indictment against United States Senator M. S. Quay (Rep., Penn.), his son, Richard R. Quay, and ex-State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood, charging them with conspiring with John S. Hopkins, cashier of the defunct People's Bank of Philadelphia, who committed suicide last spring, to use unlawfully in stock speculation moneys of the state on deposit in the bank. After the death of Hopkins, the bank went into liquidation, and President James McManes personally assumed the protection of all creditors. On December 10 the defendants secured from two justices of the supreme court a rule, allowing them to argue a petition for a writ of *certiorari*, removing the proceedings from the court of quarter sessions to the supreme court. The rule was made returnable January 7, 1899.

Yellow Fever Outbreak. — In the latter part of September several cases of yellow fever were reported at New Orleans and other points in Louisiana; and about the same time the disease, which appears to have been of a mild type, appeared at Harriston and other points in Mississippi. By October 8 the epidemic had assumed grave proportions, and fully 20,000 people were said to have fled from Mississippi and taken refuge in Northern cities. At Jackson, the state capital, 44 cases were reported between September 27 and October 8, and the state board of health appealed for assistance to the federal government. Railroad traffic and business in general were seriously interfered with. On October 11 the total of cases in Mississippi had reached 470, with 36 deaths. By the 21st of the month, however, cooler weather had turned the tide, and the epidemic was reported rapidly decreasing.

Mormonism and Polygamy. — The Mormon problem has loomed up again. For a year or so past, rumors have been circulated that the Mormon people have to some extent disregarded the pledges as to polygamy under which Utah was admitted to the Union on January 4, 1896. The apprehension thereby caused has been augmented by the

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election, on the Democratic ticket, of an avowed polygamist, Mr. B. H. Roberts, to a seat in the 56th Congress. A movement is already on foot with the object of inducing the 56th Congress not to allow Mr. Roberts to take his seat, on the ground of his persistent maintenance of marital relations in flagrant defiance of the laws of the United States and of Utah. An aggressive campaign to this end has been inaugurated, especially among women, by the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. In his behalf, it is pleaded that he has not contracted any polygamous marriage in disobedience of the law under which Utah was permitted to join the Union, but that he had previously contracted obligations which he is in duty bound to fulfill, and that he should be praised rather than blamed for this good faith to the women he has attached to himself.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

The Mormons say that, since October 6, 1890, no polygamous marriages have been solemnized under church sanction. In the previous April (Vol. 1, p. 29), the forbidding of future plural marriages was announced at the annual conference of the church, and in September President Woodruff made public renunciation of the doctrine of polygamy. In December, 1890, the church authorities addressed a petition for amnesty to the president of the United States, in which they recited that President Woodruff had, in September, 1890, "in anguish and prayer to God, received permission to advise the members that the law commanding polygamy was henceforth suspended;" that this was ratified at the semi-annual conference, held October 6 of the same year, and that the Mormons desired to be at peace with the government and in harmony with their fellow-citizens not of their religious faith.

President Harrison issued a proclamation of full amnesty on January 4, 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 181), conditioned upon "the faithful observance of the laws of the United States against unlawful cohabitation, to all persons liable to the penalties who since November 1, 1890, have abstained from such unlawful cohabitation, but upon the express condition that they shall in future obey the laws of the United States, hereinbefore named, and not otherwise."

President Cleveland supplemented the executive clemency of Harrison with a similar proclamation on September 27, 1894 (Vol. 4, p. 619), based on evidence furnished him that the members of the church were abstaining "from plural marriages and polygamous cohabitation, and are now living in obedience to the laws."

Indeed, there could be nothing more definite than that the promises made by the Mormon Church and exacted by the government during the period when the Mormons were striving for statehood and political power, implied as much the discontinuance of the unlawful relations defined in the statutes as they did the discontinuance of further plural or polygamous marriages (Vol. 5, pp. 382, 908; Vol. 6, p. 152).

Miscellaneous. — At a mass-meeting of students of Princeton University, on December 1, resolutions abolishing the custom of hazing were passed by an overwhelming majority.

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The fastest regular railroad train in the world runs between Camden and Atlantic City, N. J., during the summer months. The distance is 55.5 miles; schedule time without stop, 50 minutes; rate, 66.6 miles an hour.

CANADA.

A Prosperous Year. — Prosperity marked the year 1898 in the Dominion, especially for the agricultural classes. The abundant grain harvest, exceeding 60,000,000 bushels, was accompanied with very fair prices, resulting in a general feeling of buoyancy in remarkable contrast to the depression generally prevailing during the past few years. In the cheese trade, however, exports during the year showed a decline of about $2,000,000, which was partly offset by a gain of $500,000 in the exports of butter. Distinct signs of improvement are seen in the lumber trade; and the list of failures in all branches is materially lower than for some years. Bradstreet puts the number of failures in the Dominion in 1898 at 1,427, against 1,907 in the preceding year (p. 169), a falling off of 24 per cent in number. The aggregate liabilities this year, $9,644,100, as compared with $13,147,929 in 1897, show a falling off of 35 per cent. Moreover, the proportion of assets to liabilities, which was 39.4 per cent in 1897, increased to 42.3 per cent in 1898. The figures, by provinces, for the two years are as follows:

FAILURES IN CANADA, 1898.

Province.	No. of failures.		Liabilities.	
	1898	1897	1898	1897
Ontario	633	866	$3,832,697	$5,201,159
Quebec	500	669	3,910,782	5,589,743
New Brunswick	78	62	417,666	380,667
Nova Scotia	125	181	650,415	976,729
Prince Edward Island	4	10	35,900	84,292
Manitoba	29	43	329,486	470,397
Northwest Territory	6	10	57,000	78,342
British Columbia	52	66	410,154	356,600
Totals	1,427	1,907	$9,644,100	$13,147,929

An index of the improvement in the commercial situation is seen in the increased revenue from customs. Receipts from this source for the six months ended December 31, 1898, aggregated $12,559,820.86, against $10,285,674.36 during the same period of the preceding year — an increase of over $2,274,000.

Dominion Politics. — Political interest in Canada during the closing quarter of 1898 has centred chiefly in by-elec-

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tions to fill vacancies in the commons and in various provincial legislatures. On December 14, five members of the Dominion parliament were elected.

Dr. Johnston (Lib.) defeated Mr. Farrel (Cons.) by a majority of over 900, in West Lambton, Ont.

In North Simcoe, Ont., Mr. Leighton McCarthy (Independent), nephew of the late Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P. (p. 505), was elected by a majority of about 200 over Mr. Martin (Lib.). There was no Conservative candidate. The late member's majority at the general election of 1896 was 1,175.

In Bagot, Que., for the first time since Confederation, a Liberal was returned. M. G. E. Marcil defeated M. Thomas Brodeur (Cons.) by about 64 votes. The government forces were led by Hon. J. I. Tarte, minister of public works.

In Montmagny, Que., two Liberals divided the field. M. Martineau, who had the support of the government, defeated M. Blouin by a majority of about 500.

In East Prince, P. E. I., a Liberal was elected, but with a slightly reduced majority.

HON. JAMES T. GARROW, Q. C., M. P. P., MEMBER OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.

Ontario. — *The Provincial Legislature.* — A new member of the Ontario government, without portfolio, and therefore without salary, has been appointed in the person of Mr. J. T. Garrow, Q. C., Liberal M. P. P. for West Huron since 1890.

GARROW, HON. JAMES T., was born of Scottish parentage at Chippewa, Ont., in 1843; was educated at the Goderich high school; called to the bar in 1869; and became a Q. C. in 1885. He was for a time warden of the county of Huron, and was elected to the provincial legislature in 1890, 1894, and 1898. His home is in Goderich, Ont. After accepting his present post, Mr. Garrow was returned by his constituents, December 8.

The election of Mr. John R. Barber (Lib.) as M. P. P. for Halton was voided by the courts, October 27, on the ground of corrupt practices by agents. On December 8, Mr. Barber was again returned.

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The vacancy in East Wellington, caused by the death of Mr. Craig (Lib.), who had carried the constituency at the general election last March by a plurality of 192, was filled October 27 by the election, by a majority of about 500 over Mr. Coughlin (Cons.), of Hon. John M. Gibson, commissioner of crown lands (p. 169).

Hon. John Dryden, minister of agriculture, who, with Mr. Gibson, had failed at the March contest, was elected on November 1, in South Ontario, by a majority variously stated at 79 to 150 over Mr. Charles Calder, who had in March carried the constituency in the Conservative interest by a majority of about 90.

HON. R. R. DOBELL,
MEMBER CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

The vacancy in East Northumberland, caused by the unseating of Mr. John H. Douglas (Lib.), was filled December 14 by the return of Mr. Douglas over his Conservative opponent, Dr. W. A. Willoughby, by a majority of 421.

In Nipissing, December 27, the Liberal candidate, Mr. John Loughrin, was elected by a majority of more than 650 over M. Lamarche (Cons.).

On the same day, the Conservatives scored a victory in North Hastings by the election of Mr. William J. Allen over Mr. B. A. Lott (Lib.) by a large majority. Mr. Allen's majority in March was 400.

The Birth Rate.—A phenomenally low birth-rate prevails in Ontario — about 20.7 births to every 1,000 of population. The lowest birth-rate in Europe is that of France — 22 per 1,000. In the province of Quebec, on the other hand, the birth-rate has always been exceptionally high. The provincial government gives 100 acres of land to the father of twelve legitimate children, and the priests do all in their

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power to encourage large families. As a result of this policy, the province now has a population of 2,500,000, against 70,000 in 1759, when it came under English control, an increase all the more noteworthy when it is remembered that there has been no immigration to speak of from France. More than a million of French Canadians from Quebec have come to the United States. But what is exciting the most attention now in Canada is the fact that they are beginning to overflow into the province of Ontario. Some of its eastern counties have, in fact, become almost wholly French. The French Canadians are in general a thrifty and law-abiding people. Their ideals of civilization and government, however, differ in some respects widely from those of the English-speaking races.

HON. A. E. FORGET,
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Canada urgently needs more population, for not even the high birth-rate in Quebec offsets the small increase in the other provinces and the emigration to the United States which is constantly going on. The causes of the small birth-rate in Ontario are somewhat obscure. It cannot be on account of bad times, for Ontario is, on the whole, highly prosperous. One journal ventures the suggestion that the cause is a psychological one, involving a personal disregard of national obligation. However that may be, there is no probability that the birth-rate is going to increase under the present social and national conditions of the country. There are, therefore, only two other ways by which an increase in the population may be brought about. The first is to stop the continuous immigration of Canadians to the United States; but this can hardly be effected until the prospective advantages of emi-

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gration across the border become manifestly smaller than those to be reaped by staying at home. The other method is by an increase of immigration; but, though the Dominion government has made earnest efforts in this direction for years, the results have not been satisfactory. A large proportion of the more desirable immigrants seem to find their way ultimately to the United States.

J. J. MCLAREN, Q. C., LL.D.,
ONE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

Quebec. — A notable Conservative victory was the election, December 19, of M. Arthur Plante to represent Beauharnois in the Quebec legislature. M. Plante's majority over his Liberal opponent, M. Wilfred Mercier, was 53. At the last election a Liberal was returned by a majority of 272.

On the same day, in Mississquoi, Dr. Colton (Lib.) was elected, but with a majority reduced from over 400 to 42.

In Levis, M. Langelier (Cons.) was elected by a majority of 105; and in Vercheres, M. Blanchard (Lib.) was returned.

The Northwest Territories. — Early in October M. A. E. Forget, Indian commissioner at Regina, was appointed lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Territories, to succeed the late Hon. M. C. Cameron (p. 755). Hon. David Laird, editor of the Charlottetown (P. E. I.) "Patriot," formerly lieutenant-governor of the Territories under the Mackenzie government, has been appointed Indian commissioner, to succeed M. Forget. M. Forget was private secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Laird, and became assistant Indian commissioner, clerk of the legislative assembly, and later Indian commissioner.

Elections were held throughout the Territories, November 4, resulting in an overwhelming triumph for the Liberal

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ministry of Premier F. W. G. Haultain. Seven supporters of the government were returned by acclamation, including the premier, in Macleod, and the commissioner of public works, Mr. James H. Ross, in Moose Jaw. The leader of the Opposition, Dr. Brett, was defeated in Banff by Mr. A. L. Sifton, brother of Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior in the Dominion cabinet.

The Prohibition Plebiscite. — At the end of the year there still remained two remote polling places in British Columbia from which returns of the prohibition plebiscite of September 29 (p. 685) had not been received. With this exception, which cannot materially affect the result, the details of the vote are as follows:

CANADIAN PROHIBITION PLEBISCITE, SEPTEMBER 29, 1898.

Provinces.	Votes Polled.		Majorities in Constituencies.		Net Result.
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	
Ontario	154,499	115,275	55,091	15,867	*39,224
Quebec	28,427	121,598	3,918	97,089	**93,171
Nova Scotia	34,646	5,402	29,272	28	*29,244
New Brunswick †	26,911	9,576	18,170	835	*17,335
Manitoba	12,419	2,978	9,441	....	*9,441
British Columbia ‡	4,594	4,060	916	382	*534
Prince Edward Island	9,461	1,146	8,315	....	*8,315
The Territories	6,238	2,824	3,414	....	*3,414
Totals	277,195	262,859	128,537	114,201	

Net Majority for Prohibition, 14,336.

* Majority for Prohibition.
** Majority against Prohibition.
† Includes St. John City, the figures of which were 3,035 For and 1,550 Against.
‡ Returns from two polling places not included.

Following are additional figures of interest:

Total names on voters' lists	1,233,637
Total number of votes polled	540,054
Percentage polled of names on list	43.7
Percentage of list voting for Prohibition	22.4
Percentage of list voting against Prohibition	21.3
Number of Members of Parliament	213
Number whose constituencies voted For	128
Number whose constituencies voted Against	85

The Vote Outside of Quebec.

Names on lists	898,992
Number of votes polled	390,029
Number of votes Yes	248,768
Number of votes No	141,261
Majority Yes	107,507
Percentage of list polled	43.6
Percentage of list polled Yes	27.8
Percentage of list polled No	15.8
Number of Members of Parliament	148
Number whose constituencies polled Yes	120
Number whose constituencies polled No	28
Average Yes majority	1,042
Average No majority	611

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A majority of the cities and largest towns voted against prohibition, the chief exceptions being Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., Brantford, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

The partly rural constituencies of Victoria, B. C., Lincoln, Ont., and East York, Ont., owed their "No" majorities entirely to votes in the cities of Victoria, St. Catharines, and Toronto, respectively. The voting strength of the prohibitionists is greatest in agricultural districts and in the villages and smaller towns.

The German and French elements were found to be hostile to prohibition, the English, Irish, and Scotch strongly in its favor. Outside of the cities of London, Hamilton, Kingston, three ridings of Toronto, and the three partly urban constituencies mentioned above, every constituency in the Dominion that has not a large French or German vote declared in favor of prohibition. French votes defeated prohibition in five constituencies in Ontario, three in New Brunswick, one in Nova Scotia, and 57 in Quebec.

Ontario has 89 constituencies. Eighteen voted "No." Nine of them, entirely English-speaking, have been named above. Those in which German votes are numerous are East Bruce, North Perth, North Waterloo, South Waterloo, and Welland. Those in which French votes are strong are South Essex, Nipissing, Ottawa, Prescott, and Russell. The aggregate anti-majority in these eighteen was about 15,900. The 69 others gave a net prohibition majority of over 52,000.

In Ontario only 22 per cent of the voters on the list supported prohibition; in Quebec, only 8 per cent; in Nova Scotia, 34 per cent; in New Brunswick, 29 per cent; in Prince Edward Island, 37½ per cent; in Manitoba, 25 per cent; in British Columbia, 16 per cent; and in the Territories, 27 per cent.

On November 4 a body of over 300 delegates, representing various religious and temperance organizations of Canada, waited upon the premier and a committee of ministers, urging the introduction of a prohibitory liquor law at the coming parliamentary session, based upon the public expression in the plebiscite. The premier did not commit himself to any definite outline of policy, but promised that attention would be given the subject without delay in council.

Anticosti. — An attempt of the owner of Anticosti, M. Henri Menier, a French subject, in July last, to expel some fishermen from Fox Bay, has given rise to a discussion of the future status of the island; but there does not seem to be any evidence, the newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding, of any intention on the part of the French government to usurp or claim sovereign rights.

Anticosti is an island about 140 miles long, with a maximum width of 30 miles. Its strategic position, slanting across the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, is superb. Its area is 2,500,000 acres. Many ships have been wrecked on its shores. The land is generally swampy or rocky, with numerous small lakes; and the most notable hills are 600 feet high. The commercial value of the island, except for a strip of spruce forest along the north shore, is small. That of its surrounding waters is by no means contemptible; and little groups of fishermen from Newfoundland, the northern shores of Quebec, and Labrador have

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taken up their residence on its shores. Their refusal to submit to the restrictions imposed by M. Menier in the exercise of his proprietary rights is the cause of the present trouble. Subscriptions were raised in Quebec and Montreal to enable them to contest at law the right of M. Menier to expel them from their homes. The provincial government of Quebec, it is announced, will pay the costs of a test case in the superior court.

The island was sold in December, 1895, by order of the court, and was bought from the Island of Anticosti Company (Ltd.) of England, by M. Menier, a wealthy Parisian, for $125,000.

The Victoria Bridge. — A new double-track, modern steel structure has taken the place of the old single-track Victoria Tubular Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, which for half a century had been one of the most famous landmarks in the early history of iron and steel bridge construction. On December 12 several trains were run over the new bridge as a test, and on the following day it was opened for regular traffic. During the five months spent in construction, traffic had been interrupted altogether only 25 hours. The old tube was not removed until the new structure had been completed.

JOSEPH POPE,
CANADIAN UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE.

The old Victoria bridge, a tubular plate iron structure, square in cross section, was the third bridge of the kind to be built by that famous engineer, Robert Stephenson, son of George Stephenson, the builder of the first successful locomotive. The first tubular bridge of the kind was that built by Stephenson, assisted by Mr. William Fairbairn, across the Menai straits, between the Isle of Anglesea and the mainland of Wales. It carries the tracks of the London & Northwestern railway, and forms an important link in the great mail route between London and New York.

The next tubular bridge was built over the Conway, at a point on the same line a few miles distant from the Britannia bridge; and this was followed in 1849 by the great Victoria bridge, at Montreal. It was the largest bridge in the world at the time of its erection, and even to-day must be reckoned as one of the greatest. It consisted of twenty-four

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spans, each 254 feet long, and one channel span of 348 feet, the total length of the bridge and approaches being 6,59 feet. The total weight of all the spans was 10,000 tons, and the total cost of the bridge was $7,000,000.

In addition to the Grand Trunk, other roads made use of the bridge, and of late years it had become overburdened with traffic. Moreover, the advantage of using the bridge for wagon, street-car, and foot-passenger traffic was obvious. The existing piers were found to be adequate to carry the new bridge.

The new bridge is of the standard American pin-connected type, with vertical posts and inclined ties. It has a double line of railroad tracks (the old bridge had but one), carried within the trusses, and the floor beams are extended, as cantilevers, beyond the trusses sufficiently to provide for a roadway and sidewalk on each side of the bridge, the total width of the floor thus formed being 66 feet.

Miscellaneous. — The Earl of Minto, the new governor-general (p. 684), arrived at Quebec, and took the oath of office, November 12. He has been made a G. C. M. G.

The two-cent inter-imperial letter postage rate, which went into effect December 25 (Vol. 7, p. 946; Vol. 8, pp. 171, 713), was followed on New Year's day, 1899, by a reduction from three cents to two cents per ounce in the domestic letter rates throughout Canada. In virtue of the postal agreement with the United States, this reduced rate applies to letters to all points in the republic.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (formerly Sir Donald Smith) has followed up his gift to McGill University of a building for the Royal Victoria College for Women by endowing the institution with $780,000.

Early in December a new line of Atlantic steamers — the Canadian Steamship Company — was inaugurated, to ply between Milford Haven, in Wales, and Paspebiac, in Quebec, at the end of the Intercolonial railway, on the north shore of the *Baie des Chaleurs*. The advantages claimed for the new line are a saving in time of about two days, and in distance of 150 miles, as compared with the Liverpool route. Also the bay is free from ice the year round.

The Winnipeg (Man.) branch of the Molson bank was robbed of $62,000 on or shortly before October 4.

An unusual incident in Canada occurred at Napanee, Ont., on December 2, when a mob made a hostile demonstration, but without open violence, against the person of Judge Ferguson, the justice presiding at the trial of W. H. Ponton, ex-teller, and others charged with implication in the robbery of the branch of the Dominion bank at Napanee. The riot act was read by the sheriff. Robert Mackie was convicted and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

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Pare and Holden were held over to the next assizes. In the case of Ponton, the jury disagreed, and the case goes again to trial.

On October 14, about half the business portion of Dawson City was destroyed by fire; loss estimated at $500,000; little or no insurance.

On the night of December 20 the magnificent warehouse known as the Greenshields block, occupied by the dry goods firm of Greenshield's Sons Co. and the wholesale importing firm of McIntyre, Son & Co., at the corner of Craig Street and Victoria Square, Montreal, was destroyed by fire. Loss about $1,100,000, fully insured.

Murray Hill, on the Grand Trunk railroad, near Trenton, Ontario, was the scene of an appalling railway collision early on the morning of November 15, in which ten persons were killed and about a dozen injured. The Montreal express collided with a heavily loaded freight train. The accident was due to an open switch. Danger signals were displayed at the switch, but they were disregarded. A coroner's jury placed the blame upon the engineer of the express, who was killed, and also censured the G. T. R. for the actions of its present management.

THE WEST INDIES.

It was fully a month after the great storm of September 10 and 11 (p. 751) before the full extent of the disaster to Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and other islands was realized. In London a Mansion House fund was started, and from this about £50,000 was secured for clothing, food, and rebuilding purposes. In addition, the Colonial office arranged for government assistance to the extent of £40,000 for Barbadoes and £25,000 for St. Vincent, for immediate use in relief, repairs to government property, etc., and in addition a loan of £50,000 to each island to be lent to planters on first-mortgage security, with a view to enabling them to reëstablish themselves.

The Sugar Industry. — Some years ago, the tea raisers of the island of Ceylon found themselves on the brink of ruin, under existing commercial and agricultural conditions. There was considerable agitation for some sort of relief, which was met by certain government expedients, but which was ended by Sir Thomas Lipton, who invested large sums in the island, systematizing and organizing the industry of tea

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raising, with the result that the well-being of the islanders was secured upon what would seem to be a permanent basis, while his personal fortune was vastly increased. The agitation over the deplorable state of the West India sugar industry (p. 696) may have a similar outcome. A commission of experts has investigated the conditions of the sugar plantations in Barbadoes and the neighboring islands, at the expense of Sir Thomas; and he has announced that if their final report proves as encouraging as the preliminary ones lead him to expect, he is ready to invest £1,000,000 in the sugar business. With abundant working capital, making possible the introduction and economical utilization of the most improved industrial and commercial methods, there is every reason why Lipton's sugar may be expected to mean as much for Barbadoes as "Lipton's Tea" has for Ceylon.

Jamaica. — The news from Jamaica brings long accounts of troubles with the Maroons, the semi-savage, unconquered dwellers in the easily defended interior, half-negro, half-aborigines, who have furnished historians and novel writers with numberless pages of adventure and strange doings. For nearly a century, with the exception of occasional evidences of discontent (Vol. 5, p. 674; Vol. 6, p. 664), the Maroons have left the English settlers at peace, in return for equal freedom from the harassments of civilization. The exact nature of the present trouble is not clear from the press dispatches; but it seems to have arisen, as so often where savagery and civilization border, over the question of land occupation. If the English allow the trouble to reach the stage of a definite denial and challenge of their power, they will of course enforce obedience at whatever cost. Sooner or later this would seem to be inevitable, but the present is at any rate not a propitious time, nor does there seem to be any sufficient need of occupying the region inhabited by the Maroons, for the purposes of civilization, to justify their extermination.

Of greater interest, at the moment, is the news that the British government has ordered the construction of a large dock yard at Greek Pond, just west of Kingston harbor. This, with the necessary subsidiary works and in addition to the extensive defensive works erected at Port Royal within the past two years, gives Great Britain a position of very great strength, dominating the trade routes which will be opened up by the Nicaragua canal. In view of these facts, it scarcely needed the spirited denials of those best qualified

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to represent the real feelings of the people of Jamaica, to prove that they had little serious thought of moving for separation from Great Britain and annexation to the United States (p. 697). The serious commercial crisis in the island has unquestionably caused great unrest, and many schemes for improving the situation have been suggested. None of these, however, have had more than a personal opinion behind them, and few have been put forward, even tentatively, with a view to actual realization.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A Short-lived Federation.— The federation of Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, under the title "The United States of Central America" (p. 699), duly came into existence with very simple formalities, on November 1. Sr. D. R. Reyes, the president of the diet of the Greater Republic, which has been since June, 1895, the nominal representative of the combined power of the three republics, on that day formally delivered to a commission representing the three states all the authority and powers previously possessed by the diet. Under the constitution agreed upon last summer, the commissioners were to govern the "Greater Republic" until March, 1899. They were to arrange for the election of a president, in December, and to retain control until his inauguration. The ceremonies attending the birth of the new federation took place at Amapala, on Tiger island, a neutral situation often resorted to for negotiations between the various powers in the bordering countries. Its inaccessibility, however, renders it obviously unfit for a capital city; and arrangements were begun for removing the administration to Chinendega, in the federal distict, in Nicaraguan territory.

The new federation enjoyed about a fortnight of peaceful existence, in part because of the difficulties of communication and of the dissemination of news. The Salvadoreans have from the first been half-hearted in their interest in the new scheme. Their natural alliances are in many respects closer with Guatemala and Costa Rica, which have refused to participate; while the fact that neither Nicaragua nor Honduras has a third the population or the commercial dealings of Salvador makes it clear that unless the latter country could control the policy of the federation, it would be compelled to pay far more than its share of the expense for benefits which it did not derive. The removal of the capital

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to a place which was obviously under the immediate control of President Zelaya of Nicaragua, who is strongly suspected of aiming at the highest power by whatever means he can control, seems to have been the immediate pretense for an outbreak. An active political campaign was in progress in Salvador; and, about November 15, one of the leading candidates, Tomaso Regalado, seized the person of the actual president, Gutierrez, and the whole machinery of the administration. There appears to have been a little fighting, perhaps for form's sake, but no real opposition.

The commissioners of the "Greater Republic" promptly called upon Honduras and Nicaragua for troops to quell this rebellion, which was avowedly aimed at the proposed federation. They secured a few; but the coffee season was just beginning, and the demand for labor great, so that neither state cared to cripple its financial standing more than necessary, especially as each was represented by its president, who realized that the success of the Salvadoreans meant his own continuance as a supreme executive instead of his prospective relegation to a subordinate governorship. The federal troops marched into Salvador; but their leaders realized the hopeless nature of the undertaking, and soon marched out again. The result was that the commissioners, on December 1, with even less formality than they had observed when they entered upon their duties, declared that the "Greater Republic" would cease to exist from that date. Señor Regalado, as soon as he felt himself secure in his usurpation, announced his accession by the following significant and encouraging letter to the other presidents of the Central American republics:

"A revolutionary movement has been peacefully effected and has the support of the general public. I have made myself chief of this republic. My first act, in accordance with public opinion, has been to sever the ties of union which the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua effected by the treaty of Amapala, as the union has not received the sanction of the people of Salvador and interfered with their most vital interests. I shall, notwithstanding, join the union of the Central American republics when it suits the interests of and is desired by the people. In the meantime it shall be my constant aim to maintain the most friendly relations with our sister republics and to follow the principle of non-intervention in the international affairs of each country, and I expect reciprocity.

"(Signed) TOMASO REGALADO."

One sentence in this letter shows how mistaken have been most of the comments upon the breaking up of the federation. Some sort of a coalition among the Central American states is inevitable, and is recognized as such by

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most of the more intelligent men of the several countries interested. The fact that so close an approach was made to a union in 1898, only goes to prove that the chances are the greater for success in the near future.

THE TRANS-ISTHMIAN CANALS.

The Panama Route. — A campaign has been carried on against the Nicaragua canal project in favor of the Panama canal. The Panama Canal Company states that it has constructed thirteen miles of the canal on the eastern side, and four miles on the western, and that 3,400 native laborers are at work on the cut through the Culebra mountain. By the contract, six years remain in which to complete the work. The company petitioned the Colombian government for an extension of six years, but was refused. It is believed that the work, which includes the construction of two reservoirs on the top of Culebra mountain, cannot be completed in the time remaining. The Panama company is making every effort to impress the United States government with the amount of work done and the superiority of its route. They aim, at the least, to prevent congress from doing anything in favor of the Nicaragua canal.

The facts of the case seem to be that the Panama route is impracticable from the natural obstacles of the mountain and the uncontrollable torrents of the Chagres river; and that to overcome these obstacles, if it is possible, would require time and money far in excess of the Nicaragua project. A canal at Panama must have at least seven or eight locks; the route at Nicaragua requires only six (Vol. 7, p. 953). Although a longer canal is necessary at Nicaragua, the actual excavation will be only 28 miles against 46½ miles at Panama. The trade route between the Atlantic and the Pacific coast ports will be from 500 to 800 miles shorter by way of Nicaragua than by way of Panama. Further, the Panama canal is under the control of a French corporation, with headquarters in Paris, and under charter from the French government. The interests of the United States require that the isthmian canal should be under American control.

The Nicaragua Route. — The Maritime Canal Company of New York at present holds the contract for building the canal in Nicaragua. The agreement, known as the Cardenas-Menocal contract, lasts until October 9, 1899; and it further provides that if at the end of the ten years granted for the construction of the canal the works should not be completed, "in consideration of the great capital the company may have invested in the enterprise, and of the good-

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will and ability it may have shown, and the difficulties encountered, the republic [Nicaragua] binds itself to concede a new extension." The company, therefore, considers its concession valid after October 9, 1899.

The government of Nicaragua has taken a different view of the contract. President Zelaya stated that the contract was forfeited by the abandonment of work, and that the rights of the contractors are completely extinguished in October, 1899. Accordingly he granted to a new company, Edward Eyre and E. F. Cragin, representing an American syndicate, the right to construct the canal when the previous contract lapses.

The concession is granted in perpetuity, and within three years from the time it goes into effect the promoters must open communication between the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans. The government of Nicaragua agrees to demand none of the profits of the canal for 199 years; after that time it is to receive half of the profits. The congress ratified this agreement by unanimous vote on the last day before Nicaragua ceased to be a separate republic and became one of the United States of Central America (p. 921).

The new company has complicated matters. Costa Rica has a direct interest in the canal and resents Nicaragua's action in disposing of its construction without considering the rights of Costa Rica. The Cragin-Eyre syndicate asserts that its concessions from the Nicaraguan government comprise all privileges necessary. Each company contends that its rights are unassailable.

In the United States, sentiment has been growing steadily in favor of completing the canal under government auspices. At least, any canal through Nicaragua must secure the approval of our government. A committee of the United States senate submitted a special report, December 7, relative to the new concession.

It upholds the right of the Maritime Canal Company to an extension of its concessions for ten years more; insists that the proceeding of the Nicaraguan government is without any support in law, justice, or equity; that Costa Rica's interests are as great as those of Nicaragua; and that "if Nicaragua claims that the concession it has granted is forfeited, Costa Rica has the equal right to assert that it is not forfeited."

Nicaragua Canal Commission Report. — Rear-Admiral Walker, president of the United States commission of survey (pp. 177, 701), submitted a preliminary report to the secretary of state, December 26, setting forth its investigations as to the proper route, the feasibility, and the cost of construction of the canal.

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The canal is reported feasible from both the engineering and the financial standpoints. The route surveyed under government direction in 1872 is preferred to the Maritime Canal Company's route. The estimate of the cost is fixed at $123,000,000, although General Hains, the army engineer, thinks the estimate should be about twenty per cent higher. The plan is for a low level canal, easier of construction, safer, and more reliable than the other route. The canal recommended will be decidedly larger in width, depth, and radius of curvature than in previous projects.

The Attitude of England. — The question of the right of control by the United States and of the effect of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty (p. 702) remains to be settled. It is reported that Sir Julian Pauncefote has received instructions from Lord Salisbury to negotiate with Secretary Hay for the abrogation or modification of this treaty. Great Britain seems willing to give up her claim to a share in the construction of the proposed canal; and to recognize the right of the United States, as a government, to construct it. The new agreement, if one is to be made, would probably guarantee the neutrality of the canal and its use by the vessels of all nations on an equality with those of the United States.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Argentine-Chilean Boundary. — Active negotiations have continued between the governments of Chile and Argentina in regard to the delimitation of the boundary between the two countries (pp. 433, 702). Early in November a protocol was agreed upon, constituting a commission of five members from each country, to sit in Buenos Ayres and report upon the various proposed solutions of the irreconcilable differences in the interpretation of the boundary treaty of April 17, 1896. An arbitral tribunal has also been agreed upon, the third member being the United States minister plenipotentiary to Buenos Ayres, Mr. Buchanan, who has received President McKinley's authorization permitting him to act in this capacity.

Chile. — For almost exactly two months, from October 19 to December 20, a protracted ministerial crisis disturbed the political situation in Chile. This was eventually ended by the formation of a new cabinet under Señor Carlos Walker Martinez as premier, with Señor Ventura Viel as minister of foreign affairs.

Argentina. — Gen. D. Julio A. Roca was inaugurated as president of the Argentine Republic, on October 12.

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Uruguay Finances. — An important statement regarding the public debt of Uruguay was published late in October, covering the 13 years 1885-1897, which include the administrations of Gen. Maximo Santos (dictator), Gen. Maximo Tajes, Dr. Julio Herrera, and Sr. Idiarte Borda.

In 1885 Santos found the public debt at $55,537,000. In two years he increased it by $16,469,000, and left it at $72,206,000. Tajes was more moderate; and in the three years 1887-1889, increased it by only $9,074,000, leaving it at $81,280,000. In the four years 1890-93, Dr. Julio Herrera increased the debt by no less than $22,304,000, bringing it up to $103,584,000. This, however, includes the consolidation of 1891, which considerably reduced the service. In the next three years — 1894-97 — the late Sr. Idiarte Borda added $17,181,000 to the debt; and on December 31, 1897, it stood at $120,765,000. This, however, does not include the $7,500,000 created in October last, and which must be debited against the Borda administration, as it arises out of claims and floating debt left standing by it. The total debt created by the Borda administration in three years was therefore no less than $24,700.000. In 13 years, therefore, the public debt was increased by some $72,500,000, or, say, an average of over $5,500,000 the year; this in addition to the spending, with little or no public benefit, of a revenue greatly in excess of the country's capacity and only raised by excessive and prejudicial taxation of a population of 850,000.

The debt created in October is to pay off the approved claims for requisitions made and damages done by the government troops during the civil war last year (Vol. 7, pp. 455, 687). These claims aggregate about $2,473,500.

Ecuador and Bolivia. — Civil wars, the Spanish-American equivalent for an exciting electoral campaign, have disturbed commercial interests seriously in Bolivia and Ecuador during the autumn. In Bolivia, the struggle is between President D. Cevero Fernandez Alonzo and a powerful coterie who are represented by a Board of government composed of Srs. Serapis Reyes Ortiz, prefect of the department of La Paz; Colonel Pando and Macario Pinilla, minister of the interior and justice in the cabinet formed in August, 1896. The revolutionists have secured possession of La Paz, and for the present seem to be having the better of the argument. In Bolivia the Clerical party is opposed to the existing administration of President Alfaro, who has been given dictatorial powers by the Council of State, and who has had the advantage in such encounters as have already taken place.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Liberal Leadership. — The last month of 1898 saw the Liberal party again without a leader. On December 13 was made public Sir William Vernon Harcourt's letter to John Morley, dated December 8, in which, dealing with the present attitude of the party and his own relation to it, he resigns the leadership. At first the public, and even his own party, were not sure of the real purpose of the dignified yet protesting letter, whether it was a final resignation or a complaint with menace of a resignation; but a few days brought evidence that its unavoidable effect must be the leader's withdrawal, and that this he must have foreseen and intended. In his letter he reviews his course in office and in party leadership.

"My record," he writes, "is clear, and my resolution is fixed to undertake no responsibility, and to occupy no position, the duties of which it is made impossible for me to fulfill. . . . . A party which is rent by sectional disputes and personal interests is one which no man can consent to lead with credit to himself or advantage to the country. I shall not consent to be a candidate for any contested position. I shall be no party to the degradation of public life in this country."

Mr. Morley, in his deeply sympathetic reply, alludes to Sir William's long endurance of unworthy insinuations from a section in the party, and continues:

"All who value the traditions which have made English public life the healthiest in the world will be glad you have determined that so far as you are concerned these proceedings shall come to an end."

Some ground for Sir William's feeling is seen in a letter from Lord Rosebery to Lord Spencer after the defeat of the Liberals in 1895, in which he expressed his unwillingness to continue political coöperation with Sir William. Comments in the press indicate that while the rank and file of the party have not cared to take either side in this personal difference, and while all have kept a feeling of good-will and grateful esteem for Sir William Harcourt, due to his noble traits of character and his long service, so unselfish and laborious, for his party, a large section of them have been fascinated by Lord Rosebery's superb gifts as shown in wonderful diversity of lines in his public activities. As a party under defeat naturally blames its present leaders, many of the Liberals have wished Rosebery again at the front. To this element of division some journals add the fact that Sir William — since the agitation against Roman Catholic usages in the Church began — has alienated the support of many of his

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Anglican supporters by his earnest joining with the Nonconformist section of the Liberals in the cry, "No Popery."

The "Times" points with approval to views expressed in many prominent Liberal journals, which trace the profound discord now made visible in their party to "recent events" which have "directed the thoughts of the nation to its imperial responsibilities." Harcourt stands as an exponent of the doctrines of the Manchester School — quiet, sober, home-keeping, Quaker-like doctrines, which no longer suit the popular taste. In the recent crisis, when France was claiming Fashoda, many of his Liberal colleagues, like Lord Rosebery, upheld the Unionist government; but Harcourt was silent. Readers of the "Times" will not be surprised at its additional discovery of "a profounder cause" of Liberal division and disaster: "The party is really reaping the fruits of the home-rule policy," and of "its great betrayal of Liberal principles at the bidding of Mr. Gladstone."

SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, M. P., LATE LIBERAL LEADER.

The question of Sir William Harcourt's successor in the leadership was not settled when the quarter ended. Mr. John Morley is probably not surpassed among Liberal leaders in intellectual ability; but he is of the same faction with Sir William Harcourt, and, even if chosen, would, for various reasons, doubtless decline to serve. Of the other faction, the chief is Lord Rosebery, who is not supposed to desire the place, and whose appointment at this juncture might still further divide the party. The four men mentioned most prominently are Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Herbert Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, and Sir Henry Fowler. The latest reports indicate some probability that the first of these

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four will be selected. He has an experience of thirty years in parliament, a steady judgment, an excellent temper, and great personal popularity. He may in general terms be assigned to the same faction with Lord Rosebery, which is now the majority of the Liberal party.

High Official Appointments. — In October, the Right Hon. William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, M. P., for the Guilford division of Surrey, and, since 1895, under-secretary of state for war, was appointed parliamentary under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, in the place vacated by the appointment of Mr. George N. Curzon, now Lord Curzon of Kedleston, as viceroy of India (p. 714).

W. ST. JOHN BRODRICK, M. P., BRITISH UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Brodrick was born in 1856, eldest son of Viscount Middleton; he was graduated at Oxford in 1879, and entered parliament in 1880. His new office is the most responsible post outside of the cabinet, and the appointment gives general satisfaction. His official course has shown courageous integrity, painstaking industry, and unusual administrative strength.

Mr. George Wyndham, who succeeds Mr. Brodrick as under-secretary of state for war, though only thirty-five years of age, has become known in parliament as an effective though not a frequent speaker, and has gained repute as a classical scholar and editor. He served two years in the army.

A change in an important position in the military hierarchy is the appointment of Sir Redvers Buller to command the Aldershot district in succession to the Duke of Connaught, whose five years of command have won high praise. Sir Redvers is described as an "all-round soldier," well acquainted with the details of the war office, not indifferent to

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social amenities, yet "a strong, hard man," "stern, ruthless, and saturnine."

As involving an official change, though it is not a new appointment, notice is taken here of the resignation of Justice Sir Henry Hawkins, in his eighty-second year, and after twenty-two years of eminently faithful, sagacious, and impartial service as judge. He was a terror to evil-doers through the severity of his sentences, especially of death for murderous crime. To lawyers, also, he was often a tribulation through his neglect to give to either himself or them any respite from the labor of sessions protracted through the entire day.

Launch of the "Formidable."— This vessel, reported to be the largest war-ship afloat, was launched at Portsmouth, November 17.

Her displacement is 15,000 tons; length, 400 feet; beam, 75 feet; draught, 26 feet, 9 inches; indicated horse-power, 15,000; estimated speed with two screws, 18 knots. Her cost is more than £1,000,000; complement of men, 750; armament, four 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, eighteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, and eight Maxim guns.

A significant feature of this launch was the entwining of the British and the American flags on the official stand.

Irish Affairs.— While the year closed without reports of any extended Nationalist outbreaks in Ireland, there were plentiful evidences of chronic unrest. The situation was dominated by the attitude of the government in its readiness and its assured resolve to quell any widespread disorder. In the County Clare there were signs of defiant lawlessness as an organized though not a demonstrative force. In the southwestern counties sporadic outrages occurred. In Connaught, and thence propagated widely elsewhere, a campaign against lessees of grazing lands was developing; and the evidence of this has called forth sharp complaints against the injury to landowners through the government's delay to give effect to the conclusions of the report from Sir Edward Fry's commission, issued a twelve-month since.

The Irish local government act (p. 705) is expected to come into operation without any violent public agitation. But there is some apprehension that its good effects will be greatly reduced or even precluded by a resort to the system of insisting on political tests in the local elections. There seems to be a growing belief that the Dillon party, if able to gain control of the new local governing bodies, will, by a

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system of "bossism," use them to create patronage by which to strengthen that party against its rivals.

Imperial Penny Postage. — On Christmas day the British postmaster-general announced a reduction of the postal rate on half-ounce letters from 2½*d.* to one penny, for all parts of the empire, except Australasia, which delays to join at present, and the Cape Colony, from which notification of agreement in the new rates had not yet been received (p. 712). The penny rate will doubtless soon be accepted throughout the empire. This immense change has an aspect of suddenness; but it has long been labored for by a company of earnest men, led by Mr. Henniker Heaton, and has been the subject of repeated conferences between colonial governments and delegates and the imperial authorities. It is hailed as one of the great upward steps in the world's advance.

GEORGE WYNDHAM, M. P.,
BRITISH UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

Honors to the Sirdar. — Major-General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, returning from the re-conquest of the Soudan, landed at Dover, October 27, and was received with boundless enthusiasm. On the following day, at command of the queen, he proceeded to Balmoral. During his stay there the queen caused announcement to be made of his elevation to the peerage under the title of Baron Kitchener of Khartoum, and of Aspall in the county of Suffolk.

On November 4 Lord Kitchener was formally welcomed to the metropolis. He was applauded by great crowds in his progress through the streets, and received, in the Guildhall, from the lord mayor, the Freedom of the City and a jewelled sword. In the evening he was entertained at a

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grand banquet in the Mansion House — the prime minister and many other illustrious guests being present. His reply to the toast of his health was simple, modest, and soldierly, giving chief praise to the courage and devoted service of his troops. It was announced, on November 15, that Major-General Lord Kitchener and Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Grenfell were made Knights of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

Anti-Vaccination Movement. — The effects of the new vaccination act (p. 708) are causing surprise as they are made public in Sir R. Thorne's annual report to the local government board. That act amended the law of compulsory vaccination by allowing omission in cases of protest (to be registered) based on conscientious convictions. The board of medical examiners, on whose report the new law was framed, had no doubt of the necessity of vaccination; but, as is now stated, deemed it wise to soften the law sufficiently to deprive mischievous agitators of their chief argument against it — an argument drawn from the fact that there are, in some rare conditions and in an exceedingly small number of cases, incidental evils possible as results from the operation. They are believed to have expected also that the cases of refusal registered under the new law would supply in their own persons a convincing argument for vaccination when the next epidemic of small-pox should arrive. However this may have been, the revelations in Dr. Thorne's report are startling, and to medical men alarming. Not only have magistrates granted exemption to multitudes of people, but in many places the law is misunderstood as allowing utter neglect of vaccination, with the result that the proportion of unvaccinated children, formerly twenty per cent, has suddenly risen to more than fifty per cent.

A College for Workmen. — One of the London papers announces the prospective establishment at Oxford of a college for workmen, by two young Americans who have become students in the university there with this undertaking specially in view. Their names are given as W. Vrooman and C. S. Baird; and the proposed institution is to be named Ruskin Hall — the needful funds being supplied by some American admirers of John Ruskin. They are said to have leased the premises built by Sir Matthew Hale in 1649 at St. Ebbs, near Christ Church, which are to accommodate forty men at a weekly charge of $2.50 each for lodging, board, and laundry, with an annual charge of $30 for tuition. The college is to be opened on Washington's birthday. It is to have no con-

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nection with the university; but many persons holding place in the university have promised their help. The spirit and methods of this interesting enterprise appear in its plan, which provides that no work is to be considered menial; and that the caretakers, cooks, and servants all are to be students, paying for their board by working four hours a day.

Recovery of the Prince of Wales. — The official announcement in November, in the "Lancet," of the complete recovery of the Prince from the serious injury to his knee in July last (p. 717), was welcomed with expressions of hearty and general popular delight.

Sunday Concerts in London. — Much commotion has been caused by the refusal of the London county council, sitting as a licensing committee, to grant licenses for Sunday concerts at which money was to be taken at the door. Many suburban halls also were refused licenses for sale of liquor. The thousands who had customarily attended the high-class Sunday concerts at Queen's Hall were greatly aggrieved. One new hall, the only one in a district of 400,000 population, was refused a concert license by reason of its nearness to a hospital, and of the protest of a few neighboring residents. In December a theatrical paper announced that a bill was in preparation for the next parliamentary session which, if passed, would transfer the whole question of licenses for Sunday concerts from the county council to the home secretary.

A Lake beneath London. — Walter Moseley; spoken of as "an engineering expert of the London county council," has furnished that body with a surprising bit of information, which may be credible and certainly is interesting. Under the city, "in a chalk basin 3,566 square miles in extent" (exactness in such matters is commendable), is an immense lake of pure, cold water, 100 feet below the surface of the ground, into which sinks sufficient rainfall for a daily yield of 766,000,000 gallons. It is suggested that instead of bringing the city's water supply from Wales, as has been proposed, this lake be tapped by artesian wells.

Literary Conspiracies. — Literary circles in London were greatly stirred in November by the following statement from Dr. Robertson Nicoll in the "British Weekly:" "I have evidence in my possession which shows that organized conspiracies exist to destroy the reputation of certain books and authors — cliques of which certain journalists are at the head." Statements of this sort usually pass unnoticed. This, from such a man, leads some to expect serious trouble.

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LABOR INTERESTS.

The Paris Building Strike. — During the first half of October, an extensive strike among laborers in the various building trades caused great apprehension and serious interference with business in Paris. Work on the buildings for the Exposition of 1900, and the underground railroad, was temporarily checked.

The strike, which involved about 45,000 men, began with the refusal of the building contractors to grant the demands of the *terrassiers*, or lowest grade of day laborers, for an increase of pay from 50 to 60 centimes an hour. It quickly spread to the masons, stone-cutters, plumbers, carpenters, painters, and other house-building guilds, who demanded similar increase in wages. The agitation was fomented by active Socialist or Collectivist leaders. The government took every precaution to preserve order, largely increasing the garrison of Paris, and detailing troops to protect peaceful workmen at their labor. There was no serious outbreak.

An attempt to make the strike general ended in a fiasco. The railroad workmen refused to come out at the bidding of the officials of their union, and by October 17 the strike was announced as ended. The municipal contractors conceded the increase originally demanded by the navvies.

GERMANY.

Imperial Visit to Palestine. — Considerably more than a merely religious or personal interest attaches to the recent visit of the Emperor William II. to Jerusalem. Politically, as well as commercially, the cementing of the cordial relations so recently in evidence between the Berlin government and the Porte in the crisis following the Armenian massacres and the Cretan imbroglio, cannot but be regarded as an incident of prime importance; while, even from the religious point of view, it is not without important bearing upon the domestic politics of the Fatherland and the international situation in Europe.

The emperor and empress, with a large retinue, started from Berlin October 12. On the 13th they arrived at Venice on board the "Hohenzollern," and were cordially received by the king, queen, and people of Italy. They reached Constantinople on the 18th, being received by the Sultan with every mark of friendship and every resource of pomp which could add to the spectacular impressiveness of their meeting. On the 27th they reached the port of Jaffa in Palestine; and they arrived at Jerusalem on the 29th.

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On November 1 occurred the ecclesiastical ceremonial which was the primary object and the main characteristic of the emperor's visit — the consecration of the Protestant Church of the Redeemer in Jerusalem — the consummation of events dating back fully thirty years. The grandfather of the present emperor received the site from the Sultan; his father took formal possession in 1869; in 1871 plans and specifications were prepared; but difficulties, partly political, intervened, and it was not until 1892 that the present emperor was able to take up the work again. The corner-stone of the new church was laid October 31, 1893.

The building, built of missi, a limestone of good quality, is situated near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and fronts the street of the Christians. Its tower, 179 feet high, is after plans prepared by the emperor himself.

At the close of the impressive ceremony of consecration, the emperor read an address, saying:

"From Jerusalem came the light in splendor from which the German nation became great and glorious; and what the Germanic peoples have become, they became under the banner of the cross, the emblem of self-sacrificing charity.

"As was done nearly two thousand years ago, so to-day shall I ring out the cry, voicing my ardent hope, to all, 'Peace on earth!'"

His Majesty then renewed the vow of his ancestors, saying:

"I and my house will serve the Lord."

The emperor then called upon all present to make the same vow, concluding with a prayer that "God grant that confidence in the Almighty, brotherly love, resignation in suffering, and efficient work may remain the German nation's noblest ornament, and that the spirit of peace may more and more permeate and hallow the Evangelical Church."

Another most significant incident was the formal presentation, by the emperor, to the German Catholics, of the piece of ground on Mount Zion which, according to tradition, was the site of the abode of the Virgin Mary (*La Dormition de la Sainte Vierge*). Different rumors are circulated as to the way in which the emperor acquired this historic piece of ground. Some say that it was presented to him by the Sultan; others, that he purchased it for £8,500.

On November 4 the imperial visitors returned to Jaffa, and sailed for Beirut in Syria. From there they went to Damascus on the 8th, where the emperor spoke highly of Saladin, and assured the Mahometans of his friendship.

It was the emperor's original intention to visit one or more Spanish ports on his return journey; but this plan was abandoned, and he returned by way of the Adriatic, landing at Pola, and taking the train thence northward by way of Innsbruck, arriving home at Potsdam, November 26. Various explanations are given of the rather sudden change of plan. It may have been due to the liability of the empress to seasickness, or to the unsettled state of home and foreign politics, or to the manifest inappropriateness of a visit to Spain during the Spanish-American peace negotiations. Again, it may have been due to anxiety to prevent the possibility of assassination; for, it was only the vigilance of the Alexandria police, who, on October 14, arrested fifteen Italian anarchists, which frustrated a plot against the emperor's life.

The results of the emperor's tour are briefly as follows: German and Turkish mutual friendship is strengthened; the Sultan's throne has an additional prop; the German Catho-

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lics are placated by the gift of the Blessed Virgin's abode; and the Centre party in the Reichstag, which holds the balance of power between the Right and the Left, is laid under obligations: their harsh criticisms of the government have been mollified, but they still continue to demand the repeal of the anti-Jesuit laws passed under the Bismarck *régime* in 1874, and also a revision of the school laws. The commercial interests of Germany in the East have been stimulated by the acquisition of important trade privileges: German merchants, it seems, are to have the commercial port at Haidar Pacha; the German railway from Bagdad to the Mediterranean is to be completed; the construction of a new railroad to connect the Sea of Marmora with the Persian Gulf is to fall into German hands; and the outlook for German commercial supremacy in Asia Minor is extremely promising. Finally, the emperor, by expressly avowing his rights and determination to represent his Roman Catholic subjects in the East, has weakened the prestige of France based on her historic claim to be recognized as the eldest daughter of the Church, and as having, in virtue thereof, a general protectorate over non-French Christians in the East.

HERR LIEBER, CENTRIST LEADER.

Expulsion of Aliens. — A vigorous policy of expulsion of aliens from German territory, presumably to check anti-German political propagandism, has caused some tension in the foreign relations of the empire. Many Danish subjects, chiefly rural laborers, were summarily expelled from North Schleswig in November. Dutchmen have been driven out of Westphalia; Dr. Braun, editor of the Socialist *Vorwärts*, an Austrian by birth, has been expelled from Berlin; and a

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number of Austrian Slavs and Polish Jews have been forced to leave Breslau. A great impression was created in both Germany and Austria, in the latter part of November, by a declaration from the Austrian premier, that if the expulsion of Austrian subjects were persisted in, the Austrian government would defend their rights, and might even have to resort to reprisals (see Austria-Hungary).

The Lippe-Detmold Succession. — It was announced during the first week in January, 1899, that the Bundesrath or Federal Council had decided that it was competent to deal with the disputed question of the succession to the throne of Lippe-Detmold. The dispute has an element of personal bitterness, owing to the attitude of the Kaiser toward Count Ernst, the present regent.

The origin of the conflict is as follows: The Lippe family consists of four lines, Lippe proper, Lippe-Biesterfeld, Lippe-Biesterfeld-Weissenfeld, and Schaumburg-Lippe. The reigning prince of Lippe, Prince Waldemar, died in 1895. He was succeeded by his brother, Prince Charles Alexander, who is unmarried. After his accession he showed signs of mental disease, and was confined in a lunatic asylum. A regency therefore became necessary.

Two families claim the succession and the regency, the Lippe-Biesterfeld, represented by Count Ernst, and Schaumburg-Lippe, represented by Prince Adolf, brother-in-law of the emperor.

When the regency was declared open, it was assumed by Prince Adolf. Count Ernst opposed this action. The matter was referred to a court of arbitration presided over by the King of Saxony, who decided in favor of the regency of Count Ernst, without, however, deciding as to the ultimate succession after the death of the reigning prince. This question is thus in abeyance.

The chief claim of the Schaumburg-Lippes to have Count Ernst's claim refused is a somewhat curious one. In 1869 Count Ernst of Lippe-Biesterfeld married Caroline, Countess of Wartensleben. The countess was a daughter of Count Leopold of Wartensleben, who married in 1841 Miss Mathilda Halbach-Bohlen, of Philadelphia, Penn., U. S. A. This, in the eyes of the Schaumburg-Lippes, is a blot on the escutcheon of the Count Ernst family. Miss Halbach-Bohlen being a commoner, none of her descendants can be of pure princely blood, and therefore must, by the German laws of succession, be barred from ruling and cease to be entitled to the military honors due to their rank. This claim, therefore, still remains to be fought out before the Federal Council.

The Kaiser, however, by his orders regarding Count Ernst, instructing the commander of the garrison to withhold from the members of the regent's family the military honors to which members of reigning families are customarily entitled, seems to have taken it upon himself to regard it as already decided in favor of his brother-in-law. The matter is, therefore, a very nice point of law; and His Majesty's interference has caused considerable umbrage among his brother sovereigns, many of whom already look with jealousy on the preponderance of Prussia in the national councils.

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FRANCE.

Rumors of Treason. — In the middle of October a plot for the overthrow of the government was discovered. Prince Louis Bonaparte, who is colonel of lancers in the Russian army was believed to be implicated; he is the recognized Bonapartist pretender. The *Liberté* named Generals de Boisdeffre and Pellieux as accomplices; and asserted that the military governor of Paris, General Zurlinden, had been approached by the conspirators. The incident passed without any overt act. The correspondent of the London "Times" wrote:

"It is impossible to obtain clear proofs of the existence of a plot. I believe, however, that the idea of some act of force haunts certain military minds. Maddened and stunned by violent criticisms of the army arising out of the Dreyfus affair, they are especially irritated at the attitude of civilians in claiming to interfere in the detention of Colonel Picquart, for which the entire military authority is responsible.

"Looking to the excited state of men's minds at the present time of conflict between the military and civil authorities, it is only surprising that such alarms are not more frequent."

A New Cabinet. — The touchiness of the people about the "honor of the army," as also the wounds to the national pride from the Fashoda incident (pp. 837-844), compelled the resignation of the Brisson cabinet October 25. Then the usual rioting, Jew-baiting, manifestoing; and again comparative quiet. A new cabinet was formed October 31, constituted as follows:

M. Charles Dupuy . .	Premier and Minister of the Interior.
M. Delcassé	Minister for Foreign Affairs.
M. de Freycinet . . .	Minister of War.
M. Lockroy	Minister of Marine.
M. Peytral	Minister of Finance.
M. Leygues	Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Lebret	Minister of Justice.
M. Delombre	Minister of Commerce.
M. Krantz	Minister of Public Works.
M. Guillain	Minister of the Colonies.
M. Viger	Minister of Agriculture.

The comments of the very well-informed Paris correspondent of the London "Times" upon this cabinet are worthy of record here, as affording a trusty prognostic of the days of statesmanship in France in the Age of Dreyfus. Of the new premier the correspondent says:

"M. Charles Dupuy, in becoming prime minister just at the moment when the court of cassation has ordered the revision of the Dreyfus case, must have said to himself, like the Doge of Genoa in the Palace of Versailles, 'What most surprises me is to see myself here.' It was

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under M. Dupuy as prime minister and General Mercier as minister of war, during M. Casimir-Perier's presidency, that Dreyfus was condemned. At that moment everybody was aware that M. Casimir-Perier was tired of office, that all the ministers filled his cup with gall, and that they all hoped to oust him and take his place."

Then he recalls the time when Dupuy, Faure (now president of the republic), and General Mercier were fellow-members of the cabinet which procured the condemnation of the exile of the Ile du Diable. The two men of the trio who are now in office together are, as it were, *ex officio* defenders of Mercier. They are not to be credited with any very earnest purpose to second the efforts of the court of cassation in the Dreyfus case. Then there is the minister of war, M. de Freycinet. Of him the correspondent says:

M. DUPUY, FRENCH PREMIER.

"I know that the new minister of war has never faced difficulties, but has always turned or eluded them, and that he is a past master in the art of meeting great questions by petty solutions. I fear that under him the bright sunshine which is demanded may change into a rushlight, lighting up only a tiny corner of the question now agitating all yearners for truth. Not that he is likely to withhold or burn the secret *dossier* if it exists, but there are such labyrinths in his brain that you never know what Ariadne could discover the clue. We may expect any surprises rather than the clear solutions, satisfying upright minds. He is now, however, at an age when the thought of the judgment of history forces itself on superior natures, and nobody will dispute that his nature is superior. He has held office to satiety. He must now have renounced the dream of supreme power cherished by him for many years. It may, perhaps, be hoped that he will place his great subtlety and adroitness at the service of a cause higher than his own — that of truth, the quieting of consciences, and justice, and nothing but justice — without trembling before any one, he who has hitherto always trembled before somebody. He will gain the esteem and gratitude of the world if he places his great abilities at the service of great truths concealed by hatred and falsehood."

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The allusion to the secret *dossier* would show that it had not been given up to the court.

The characters of the rest of the members of the cabinet are not drawn; the two whose relations to the Dreyfus affair, with the president of the republic, are the men who will have most to do with the one great question of the day, and it suffices to bring those two into relief. Further, the correspondent merely says:

"Three members of the new cabinet, MM. Delcassé, Lockroy, and Viger, simply retain their old posts; and three others, MM. de Freycinet, Peytral, and Leygues, have previously been in office."

The Birth Rate. — The vital statistics of 1897 show an excess of births over deaths, namely, 850,000 against 731,000; but the difference is due not to a higher birth-rate but to a lower death-rate; the deaths in 1896 numbered 771,000. Marriages (1897), 291,000; (1896), 290,000; births (1897), 859,000; (1896), 865,000. Deposits in savings banks other than postal savings banks for the year ending November 30, 1898, fell off by 122,000,000 francs.

In what are called "military and colonial circles" in Paris, these returns of the census caused keen apprehensions as to the future of the republic. For not only is the birth-rate still declining; what is much worse, the population of France to-day is said to contain a smaller number of men and women of what are termed the able-bodied ages, namely, from fifteen to fifty-five years in the case of men, and to forty-five in the case of women, than it did thirty years ago. The number of men capable of bearing arms, which has been stationary for forty years, shows a slight falling off, even after due allowance is made for loss of territory.

The French may perhaps take courage when they learn that decline of population, though now peculiar to France, is sure to appear in all civilized countries. France is only the first to be visited in this way. Says a British journal, the "Humanitarian:"

"It chanced that the birth-rate began to decline in France sooner than in other great countries of Europe and that the decline has been more rapid. But, as the figures of the registrar-general show, the same tendency is now very strongly marked in England, and is plainly visible in nearly every European country. It is quite conceivable that a couple of generations hence Frenchmen may find that their birth-rate is no longer the lowest in Europe. The truth is that the rapid growth in European populations is a phenomenon which is almost entirely confined to the last 150 years. Through some of the grandest periods of our history the population of England was almost stationary, and the same statement applies to France. If this decrease is due to non-natural

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COURS LÉGISLATIF. PARIS. FRANCE.

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causes, it is not a matter for congratulation; but if it means that European peoples are ceasing to contract reckless and improvident marriages, and are showing more care and discrimination in the begetting of children, it is a healthy sign of the times. Large families are not necessarily an evil; but if the members composing them are diseased and degenerate, they become a standing danger to the welfare of the body politic."

Miscellaneous. — Are the over-sea colonies of France a benefit to the republic or a burden? A publicist of note, Jules Delafosse, answers that they are only a burden. Tonkin, for example, has already cost one thousand millions of francs, but "is not profitable and never will be." The *Libre Parôle* says that a group of deputies has decided to refuse the vote of 270,000,000 francs for the Indo-Chinese railway (p. 849), on the plea that so long as the coasts of France are at the mercy of an enemy it is folly to waste millions in colonies which in case of war would surely be lost.

The question of income taxes is under discussion in the French journals. The *Figaro*, following the example set by American newspapers, has drummed up an army of signers of a protest against the measure; the same has been done by the *Revue Economique*. The correspondent of the New York "Herald" writes that "most of the papers, with the exception of the Socialistic organs, have adopted an aggressive attitude toward the income tax, which," he says, "is felt to be both ridiculous and outrageous."

The two great art *salons* of Paris are reputed to be on the point of forming a union. Messrs. Détaille and Carolus Duran have been negotiating for that end.

Henri Léon Émile Lavedan, journalist and dramatist, is elected member of the French Academy. He is a native of Orleans, born 1859. His comedy, "A Family," won the academy's Thoirac prize of 4,000 francs, in 1890.

The cabinet has decided to support the bill pending in the senate (December), for abolition of public capital executions.

The vintage of 1898 was 32,282,000 hectolitres, 68,000 less than that of 1897.

The *Journal Officiel*, December 1, published a decree forbidding the admittance into France of fruit and plants from the United States.

ITALY.

Anti-Anarchist Conference. — During the past generation the Anarchist movement, the declared and deadly foe of the present social order, has made great inroads in almost all European countries. The Russian baron and ex-convict

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Bakounine is said to have founded the cult thirty years ago. The assassination of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria on September 10, 1898 (p.723), has given renewed stimulus to the movement for its suppression. On November 24, an international anti-Anarchist conference, at which all the European nations were represented, assembled in the Corsini palace in Rome. It was the first concerted movement of the kind in which Great Britain had consented to take part. Admiral Canevaro, Italian foreign minister, was chosen president of the conference. The Italian government took great precautions to protect the delegates from violence. The program of discussion, drafted by the Italian government, comprised five points, as follows:

GENERAL PELLOUX, ITALIAN PREMIER.

1. To define a "criminal Anarchist."
2. To decide that Anarchist outrages must be considered as crimes against common law and felonies, and not as political offenses.
3. To concert special measures against the press which incites to Anarchist outrages or which carries on the Anarchist propaganda in its columns.
4. To establish a system of special and summary extradition or expulsion of Anarchists or of persons suspected on reasonable grounds of being engaged in anarchical plots.
5. To organize a police service commissioned to keep up closer international relations.

The most important point was the question whether men and women could be arrested and punished for merely professing Anarchism or belonging to the movement, or whether it would be necessary to wait until they had perpetrated some actual offense against the laws of the land, before being punished. Until now Anarchism has been regarded, in the United States, in England, in Belgium, in Switzerland, in Scandinavia, and in Holland, as in the nature of a political creed. In fact, many people, probably the majority, have confounded it with Socialism, and some of them even with the labor movement. And in the countries just mentioned it has always been regarded as one of the fundamental principles of the national constitution that no one should be punished or

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even persecuted for his political opinion or for his religious creed. If the congress should accomplish anything toward convincing the powers that Anarchism is not a political creed, but a cult of crime, an association formed with the avowed object of outrage and murder — in short, that there is nothing political about Anarchism, but that it is solely and entirely criminal — then a great step will have been achieved toward the suppression of these foes of our social system.

The conference ended on December 21. Its proceedings and conclusions are marked by official secrecy. It is, however, stated on what appears to be reliable authority, that, while the conference declined to recognize Anarchist outrages as political crimes, and while it also looked upon itself as not competent definitively to decide regarding the extradition laws and right of asylum of the various countries, an important practical agreement was reached in respect of police organization and international communication between the police departments of the different European capitals, which will facilitate the work of social defense against criminals of the type of Ravachol (Vol. 2, p. 150), Caserio (Vol. 4, pp. 274, 653), Angiolillo (Vol. 7, p. 712), and Luccheni (Vol. 8, p. 724). The representatives of Great Britain, Belgium, and Switzerland declined to accede to the proposal made that foreign Anarchists who may have taken refuge in any state should be surrendered on the demand of their respective governments. All the decisions of the conference are subject to ratification by the respective participating governments.

ADMIRAL PALUMBO,
ITALIAN MINISTER OF MARINE.

Signor Macola, editor of the *Gazetta di Venezia*, was sentenced about October 22 to thirteen months' imprisonment, for killing Signor Cavallotti in a duel last March (p. 451).

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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Imperial Jubilee. — The fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Francis Joseph I. was celebrated throughout the empire on December 2. While the recent tragic death of the empress (p. 723) overclouded the celebration and precluded all official festivities, nothing could prevent an emphatic popular expression of the affectionate esteem, amounting almost to worship, in which the emperor is held by all classes of his subjects. In churches, schools, army posts, the event was marked by appropriate observances; and private citizens decorated and illuminated their houses. Services and ceremonies in connection with the event took place also in Berlin, Rome, Paris, and other capitals. The emperor issued a general order to the army, thanking the soldiers for their loyalty and fearless valor throughout his reign, and declaring that he will ever look upon the army as the shield and protector of the throne and fatherland. Amnesty was also granted to political offenders in Hungary; many penalties for *lèse majesté* and other offenses were remitted; and a number of decorations gazetted. All the newspapers, without any distinction as to politics, published articles extolling the Austrian emperor as the guardian of European peace.

The Ausgleich. — The parliamentary deadlock over the question of a renewal of the Ausgleich, or Constitutional measure uniting the two halves of the Dual Monarchy — or over that portion of it which is renewable every ten years — has continued throughout the year. It will be remembered that a provisional renewal for a year was arranged at the close of 1897 (Vol. 7, p. 974; Vol. 8, p. 194). A temporary expedient has again been resorted to; and at the end of December an imperial decree was published, prolonging the existing arrangement as to the respective shares of expenditure devolving upon the two branches of the empire.

Exceedingly stormy scenes marked the sessions of the lower house of the Hungarian diet in late November and early December, where the announcement that Baron Banffy, the premier, was in favor of a prolongation of the *status quo* for another year aroused much opposition. Dr. Szilagyi, president of the chamber, and some of the ministers resigned. Numerous duels were the outcome of personal encounters and the interchange of insults toward the end of December, as many as six duels growing out of the action

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of M. Horansky in calling Baron Banffy a "cheat and a traitor."

The secret of the whole difficulty appears to be the intense determination of the opposition, led largely by Francis Kossuth, to sever economic relations between Hungary and Austria, and emphasize thus the independence of the kingdom of Hungary.

COUNT VON THUN-HOHENSTEIN, AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Austro-German Relations. — We have already referred to the tension between Austria and Germany, due to the recent systematic expulsion of Austrian Slavs from Prussia (p. 937). These people have for years been pouring into Prussia from Bohemia and the frontiers of Silesia. They adhere to their Austrian allegiance and are accused of fostering a pro-Austrian and anti-German spirit. Repressive measures were begun early in 1898, but during the fall the expulsion of these Austrians was vigorously carried out. About the beginning of December Count von Thun-Hohenstein, Austrian premier, in answer to an apparently innocent interpellation by a Czech member of the lower house, announced that the foreign office had emphatically remonstrated with Germany in the matter and had received hopeful assurances; but he said that if Austrian subjects still continued to be deprived of their treaty rights, the government would not hesitate to defend those rights even at the cost of adopting reprisals. This speech caused a sensation throughout Europe.

It is not at all probable, in spite of press rumors to the contrary, that the tension thus arising between the two most important members of the Triple Alliance signifies that the dissolution of that league has begun; but, taken in con-

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nection with the negotiation of a friendly treaty of commerce between Italy and France (p. 865), it shows that the conditions which were originally the ground and justification of the alliance have shifted somewhat.

The Plague in Vienna. — Great alarm was caused in the Austrian capital, in the latter part of October, by an outbreak of bubonic plague. One Barisch, an employee in Professor Nothnagle's bacteriological establishment, contracted the disease while assisting in scientific experiments in the culture and study of the plague bacillus. He died on the 20th. Dr. Müller, who attended him, was also stricken down, and died on the 23d. Barisch's wife, two nurses, and another assistant in the laboratory also developed symptoms of the disease, and on the 30th the nurse Pecha died. Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and in a short time all further danger had passed.

RUSSIA.

An order has been placed with the Cramp & Sons Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, Penn, for the construction of two vessels for the Russian navy — a 12,700 ton battleship and a 6,500 ton cruiser This is the third foreign order for naval vessels placed in the United States, the first two having been those of Japan for two high-speed cruisers, placed with the Cramps and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Cal.

A vast Socialistic conspira y was discovered in November among the students at Warsaw, Kieff, and Vilna. Five hundred were arrested, 80 exiled to Siberia, an 200 expelled from the universities.

The Baltic and Black Sea Canal. — In addition to the proposed canal connecting the river Oxus with the Caspian sea (p. 848), a scheme is now under way to unite in the same way the Baltic and Black seas. Such a work would immeasurably increase the effectiveness of the Russian navy, whose two main divisions — the Baltic fleet and the Black sea fleet — are now, owing to the international restrictions upon the passage of the Dardanelles, prevented from coöperating. It would also work a revolution in European commerce.

The canal will be about 1,000 miles long, ten times as long as the Suez canal, and will be of sufficient depth to accommodate the heaviest battleships. Only about 150 miles will need to be cut. The Baltic sea terminus will be Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina. The channel of the

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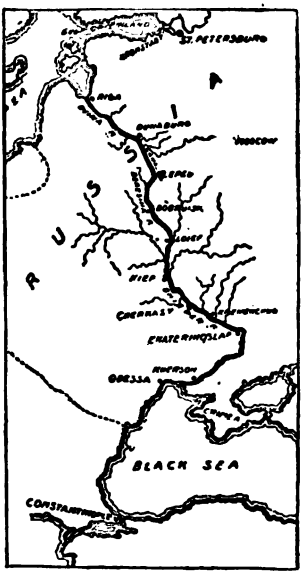
Dvina river will be used as far as Dunaburg, where an artificial canal will branch off across the Lepel watershed and into the Beresina river, a confluent of the Dnieper, the third largest river in Europe. Here there is little work, except dredging, necessary; and the canal builders will utilize the course of the Beresina to the Dnieper, meeting the latter stream somewhere near Loief. Then the Dnieper channel will be followed to its mouth on the Black sea, at the port of Kherson. The topographical conditions are so favorable that the canal needs only two locks, one at each terminus. The completion of the canal, it is thought, will require five years. Its estimated cost will be 200,000,000 roubles ($154,400,000), or about one-half that at the recent valuation in American gold of the fluctuating rouble. The time of passage of the largest ships will be a little less than seven days.



ROUTE OF THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEA CANAL.

The Dhoukhobortsi.—Vigorous efforts are being made to provide homes for this sect of Russian communists in Canada and the United States.

The Dhoukhobortsi now number about 10,000. The name, given them in derision by the Orthodox Russians, means "spirit wrestlers" or "champions of the spirit." Their real title is "Universal Brotherhood Christians." They are described as peaceable, simple, and devout; and they live the communal life. At one time they numbered 20,000, but have dwindled as the result of the government measures for their repression. They were first heard of in 1750, and their origin is traced to an English Quaker. They deny that there is a personal God. Their doctrine of the Trinity is that Memory is God the Father; Reason, God the Son; and Will, God the Holy Ghost. They believe in the immortality of the soul, but say that a new-born child has no soul, and that the soul does not enter the body until the fifteenth or sixteenth year after birth. They recognize no authority of man, and denounce the forcing of one man to do another's bidding. They are far from being revolutionists, however. They have never offered the slightest resistance to the government, save in refusing to take up arms. Their family ties are based on mutual affection, and their unions are not binding. The persecutions of this sect began on August 28, 1799. In the ukase of Paul I. he ordered that "All adherents and members of this pernicious sect shall be banished to Siberia for life and kept at hard labor, and that they shall never have the chains removed from their hands or feet. So that they who deny supreme authority of earthly potentates enthroned by the will of God shall feel sharply on their own bodies that there are authorities established by God on earth for the defense of the good and chastisement of villains like themselves." In consequence of this ukase, about 15,000 of the communists were transported. In 1832 Alexander I.

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gave his permission for the sect to colonize on a Siberian farm. In 1839 the government seized the farm lands, and ordered all who were able-bodied to do military service. In 1860 they got permission to return to Russia, and about 15,000 of them went back. From that day up to a year or so ago they were driven from one part of Russia to another, being finally removed to the Caucasus. They at last obtained permission to emigrate, but at their own expense and within two years. Count Tolstoi had long been interested in them; and, largely through his influence, a committee was formed in England, chiefly among the Quakers, to raise money to meet the cost of emigration. A colony of about 1,100 was sent to Cyprus, under permission of the British government. Arrangements have now been made with the Canadian government, by Mr. Aylmer Maude, an Englishman formerly in business in Moscow, whereby many of the Dhoukhobortsi will be settled on the western Canadian plains. In the United States also, a committee has been organized to take up the cause of this people. Its members are: William Dean Howells, New York; Jane Adams, Chicago; William Lloyd Garrison, Boston; George Dana Boardman, Philadelphia; W. O. Nelson, St. Louis; Bolton Hall, Ernest H. Crosby, and I. N. Seligman, New York.

THE JEWS.

THE anti-Semitic movement is one of the striking features of the present social and political situation on the continent. In France, especially since the Dreyfus case has disturbed the balance of the public mind, the movement has assumed the aspect of a frenzied hatred of the whole Jewish race; and recent events in Russia, Austria-Hungary, and even Germany have shown that the antipathy is widespread. England, on the other hand, shows a remarkable contrast. The unquenchable anti-Jewish rancor is a phase of passion which that country has largely escaped. While there have been occasions in the recent past, as, for example, during Mr. Gladstone's crusade against the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield, when appeals to racial prejudice were made, it may be said, on the whole, that the Jews in England, whether they adhere strictly to their old religion or have become Christians or indifferentists, are frankly accepted by their neighbors as good and loyal citizens. They are judged, in society and in politics, on their merits. They are subjected to no social or political disabilities. They play their part in public life on equal terms with other men.

The Jewish problem has never been so formidable in England as in central and northeastern Europe, owing in part to the fact that early in the social development of England the Jews were expelled from that country by an act of force, and were not permitted to return till after the lapse of three centuries and a half, when the English national life and character had become fairly settled and fixed. In the territories belonging to the Holy Roman Empire, the Jews, during the Middle Ages and long afterwards, swarmed in the Ghetto and the Judengasse,

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and simmered in the demoralizing conditions of an oppressed and degraded caste, doomed to make a livelihood by huckstering and usury because they were excluded from other careers. They multiplied, however, and became, in a measure, strong enough to gain emancipation by degrees; but as they did so they were dogged by popular dislike and envy. At the close of the 13th century the Jews, to the number, it is said, of over 16,000—a considerable proportion of the population in those days—were driven out of England by act of parliament; and, though a few individuals crept in stealthily from time to time, it was not deemed permissible by law for a Jew to live and trade there down to the time of the Commonwealth. Cromwell allowed them to return in 1655, avowing that his sympathy was great with "this poor people whom God chose and to whom He gave the law." But he was possibly not less influenced by his perception of the benefit to trade and to the development of banking and international exchange from the immigration of a trained body of business men, most of them coming from Amsterdam and other centres of Dutch commerce, and having a large command of capital. Though some Jews of a different class arrived afterwards from Germany and Poland, the restored community in England was from the first well-to-do, and never returned to the conditions of mediæval abasement. Political disabilities lasted down to the middle of the present century; but the English Jews were powerful in finance long before, and not a few of them, by intermarriage with Christians, became fused in the general body of British society. The gaps in their ranks thus created were filled by frequent accessions from abroad. It must be said that the English Jews not only took their proper share in the ordinary duties of citizenship, but by their splendid liberality in the work of charity and education relieved the pressure on the people at large. The open-handed, though judicious and discriminating, beneficence of the Montefiores, the Goldsmids, and especially the Rothschilds, has triumphed over the prejudices of all save a dwindling residuum of the ignorant and bigoted. Lord Beaconsfield's unflinching and passionate championship of the rights and the honor of the race to which he was proud to belong did much to remove the remnant of old-world antipathies; and, after he had become the idol of English Toryism, little was heard of the taunts that used to be rife before the abolition of the Jewish disabilities.

It is not difficult to understand the Anti-Semite propagandism in Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Germany, where jealousy of Jewish success and Jewish wealth is quickened among the needy proletariat by sectarian bitterness. It is less easy to see why the same movement has made progress in France, the land of the Revolution, where the Jews obtained their full share in the national liberties, and, under Napoleon, were admitted to high offices. The Rabbis have been recognized and paid as public officers by the state. Men of Jewish descent have distinguished themselves and done honor to France as scholars, men of science, musicians, painters, dramatic artists, and political writers. Yet, in the closing years of the 19th century, a revival of clerical activity has been able to blow into a flame the smoldering embers of mediæval hatred. Nevertheless, in France as in England, the leading Jews have performed with scrupulous conscientiousness their civic and social duties. One factor in the present situation in France is undoubtedly the outcome of militarism and the consequent creation of a military caste with social and political scruples none too strict or noble.

It is said that as a result of the German emperor's tour to Palestine, the Sultan has manifested a more friendly disposition toward the Zionist movement (p. 727).

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NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

THE constitutional controversy between the two members of the Scandinavian Union still continues. On November 11 the Norwegian Storthing adopted a resolution directing the removal from the Norwegian flag of the emblem of union with Sweden.

Norway claims, under the Act of Union of 1814, to be entitled to a separate foreign minister and diplomatic and consular service. The present joint service she declares to entail upon her a serious commercial and financial loss, besides humiliating her with an appearance of dependence and inferiority. The Swedish reply is that the king must have unity of representation. He cannot send to another country two ministers to represent him, the one from Sweden and the other from Norway, with the probability that they would materially differ from each other in policy.

The Norwegian rejoinder is twofold. First, she proposes to make the two kingdoms neutral states, like Switzerland and Belgium, under the protection of arbitration treaties. In such a condition of affairs the foreign minister would become merely a minister of commerce, and envoys sent to foreign lands would be merely commercial agents. The diplomatic service would become a consular service. Then there could be, Norwegians argue, no harm and no embarrassment in having two independent services. Second, if such an arrangement is not acceptable to Sweden, Norway proposes the more radical step of abolishing the union and substituting for it an alliance. In that case Norway would have a king of her own, whom she would choose from the royal family of Sweden, selecting, perhaps, the second son of King Oscar. That would make the two kingdoms entirely separate and independent, with no tie but a treaty of alliance and the relationship between their sovereigns. It is said that Sweden has taken the former plan under consideration.

HOLLAND.

Betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina. — It was announced in October that Wilhelmina, the young queen of Holland, had selected as her future husband, from among the many suitors for her hand, her cousin, Prince William of Wied, an officer in the German army. It is said that in the matter of the title and prerogatives of the prince, the precedent created by Queen Victoria will be followed, the title of Prince Consort not being conferred until eighteen months after the marriage.

Prince William Frederick Henry of Wied was born at Neuwied in Rhenish Prussia, March 26, 1876, second son of Prince William Adolphus Maximilian Charles of Wied (born August 22, 1845) and Princess Marie of Holland, and grandson of Prince Hermann of Wied and Princess Marie of Nassau. His elder brother, Prince Frederick Hermann Otho Charles (born June 27, 1872), is husband of Princess Pauline of Würtemberg. A younger brother, Prince Victor, was born December 7, 1877; and two sisters, the Princesses Louise and Elizabeth, were born respectively October 24, 1880, and January 28, 1883.

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THE ROYAL PALACE, AMSTERDAM.

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SPAIN.

The Financial Situation. — A glance at the serious condition of Spanish finances will explain the strenuousness with which the Spanish Peace Commissioners at Paris sought to saddle the Cuban debt upon the United States (p. 785). The consolidated debt of Spain, internal and external, amounts to about $1,100,000,000. In addition the floating debt is about $330,000,000; and added to this must be included the bonds issued on security of the Cuban customs, amounting now to over $400,000,000, and the Philippine debt of about $40,000,000; so that the total indebtedness of Spain is about $1,900,000,000. Ordinarily the normal revenues of Spain are about $150,000,000 a year. Interest charges, together with an amount to be set aside as a sinking fund for the redemption of the public debt not included in the perpetual consuls, will amount to about $100,000,000 a year.

Cabinet Dissensions. — On October 21 Señor Gamazo, minister of public instruction and public works, resigned as a protest against the arrest of Señor Figuerea, editor of *El Nacional*, a member of the chamber of deputies, on the charge of having published an article not previously submitted to the censor. The minister of war, General Correa, on the 24th also resigned, but, it was said, on account of the failure of the government to uphold the action of the captain-general of Madrid, who had arrested Figuerea. General Correa, however, was subsequently induced to withdraw his resignation for the time being, in view of the difficulties confronting the government at the present critical time.

The Remains of Columbus. — On December 12 the remains of Columbus were transferred from the cathedral in Havana to the gunboat "Conde de Venadito," which, escorted by the "Alfonso XII." and the "Infanta Isabel," had been designated to convey the ashes of the great discoverer to Spain.

SWITZERLAND.

On December 15, Dr. Müller was elected president of the Swiss Confederation by the Federal Council at Berne, for the year 1899. He succeeds President Eugène Ruffy. Dr. Müller was vice-president during 1898. The vice-president for 1899 is M. Hauser of Zurich. Both officials are Radicals in politics.

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GREECE.

THE Zaimis ministry, formed in October, 1897, during the turbulent condition of affairs prevailing in Greece just after the conclusion of the disastrous war with Turkey (Vol. 7, p. 576), voluntarily resigned November 7, considering that the exceptional circumstances under which they had assumed office no longer existed.

A reconstruction of the cabinet, still under M. Zaimis, was promptly effected. Extensive reforms are contemplated.

M. Zaimis recommends the introduction of a system of competition for appointments and the establishment of a Council of Supervision charged with the duty of transferring, suspending, dismissing, or punishing public officials. He proposes an increase of the police force, and the establishment of a school of foreign instructors for the purpose of training officers and men. The military *gendarmerie*, which M. Delyannis endeavored to abolish, should be retained, and legal instruction should be combined with military training. The necessity for a more stringent Press law is next dwelt upon, and the desirability of imposing limits to the practice of putting questions in the chamber. A new organization must be introduced into the army, and the need of better education as a means of improving discipline is pointed out. Technical education should, to some extent, supplant the present system, which provides a superabundance of candidates for the public service. M. Zaimis proposes an improvement in the system of assessment and collection of taxes, and energetic measures for the repression of smuggling. He urges the development of more frequent and rapid communication with Western Europe.

TURKEY.

A FEW days before the dedication by the German Emperor of the new German church in Jerusalem, occurred the consecration of the buildings of the Anglican College of Jerusalem outside the Damascus gate. The buildings, which were erected by Bishop Popham Blyth, include a church and the home of the bishop.

The almost simultaneous consecration of the two Jerusalem churches, representing one the Anglican Church and the other the German National Church, reminds one of the abortive attempt to permanently establish a joint bishop-

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ric of Jerusalem representing the Protestant National Churches of Germany and England. The history of this joint bishopric extended from 1842 to 1886. Difficulties and dissensions multiplied until the effort had to be abandoned.

Toward the end of November the Sultan ordered the closing of an orphanage at Zeitung which sheltered sixty homeless victims of the recent Armenian massacres. It was under the management of American missionaries; and both the American minister, Mr. Straus, and the British ambassador, Sir Nicholas O'Conor, have protested against its being closed.

Several important officials were dismissed by the Sultan, in November, for making suggestions looking toward governmental reforms.

INDIA.

EARLY in November the outlook for tranquillity on the northwestern frontier was encouraging. The Afridis, lately so turbulent, had met in assembly and accepted cordially the terms of the Indian government. They had presented certain requests, such as the reduction of the salt tax, the return to the tribes of a number of women who had fled for British protection, and the payment of the subsidies from the date of forfeiture. The first two were refused as impracticable; the last was accommodated by a payment of three months' subsidies. A request of the tribesmen that fugitive head men now in Afghanistan be reinstated in their old positions was answered by permission for them to return, but with the statement that the British authorities could not settle their future position. An encouraging feature of the situation was the cordial acceptance by the tribesmen of the establishment of the railway through the Khyber pass.

Almost simultaneously with the news of this hopeful adjustment, came word to the effect that the Mad Mullah was again brewing trouble in the upper Swat valley. This Mahometan fanatic, it will be remembered, came into sudden notoriety in the summer of 1897 by leading an unexpected attack upon a British force at Malakand (Vol. 7, p. 720). Encouraged apparently by his previous effort against the English, and enraged at the prospect of a railroad through the Khyber pass, which would firmly establish English control

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of the leading route from British India into Afghanistan, he evidently thought that the Swatis, Bajauris, and other clans north of the Peshawur valley, would aid him to wipe out the Nawab of Dir, a loyal ally of the British, and so open the road to Chitral (See maps, Vol. 7, pp. 721,723). Accordingly, at the head of about 600 malcontents, whose numbers were later considerably increased, he crossed the Chitral river and invaded Dir. He achieved a temporary success by defeating the Dir tribesmen about November 26; but many of the tribesmen upon whose support he relied refused to join his standard, the prompt dispatch of two British brigades to the Swat valley no doubt contributing to this result; and, by the first week in December, the restless feeling among the tribesmen had begun to subside. After an engagement near Chakdara, on December 4, with the Painda-Khels, who owe allegiance to the Nawab of Dir, the Mad Mullah retired to the Jinki-Khel valley. A delegation from the lower and upper Swat tribes was sent by Major Deane, the British commander, to put pressure upon the Jinki-Khels to expel the Fakir from Swat; and, by the middle of December, he had been driven into retirement to the valley of the Indus in Kohistan.

The Bubonic Plague. — By the middle of November the number of deaths from the plague had considerably declined in Bombay, though the pestilence was still severe in Bengalore, Haiderabad, and Madras. A government commission of scientific experts has been appointed in England to go to India to inquire (1) into the origin of the different outbreaks of plague; (2) into the manner in which the disease is communicated; and (3) into the effects of certain prophylactic and curative serums that have been tried or recommended for the disease.

The commission consists of Dr. Thomas R. Fraser, F. R. S. E., president; Dr. Wright, professor of pathology at the Army Medical School, Netley; and Dr. Rüffer, head of the Egyptian Sanitary Department at Cairo. Two officers of the Indian Civil Service, Mr. J. P. Hewett, C. I. E., and Mr. A. Cumine, both of whom have had much to do with recent plague affairs in India, have also been appointed to the commission by the government of India.

JAPAN.

Another Cabinet Crisis. — The political record of Japan during 1898 has been one of turmoil. Three cabinet changes have taken place. In January the Ito cabinet took

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office (p. 204). In June this gave way to the Okuma cabinet, the first party ministry in the history of the country (p. 468). On October 31 the Okuma cabinet resigned; and on November 8, a new ministry, whose members are said to be not definitely connected with any political party, was organized under Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata as premier.

The fall of the Okuma cabinet is accompanied with a complete rupture of the Kensei-to, or Constitutional party. Continual bickerings between the Liberal and Progressive wings of the party marked the period of its life, the most serious dissensions being over the question of fiscal reform. The Progressives, led by the premier, wished to meet the deficit in the budget by drastic reduction in expenditures; the Liberals, by increasing the land tax. The hesitating foreign policy of the government was also an occasion of criticism. The precipitating cause of the crisis, however, was a remark uttered August 21 by the minister of education, M. Osaki Yukio, in a speech before the General Japanese School Union, in which he declaimed against the money-making propensities of the present generation. Among other things, he said that even in America, where the plutocracy was most powerful, the people did not elect a millionaire to the presidency, whereas, he thought, if Japan were a republic, the people would be likely to elect the richest man to the highest office. This reference to a republican form of government, coming from a cabinet minister, was severely criticised by the old opponents of party government, and was attacked even by members of the Liberal wing of the Kensei-to. The Liberals, prominent among whom were M. Hoshi, lately Japanese minister at Washington, and Count Itagaki, now aimed to effect the resignation of the minister of education; they insisted that in the distribution of offices, the premier should respect the "balance of power" between the two parties. As a result of their clamors, M. Yukio resigned; but, instead of a Liberal, the premier nominated one of his own party to the vacancy. Thereupon, on October 27, the Liberal leader, Count Itagaki, with two other ministers, resigned office; and on the 29th Count Okuma tried to reconstruct the cabinet by nominating candidates wholly of his own party. In the meantime, a meeting of the Kensei-to, or combined party, was called; and the Liberals, being in the majority, passed a motion formally dissolving the party, and then organized a new party under the same name, with an executive com-

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mittee from which all Progressives were excluded. The emperor, meanwhile, had shown some hesitancy about confirming the nominations of the premier; and on October 31, the Okuma cabinet in a body sent in their resignations.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Federation Movement.—Notwithstanding their failure to approve of the federal constitution as accepted by Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania (p. 471), the people of New South Wales favor a federation based upon principles in their opinion sound and equitable. Mr. G. H. Reid, the premier, introduced a series of resolutions in the legislative assembly of New South Wales in September, bearing on the question.

One of the most objectionable clauses in the draft of the constitution is that conferring upon the colonies, large or small, equal representation in the federal senate, and providing that in the event of a deadlock between the two federal chambers there shall be a joint sitting of both, at which a three-fifths majority is required to secure the acceptance of a measure. This clause, in Mr. Reid's opinion, throws too much power into the hands of the smaller states. He desires that a simple majority should suffice, or that the provision for a joint sitting be replaced by a provision for a national referendum.

It is also proposed that, instead of leaving the federal parliament to decide in which colony the federal capital shall be located, provision shall be made for its establishment in such place within New South Wales as the federal parliament may determine. Other resolutions are to the effect that better provision should be made against the alteration of the boundaries of a state without its own consent—namely, by the protection afforded by a clause as to the representation of states; that the use of inland rivers for purposes of water conservation and irrigation should be more clearly safeguarded; that there should be a uniform practice in respect to money bills—namely, that provided in the case of taxation bills and bills for the ordinary annual services of the commonwealth; and that the mode of appeal from the supreme courts of the states should be made uniform—namely, the appeal should either be to the privy council or to the Australian high court, but not, as at present, indiscriminately to either. Finally, a resolution earnestly invites further inquiry into, and more thorough consideration of, the financial clauses.

New Zealand.—Still another experiment of a socialistic character is reported from New Zealand. On October 20, after an animated debate lasting eleven days, an old-age pension bill was passed in the house of representatives by a majority of ten.

The bill provides that every person of the age of 65 and upwards, of good moral character, whose yearly income does not exceed £34, and who has resided for 25 years in the colony, will be entitled to a pension of £18 per annum.

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A bill of similar character was introduced in the house in 1896, but eventually thrown out. In 1897 a bill confining the pension to the poor passed the house by a majority of fifteen, but was thrown out by the upper house.

Miscellaneous. — A terrific hot wave, accompanied with violent hot sandstorms, was reported at the end of the year to be doing great damage to agricultural and wool-growing interests in New South Wales.

SAMOA.

DURING the interregnum following the death of King Malietoa Laupepa in August (p. 733), a crisis of serious international import has arisen. In addition to the rivalries of native chieftains for the vacant throne, an unpleasant rivalry between the German officials on the one hand and those of England and the United States on the other, has complicated the situation.

Shortly after the return of Mataafa from exile, which was permitted by the representatives of the three powers in September, the chiefs supporting Mataafa elected him king. Two other chiefs, Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese, disputed the election, the latter, however, withdrawing later in favor of Malietoa. The matter was referred, in accordance with the treaty of 1889, to the chief justice, Mr. Chambers, for decision. In the meantime, the rival native forces gathered and made ready for a fight. So threatening was the outlook, that on November 10 British and German bluejackets were landed from the warships, to demonstrate to the natives the determination of the powers to protect the white residents, and possibly to show them also that hostilities on their part would lead to foreign intervention. The consuls of the three powers agreed to remain neutral and allow the chief justice to decide; but rumors spread to the effect that the German consul was favoring the claims of Mataafa — a rumor which subsequent events would seem to have justified. On December 31, Chief Justice Chambers is said to have determined in favor of Malietoa Tanus, asserting that Mataafa was barred by the treaty of Berlin. The followers of Mataafa at once rose in rebellion; and with the New Year, the curtain was again rung up upon a scene of civil war, bloodshed, and great political uncertainty.

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AFFAIRS IN AFRICA.

Egypt. — While the world has been intently watching the expansion of Egypt towards the south, the steady development of the country has gone on with the same quiet regularity which has marked the years since England became responsible for its future well-being. The annual budget report of Mr. J. L. Gorst shows an estimated surplus for 1899 of £41,000. This is especially creditable in view of a proposed great reduction in the annual land tax, made necessary by the discovery, two years ago, that certain areas of cultivated land were being taxed at more than one-third of their rental value. This loss of revenue will be compensated for in part by a grant from the general reserve fund, which has already been authorized by the Public Debt Commission. A further radical change is the abolition of the tax on carriages, horses, donkeys, and mules owned by natives, this being the last of the taxes paid by natives and not by Europeans. The total receipts from direct taxes are estimated at £4,914,000, of which £4,788,000 is from land. Indirect taxes amount to £2,542,000. Among the expenditures, it may be noted that an agricultural experiment station is to be organized, and that a special grant will enable legal instruction to be given in English as well as in French. The recovery of the Soudan is reflected in the increase of its civil expenditure from £62,000 to £164,000, including £51,000 for working the Soudan railway as far as Khartoum. Against this, the receipts from the Soudan are expected to increase from £8,000 to £41,000, the estimates being carefully conservative.

This budget report should be compared with the annual report on the trade of Egypt, made to the British government. This shows a volume of foreign trade amounting, in 1897, to £23,498,015, of which 93 per cent passed through the port of Alexandria. Imports amounted to £10,868,764, of which about one-third was British. Of the £12,629,251 exports, nearly one-half went to Great Britain.

Cape Colony. — As was foreshadowed in the previous issue of CURRENT HISTORY (p. 734), the ministry of Sir Gordon Sprigg was forced to resign, October 12, after an adverse vote of 39 to 37. Some pressure was brought to bear to induce the ministry to retain power, in view of the practical equality of the two parties; but Sir Gordon Sprigg apparently considered it better politics to allow his opponent

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to manage affairs during an inevitably troublesome period. The constitution of a new ministry, representing the Afrikander Bond, was entrusted to the natural leader, Mr. Schreiner, who announced its composition two days later. The members are:

Mr. Schreiner	Premier and Colonial Secretary.
Mr. Merriman	Treasurer-General.
Mr. Sauer	Commissioner of Public Works.
The Hon. A. J. Herholdt, M.L.C.,	Secretary for Agriculture.
Mr. Solomon	Attorney-General.
Dr. Te Water	Minister without portfolio.

The ministerial declaration declared that every effort would be made to work harmoniously with the government of Rhodesia; that a contribution, since fixed at £30,000 annually, would be made to the support of the royal navy. An effort was made to postpone redistribution; but, in view of the refusal of the opposition to coöperate in any way until the problem of redistribution had been taken up, a compromise bill was eventually introduced, which had been framed by delegated representatives of the two parties.

The scheme, which was introduced November 18, provides for the creation of five new single-member constituencies, and three new double-member constituencies. The total number of members to be added to the house is 16. Mr. Rhodes, in the course of the debate, observed that probably nine Progressives and seven Bond members would be returned, making 47 each without the speaker.

The Transvaal. — Serious trouble at Johannesburg during the Christmas holidays was averted only after great difficulty and vigorous action by the British representatives in the Transvaal. The shooting of a British subject by a Transvaal police officer, who was afterwards released on bail instead of being held for murder, was the immediate excuse for public meetings, proclamations, and petitions. Back of this, however, was a series of very aggravating acts by the Transvaal government and by its local representatives. Despite the fact that the Transvaal treasury report shows unrestricted holdings in cash and negotiable securities of between six and seven million pounds, additional taxes, coupled with provoking restrictions, have been imposed upon mining property. The regulations relating to the Cape and East India "boys" or laborers, have been enforced with aggravating strictness, while British subjects were drafted for the war against the rebellious natives, despite the protest of Her Majesty's representative and the freedom of other nationalities. The local feeling was

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intensified by an apparently inspired proposition to celebrate January 2 as "Jameson Day." This latter idea was given up, however; and for the present quiet promises to be restored.

Abyssinia. — The news from Abyssinia promises at almost any time to demand the transference from African news to that of the department devoted to the partition of Africa. For the present, however, it is probable that all parties will content themselves with establishing friendly relations with the emperor, or negus, and awaiting the course of whatever events may bring this territory under the virtual control of one or another of the European powers. Just who this negus will be, personally, promises to be settled within the next few months. The succession to the reigning emperor, Menelek, lies between Ras Makonnen, the natural successor, and Ras Mangascia, son of King John, and the actual chief of the Tigré region. Mangascia has declared his open revolt, and has collected a very considerable force, accurate details regarding which are very hard to learn. Against him Menelek has dispatched what is expected to prove an overpowering force of 40,000 men, under Ras Makonnen. The latter is accompanied by French and English envoys, so that in due time ample details of the progress of events are sure to reach Europe.

Cairo-Capetown Railroad. — Cecil Rhodes's mission to England is now said to be for urging construction of the great British railway and telegraph over the entire northern and southern length of the African continent. A plan to this general effect is understood to be favored by the British government; and the desire of those whom Rhodes represents is to meet all influences that might delay its execution.

SCIENCE.

Aerial Navigation. — The United States Board of Ordnance and Fortification has appropriated $25,000 for experiments in investigation of the possibilities of flying machines for reconnoitring purposes and as engines of destruction in war. The experiments will be conducted under direction of General Greely of the Signal Corps and Prof. S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The latter,

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who is himself the inventor of an aërodrome (Vol. 6, pp. 468, 954), has agreed to give the benefit of his devisings and advice without compensation.

On September 20 experiments were conducted in Paris, France, with a dirigible balloon invented by M. de Santos-Dumont. The aërostat attained a height of 1,300 feet; and its movements were said to be easily controlled.

The most conspicuous part of this balloon is a cylindrical gas-bag tapered at both ends, 82 feet long, 11 feet 10 inches in diameter, with a capacity of 6,569 cubic feet. It is made of light Japan silk rendered waterproof by means of varnish. This bag is provided with a small compensating balloon having a capacity of 883 cubic feet, and with two automatic aluminum safety-valves, one controlling the gas, the other controlling the air supply.

On each side of the balloon and at a convenient height, there is sewn to the material a horizontal gusset, 53½ feet long, in which small wooden rods one foot long are secured. To the middle portion of each of these wooden rods thin cords are fastened, to which the rigging is secured. The rigging, by means of which the car is suspended, consists of cotton ropes running through boxwood thimbles, and dispenses with the usual network of cords and with a covering for the balloon, thus decreasing the weight and facilitating inflation. For further security, ropes, sewn in the material and covering the upper part of the gas-bag, form a network which unites the two gussets by means of which the car is suspended. The car itself is made of rattan and willow with a skeleton of chestnut wood, and is attached to the rigging by means of an intermediary steel trapeze bar. The weight of the entire balloon, including the engines and rudder, is 114 pounds. The motor is of the kind usually found on automobile tricycles, but is, however, provided with two superposed cylinders. This is said to be the first time that motors of this type have been used on aërostats. Firmly secured to the car and placed at a distance of 33 feet from the gas-bag, the motor drives an aluminum screw, 32 inches in diameter, at the rate of 1,000 to 1,200 revolutions per minute. The motor develops an energy of 3 to 3½ horse-power, and with its accessories and with the screw weighs 154 pounds.

Still another dirigible flying machine is the invention of Dr. K. I. Danilewsky, of Charkov, Russia, which has successfully ascended to a height of 280 feet.

In this invention, the man himself is the motor. His weight is eliminated from the problem by the use of a balloon filled with hydrogen, so that he can use all his efforts to propel and steer the balloon which supports him.

Astronomy. — Later information corrects some inaccuracies in early reports regarding the minor planet or asteroid provisionally designated as "Dq" (p. 742). The discovery of this body by photography, on August 13, by Herr Witt, astronomer of the Urania Observatory in Berlin, Germany, almost simultaneously with its independent discovery by M. Charlois of the Bischoffsheim Observatory at Nice, France, was the astronomical event of the year.

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This asteroid is the first of a new group, that of small celestial bodies between Mars and the earth; it is not one of those that revolve between Mars and Jupiter.

Since the night of November 28, 1891, celebrated for the discovery of the very interesting asteroid No. 323, the search for minor planets has been carried on almost exclusively by photography, by the process devised by Wolf, of Heidelberg, who successfully applied it for the first time on this memorable occasion.

A photographic telescope, mounted equatorially, is directed toward a point of the sky where a minor planet is supposed to be, and generally toward the celestial meridian that passes over the terrestrial meridian of the place at midnight. This telescope is allowed to follow the movement of the heavens for about three hours, during which they have moved about 45°. When this time has elapsed, the plate is developed and fixed, and examined with a lens. It may be said, in general, that during 180 minutes of time, minor planets are displaced less than one minute of arc. Each of them that is within the field must then have described on the negative a small straight line in the direction of its movement, while the fixed stars appear only as points. This is the method that has produced such brilliant successes and has increased in a huge proportion the number of minor planets discovered in these recent years. We owe to it the discovery of Dq in a quite unexpected way.

Herr Witt, astronomer of the Urania Observatory, was seeking to find Ennike, which had been discovered in 1878 by Peters, but had not been observed since 1889, it having failed to appear in 1893 and 1895, so that it was feared that the little world had been lost, destroyed, blown to pieces, or captured by some powerful star. According to the calculations of the Berlin Royal Observatory, it was to be looked for in the neighborhood of the star Beta Aquarii. The photographic search succeeded well, and Witt found the planet whose fate had caused him anxiety; but the trace of Ennike was not alone on the plate; there were two others. The first answered to Althæa, discovered on April 3, 1872, by the American astronomer Watson, which had been regularly observed. The second was of unusual length, so greatly exceeding the others that Witt thought at first that he had discovered a new comet; but when the great telescope of the observatory was brought to bear on this celestial object, he had no difficulty in convincing himself that it was a planet, for the disk, though small and faint, had no cometary characteristics.

He telegraphed at once to the observatory at Kiel, which serves as a central office of universal astronomy. He was none too soon, for two days later came a telegram from the Bischoffsheim Observatory at Nice, announcing that the same discovery had been made by M. Charlois.

Dq resembles the rest of the asteroids in its minuteness, being now in the twelfth magnitude only; but it has an unusually small orbit and short period. Its mean distance from the sun is only about 135,000,000 miles, and its period 645 days, while for Mars the corresponding numbers are 141,000,000 miles and 687 days. The shortest asteroid periods hitherto known all exceed three years, corresponding to a mean distance of about 194,250,000 miles. The new planet's orbit is, however, very eccentric and considerably inclined to the ecliptic — in these respects quite asteroidal. At its aphelion it goes to a distance of 167,000,000 miles from the sun, far beyond the remotest excursion of Mars; at perihelion, on the other hand, it comes within 104,000,000 miles. When its "opposition" occurs at this point, *i. e.*, when the earth at that time happens to be exactly between the sun and the planet, its distance from us is not quite 14,000,000 miles, and it will be almost visible to the naked eye, easily seen in a small opera glass as a star of the six and one-half magnitude. Unfortu-

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nately, however, these favorable oppositions happen only at intervals of about thirty years; the last, according to calculations, having occurred in January, 1894. The least distance of Mars from the earth is about 36,000,000 miles, and that of Venus 24,000,000, so that the moon and an occasional stray comet are the only bodies which ever come anything like so close to us, and no other offers nearly so good a means for determining the "scale of miles" in the solar system. It is this circumstance which constitutes the chief interest in the little stranger. We may reasonably expect that at its next close approach, in 1924, it will be assiduously observed, and that the still outstanding uncertainty in the distance of the sun will be reduced at least one-half. It is a very curious circumstance that at opposition, although further from the sun than the earth is at the time, yet the planet will then be moving about five hundred feet a second *faster* than the earth; and so, instead of retrograding, as planets in opposition usually do, it will for some days *advance* very slowly among the stars.

Regarding its name, Dq, it may be well to explain that, a few years ago, when asteroids began to be discovered by photography very rapidly, it became impossible to assign them their final numbers at once, on account of the necessary waiting for observations to determine whether the objects thus found were really new or only old planets rediscovered. It was, therefore, agreed to "letter" them provisionally, as A, B, C, etc., beginning over again, when the alphabet was exhausted, with AA, AB, AC, etc., followed by BA, BB, BC, etc. After a planet has been sufficiently observed to determine its orbit, if it turns out to be new it receives its permanent designation.

Another link in the chain of similarity connecting the structure of meteorites with that of the earth, and laying firmer foundation for hypotheses regarding the origin and uniformity of the solar system, is furnished in the discovery of platinum in meteorites. Hitherto that metal has been supposed not to exist in meteoric stones. The discovery was announced, October 11, before the Rochester (N. Y.) Academy of Science, by John Davidson, as the result of experiments in the chemical laboratory of the University of Rochester.

Electrical Transmission without Wires. — Nikola Tesla has recently taken out patents for a method whereby, he claims, it will be possible to transmit enormous electrical power, through the upper regions of the air, to great distances, even to the opposite side of the earth; and to apply it there to practical purposes, without the aid of wires. The chief feature of the new device is a transformer of original design, through which the required very high "voltage" or "potential" is acquired. The best description of the invention obtainable at this stage, is that given in the inventor's own words as published in "The Electrical Review" of October 26:

"The transmission of electrical energy, which forms a part of my present invention, demands for the attainment of practically useful results

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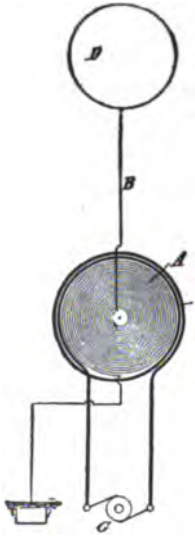
the production and conversion of excessively high electrical pressures. Heretofore it has been possible, by means of the apparatus at command, to produce only moderate electrical pressures, and even these not without some risks and difficulties; but I have devised means whereby I am enabled to generate with safety and ease electrical pressures measured by hundreds of thousands, and even millions, of volts; and in pursuing investigations with such apparatus, I have discovered certain highly important and useful facts which render practicable the method of transmission of electrical energy hereinafter described. Among these, and bearing directly upon the invention, are the following: First, that with electrical pressures of the magnitude and character which I have made it possible to produce, the ordinary atmosphere becomes, in a measure, capable of serving as a true conductor for the transmission of the current. Second, that the conductivity of the air increases so materially with the increase of electrical pressure and degree of rarefaction, that it becomes possible to transmit through even moderately rarefied strata of the atmosphere electrical energy up to practically any amount and to any distance.



From "Electrical Review."

FIG. 1.

TESLA'S NEW TRANSMITTER.

"The system of transmission comprised in my present invention . . . consists in producing at a given point a very high electrical pressure, conducting the current caused thereby to earth and to a terminal at an elevation at which the atmosphere serves as a conductor therefor, and collecting the current by a second elevated terminal at a distance from the first. In order to attain this result it is necessary to employ an apparatus capable of generating electrical pressures vastly in excess of any heretofore used, and to lead the current to earth and to a terminal maintained at an elevation where the rarefied atmosphere is capable of conducting freely the particular current produced; then, at a distant point, where the energy is to be utilized, to maintain a terminal at or about the same elevation to receive the current and to convey it to earth through suitable means for transforming and utilizing it."

The apparatus for generating these very high-tension currents is a modification of what is now known as a "step-up" transformer, by which one alternating electric current is made to produce another of a higher voltage. In Tesla's transformer the second current is generated in a very long, fine, spirally-wound wire, while the generating current flows in a short, thick wire wound about it. The length of the long coil is one-quarter that of the electrical wave generated in the circuit. In such a coil, the inventor asserts, currents of hitherto unknown potentials can be safely generated: but it is not necessary to push the coil to its limits of performance, for with such high tension the upper atmosphere becomes as good a conductor as an ordinary copper wire. The upper terminals, of course, need not be stationary; both, for instance, might be carried on balloons or be connected with ships. To quote again:

"As to the elevation of the terminals, it is obvious that this is a matter which will be determined not only by the condition of the atmosphere, but also by the character of the surrounding country. Thus, if

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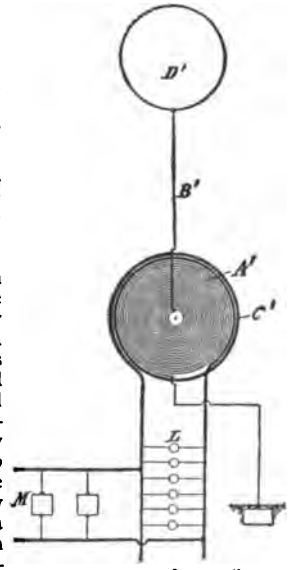
there be high mountains in the vicinity, the terminals should be at a greater height, and, generally, they should be at an altitude much greater than that of the highest objects near them in order to reduce the loss by leakage. Since, by the means described, practically any potential that is desired may be produced, the currents through the air strata may be very small, thus reducing the loss in the air. . . ."

If the claims of the inventor are substantiated, the new device will work a revolution in the industrial world and in methods of warfare. The ability to concentrate at any distant point an irresistible force, and intelligently to direct its action at that point, would be a power of untold possibilities for development of both the arts of peace and industry and the destructive energies of warfare. In fact, Mr. Tesla is reported as saying:

"War will cease to be possible when all the world knows to-morrow that the most feeble of the nations can supply itself immediately with a weapon which will render its coast secure and its ports impregnable to the assaults of the united armadas of the world. Battleships will cease to be built, and the mightiest armorclads and the most tremendous artillery afloat will be of no more use than so much scrap iron. And this irresistible power can be exerted at any distance by an agency of so delicate, so impalpable a quality that I feel that I am justified in predicting that the time will come, incredible as it may seem, when it can be called into action by the mere exercise of the human will."



From "Electrical Review."

FIG. 2.

TESLA'S NEW TRANSMITTER.

In the opinion of many electrical experts, these claims are extravagant exaggerations.

A Wave-Propelled Boat.—Mr. H. F. Linden, secretary of the zoölogical station at Naples, Italy, has invented a boat which can be navigated in any direction, the sole motive power being that derived from the waves themselves.

In appearance the boat is like an ordinary skiff, decked over, except for a small cockpit in the middle. It is 13.12 feet long, 3.12 feet abeam, 1.64 feet in depth; displacement, about 440 lbs. The motor contrivance consists of a series of powerful resilient floats with free ends, attached to the bow and stern. Each float is of four hardened steel plates 19.50 inches in length, 9.75 inches in breadth, and .068 inch in thickness at the attached ends, thinning out to .0098 inch at the free ends. Canvas is spread between the plates, giving an area on the upper surface of each

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float of about 13½ square feet. In some cases the inventor has increased the resiliency of the floats by means of steel tongues. The floats are placed at such a depth that they shall at all times be under water. The principle upon which the boat proceeds is that of the swimming motion of fishes. The inventor describes the method of operation as follows:

"If powerful resilient floats be attached horizontally, obliquely, or vertically under the water line of a floating body, for example a boat, in such a manner that the free ends of the floats (made of sheet steel, or other elastic material, or of some skeleton covered by a membrane like the webbed feet of aquatic birds) are directed rearwardly, then the boat will move constantly and spontaneously onward through the water, by reason of the impact of the water on the elastic floats, the operation of the latter corresponding essentially to the action of a fish's tail.

"The resistance encountered in the water by the floats, due either to the motion produced by the pitching and rolling of the boat or to the direct pressure produced by the impact of masses of water falling on the upper surfaces of the floats, causes these elastic floats to bend outwardly, to a corresponding degree; but as soon as the waves have momentarily subsided, the floats spring back to their initial position. It is evident that the spring of the masses of water against the arched surfaces of the floats, as well as the exertion of force during the backward spring, gives rise to a force which is directed toward the fast ends of the floats, and which drives the boat in the direction of this impulse. Thus, by means of a continuous motion of alternate arching and backward springing, the boat is put in motion and, as already remarked, in a direction from the free to the fast end of the floats. The effect of the floats is the more pronounced as the motion of the waves is stronger and more frequent."

The inventor succeeded in attaining a speed of 2½ miles an hour, towing a 1½-inch plank five feet long. The action of the boat is entirely independent of the direction of the wind, being governed totally by the direction given to the free ends of the floats. When the free ends of the floats are pointed forward, the boat is driven to the rear, and *vice versa*.

Color Photography. — Important advances have recently been made in developing the art of photographic reproduction of colors. The Sellé process, said to have been discovered six years ago in Berlin, Germany, by Dr. Sellé, has reached a point where it is said to have distinct commercial value.

The Sellé process is described as very simple. The photograph is taken with an ordinary camera upon one plate, first through a yellow, then through a red, and, lastly, through a blue glass, these being, of course, the three primary colors. The photograph is then upon the plate in its natural colors. In developing the negative, use is made in the same sequence of three baths containing solutions of these three colors, which help to bring out the colors already obtained by the medium of light. For purposes of reproduction each color may be printed off separately and one printed over the other — a process which lays itself open to the charge of imitating the collotype method. This, however, does not affect the fact that the photograph is originally taken in colors on one plate, which preserves all the gradations and shades of color to be found in nature and in art.

The composition of the original plate to be used, and the nature of the solutions employed in developing the negatives, are carefully guarded secrets.

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Another process — the McDonough — has, after careful investigation by the president and faculty, been adopted as part of the course of study in the University of Chicago. A factory is being erected, in which color photography and the letterpress work following are to be carried out; and in this the students of the university will have their place of work and rooms for experimenting on the process.

The McDonough patent covers a transparent screen, for use in taking and viewing a photograph. A screen is provided with differently colored substances arranged according to regularly recurring patterns, the screen having on its surface red, blue, and green colored particles; a prepared paper is necessary in the process, which consists of making colored pictures, which are made by covering or obscuring, by means of a positive picture, the color upon a material prepared to correspond in color and to register in form and dimensions with the patterns of red, green, and blue colored glass acting upon a negative, whereby the colors corresponding to these do not act upon the negative, but will be obscured or covered, while such properties of colored patterns as correspond to the action of the colored lights upon a negative sensitive plate will be left visible.

Lyddite. — This name, derived from that of the town in Germany where the inventor lives, has been given to an explosive which, under ordinary conditions, is said to have seven times the destructive power of dynamite. It is also more cheaply manufactured, and can be freely handled without danger.

Carbolic acid is treated with a small proportion of nitric acid, and the picric acid resulting is fused by a secret process which renders it safe to handle and of tenfold increased power. When burned in the open air, lyddite will vanish with a bright flame, but without exploding. It is only when confined in an air-tight space like the interior of a torpedo tube or projectile, and exploded by detonation, that it is destructive. Another advantage over dynamite is that it will not make gunners sick to handle it. In loading dynamite the gunners get some of the nitroglycerine on their hands, which gives them nausea until it is washed off; and after the firing the men are compelled to wait for twenty or twenty-five minutes to allow the sickening vapors to pass off before they can approach the gun to reload. With lyddite this waste of valuable time is avoided.

An Electric Bath. — By means of his electric oscillator, Nikola Tesla has discovered a method whereby an alternating current of enormous potentiality can be sent through the human body without danger, and in such way as to act on the surface of the body like a cleansing bath, almost instantly driving off into the air even the minutest particles of dirt which lodge in the skin. It is not known to what extent this new form of bath may hereafter become fashionable; but the process may be applied in surgery where the

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first preliminary to an operation is the absolute cleansing of the skin around the area of incisions. During the experiment the body throws off bright electric sparks in all directions, and there is only a slightly unpleasant sensation.

Carbolite. — One Herman L. Hartenstein has invented a process for the production of "carbolite" as a by-product in iron smelting.

Carbolite is claimed to be a cheap substitute for calcium carbide, an essential in the manufacture of acetylene gas. It is described as calcium-aluminum-silicon-carbide, represented by the formula Al_4C_3, SiC, CaC_2. It is manufactured by taking blast furnace slag direct from the furnace, placing it in converters similar to those used in steel making, impregnating the molten mass with pulverized coke by means of a gas-blast, and then turning the converters on their trunnions so that the mixture is brought in contact with carbon bars through which a powerful current of electricity is passed, generating the intense heat required to produce the carbides. It seems probable, however, that, owing to the inevitable presence of non-gas-making impurities, carbolite could generate only a small amount of illuminating gas compared with pure calcium carbide.

Miscellaneous. — Mount St. Elias, on the border between Alaska and British Columbia, towering to a height of 18,000 or 19,000 feet (Vol. 7, p. 740), has heretofore been considered the highest peak in North America. It now, however, yields supremacy to Mount Bullshae, which is in Alaska, to the right of the Sushitna river, and was discovered by a party from the Geological Survey under Mr. G. H. Eldredge. Bullshae is said to be over 20,000 feet in height, and so precipitous that its ascent is probably impossible. The name is the exclamation uttered by the Indian guide on first beholding the peak.

The greatest telescope mirror in the world has recently been completed for the American University at Washington, D. C., by Rev. Dr. John Peate, 77 years old, a retired Methodist clergyman, of Greenville, Penn. Dr. Peate offered to do the work if the university would furnish the materials. The polishing alone consumed 750 hours. The disc is about $5\frac{8}{8}$ inches thick and 62 inches in diameter.

Lord Iveagh (Edward Cecil Guinness) has presented the Jenner Institute, London, Eng., with $1,250,000 in aid of bacteriological and other forms of biological research.

Prof. Henry A. Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, has invented a multiplex telegraph instrument, whereby four messages can be transmitted each way, over a single wire, at the same time.

The romantic story of the career of "Louis de Rouge-

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mont," who posed as a modern Robinson Crusoe (p. 738), but would have better claim to the title of Baron Munchausen II., turns out to be a cunning invention of this impostor's imagination for the sake of acquiring notoriety and money. His real name is Henri Louis Grein, that of De Rougemont being the name of a companion who disappeared, which Grein assumed.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

VERDI'S "Aida," an opera in four acts, was produced for the first time in English, at the American theatre, New York city, October 10.

A dramatization of Hall Caine's novel, "The Christian" (Vol. 7, p. 773), in four acts, with a prologue, was staged at the Knickerbocker theatre, New York city, October 10. Miss Viola Allen made her *début* as a star in the rôle of "Glory Quayle," with Edward J. Morgan as "John Storm."

On October 17, the three-act farce "On and Off," by Alexandre Bisson, was produced at the Madison Square theatre, New York city. The leading factors in the development of the plot are a phonograph, a young woman with an alluring nervous affection, and a *déjeuner à la fourchette.*

"A Colonial Girl," a three-act comedy of colonial days, described as a "new play of old New York," by Grace Livingston Furniss and Abby Sage Richardson, was presented by E. H. Sothern and company at the Lyceum theatre, New York city, October 31, Mr. Sothern taking the part of "Godfrey Remsen."

The scene is laid in the Remsen house and grounds during the Revolution. Godfrey is an American spy. He has married Mollie Heddin (Virginia Harned), a girl from Greenwich village, out of pique, on finding when he returns from England, that his cousin and former love, Judith Remsen, has been wed during his absence. Judith still loves him, however, and, insanely jealous of his wife, contrives to make it appear that Mollie has betrayed Godfrey to the British. Fortunately, Godfrey learns of this deception in time to disguise himself as a British officer and rescue Mollie from the designs of Captain Lovelace, a swaggering *roué*, who has trapped her to his quarters — Godfrey's own house — which, since his flight, the British had seized.

"The Jolly Musketeer," a comic opera in two acts, book by Stanislaus Stange, music by Julian Edwards, was presented at the Broadway theatre, New York city, by Jefferson de Angelis, November 14.

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On November 22, "Trelawny of the Wells," a comedy by Arthur W. Pinero, which had for some time been current and prosperous in London, Eng., was successfully produced at the Lyceum theatre, New York city. It is largely a satire upon the prim and pompous persons and the ponderous conventions so often encountered in English society.

The period of "Trelawny" is that of the hoop-skirt and peg-topped trouser, about forty years ago; and the scene of it is laid partly in the neighborhood of Islington and partly at a mansion in Cavendish Square, London. There are two groups of characters — one being composed of members of the stage, and the other of the family of a wealthy knight. To set the shiftless, half-comical, half-pathetic life of the poor actor against that of the rich, respectable, and superlatively decorous judge and his relatives — premising a betrothal of the judge's grandson to a sprightly but impecunious actress — and, from this contrast, to deduce scenes of mirth and moments of pathos, was Mr. Pinero's scheme, and he has accomplished it with rare and delightful skill. The plot is slender and very simple. In Act First, Rose Trelawny, who is to become the wife of Arthur Gower, takes leave of her theatrical associates — an agreement having been made that she is to reside, for a time, in the family of Sir William Gower, the vice-chancellor, in order that she may become habituated to the formal conditions of her new rank. In Act Second, those conditions are very humorously illustrated; and, because of her clandestine reception of her old theatrical friends, late at night and in a thunder-storm, there is consternation in the Gower family, and a general crash ensues, in which the lovers are separated. In Act Third, Rose has resumed her theatrical vocation, but, because of sorrow, she is no longer able to act so as to earn her living, and she is sinking into poverty — in which predicament she is found by the judge, who then becomes aware of her intrinsic worth, and who, likewise, by means that are equally ingenious and humorous, is presently implicated in a theatrical enterprise. In Act Fourth, the sundered lovers are adroitly reunited, and a reconciliation is accomplished between the vice-chancellor and his grandson, who, in the meantime, has become an actor, seeking to win independence as well as a wife.

"A Dangerous Maid," a three-act musical play adapted from the German by Sydney Rosenfeld, music by Leopold Schenk and Frederick J. Eustis, was produced at the Casino, New York city, November 12.

In the first scene, "Ilona" — the "Dangerous Maid" (Madge Lessing) — quarrels with her lover, Miklos, and out of pique promises to run away with Count Istvan to Vienna, where she hopes to realize her ambition to make a career on the stage. But she is a bit sleepy, for there has been much merrymaking at her father's house, and, when the count's horn signal for the elopement is heard from the neighboring hill, she is sitting sound asleep on the stairs. Yet she seems to get to Vienna, for she is soon seen as a member of the Burg Theatre Company. A heated rivalry between her and another actress, Fanchette, results in their fighting a duel with foils, in which a dexterous thrust by Fanchette pierces Ilona's breast. The latter falls, mortally wounded; — then a quick "dark change" of scene, and Ilona is discovered still sitting asleep on the stairs of her father's house. It has all been a dream, of course.

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Her lover comes back to ask her pardon, there is a happy "making up," and Ilona dons her bridal robes.

The production of this play was coincident with a significant departure from traditional theatrical customs in New York. A notice was inserted in the program to the effect that no encores would be allowed; and, save the topical song, none of the numbers were allowed by the management to be repeated.

The first public performance on any stage of the Japanese opera, "Iride," by Signor Mascagni (Vol. 7, p. 239), was given in the *Teatro Costanzi*, Rome, Italy, about November 22.

"Judith Renaudin," a play by Pierre Loti, said to have been written at the request of Sara Bernhardt, is reported to have scored in Paris a success which promises to rival even that of "Cyrano de Bergerac" (p. 745).

Still another imitation of the famous "Passion Play" of Ober-Ammergau was produced on several occasions during September, October, and November, in the village of Selzach, Switzerland. Representations were given in 1893, 1895, and 1896; but this year a special building, embodying several features of Wagner's theatre at Baireuth, was erected for the purpose. It is designed to seat 1,200 persons. The performances last, with an intermission of about an hour and a half, from 11 A. M. until after 5 P. M.

There is this radical difference between Ober-Ammergau and Selzach, that, whereas the "Passion Play" of the Bavarian village is an outcome of the religious feeling of the place, and was organized without a thought of the outside world, that of Selzach was admittedly conceived by way of imitation, and with a view to a performance before the general public.

The music, chiefly the work of Rev. H. F. Müller of Fulda, shows the influence of Bach.

The play may be described in general as an oratorio, the several numbers of which are connected by a declaimed narrative, illustrated by tableaux. As at Ober-Ammergau, the tableaux are not confined to the story of the Passion. They commence with the first stage of the Creation — "Let there be light" — and comprise many of the episodes of Old Testament history, such as the Expulsion from Paradise, the Murder of Abel, the Sacrifice of Isaac, Jacob's Dream, the Sale of Joseph, and the Finding of Moses, down to the proclamation of the Law on Sinai. The opening of the story of the gospels — the Birth of Christ, the Flight into Egypt, the Baptism in the Jordan, as well as the Sermon on the Mount, the Blessing of Children, and the Entry into Jerusalem bring the first part of the representation to a close. After the mid-day adjournment, the subject of the Passion is itself entered upon, and a change of treatment in certain parts of the narrative takes place. The Meeting at the Palace of Caiaphas, at which the dangers of the new teaching were discussed and it was decided, if possible, to crush the Teacher, the

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Accusation before the High Priest, and the several scenes before Pilate are acted — the text of the Gospels being considerably amplified for the purpose. With these dramatic scenes are interspersed, as before, living pictures of other episodes of the sacred story — the Last Supper, the Watching and Seizure in the Garden of Gethsemane, the Scourging, the Crown of Thorns, the Progress to Calvary, and, finally, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. Accompanying these tableaux are a recitative of the narrative and of the words of Jesus, and reflective and penitential airs and chorales, after the manner of Bach's Passion music. The singers are for the most part concealed, but some choruses are sung by a robed choir standing before the curtain. Instrumental music and declaimed narrative as in the first part, further link the several scenes and tableaux together.

The next production of the play, it is announced, will be in 1901.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Remotest Past. — The name of M. de Morgand, one of the most active of contemporary French archæologists, has figured frequently in current reports of investigations into the buried past. His latest exploit has been the apparent discovery of the city of Susa, the Shusan of Daniel, in Elam. As far back as 1885, M. Dieulafoy located the site of this city; but it has remained for M. de Morgand to carry the excavations down through two superimposed cities to the remains of a great centre known as Anzan, which is supposed to have flourished about twelve thousand years ago.

While other nations are working back through the past which has left its remains below the sand heaps of Egypt and Persia, an English exploring expedition under Major Seton Karr has started to verify the exact location of the Garden of Eden. This, it is anticipated, will be found in Somaliland, in East Africa. The conditions are specified in the Old Testament narrative — the watershed with a single river and four heads, *i. e.*, presumably, the Shari river, and the sources of the Zambesi, Niger, Nile, and Kongo; the Garden lying east of Eden proper, *i. e.*, the three thousand square miles of park lands, full of every sort of animal and floral life, as described by Stanley; the gold mines of highest antiquity, lying beyond the Zambesi, and the encompassing of the whole land of the Blacks, by the Niger. There can be no doubt but that an explorer of Major Seton Karr's experience and training will return with results of great value for our knowledge of existing conditions in these regions, whatever may be their bearing upon Old Testament criticism.

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Forged Antiquities. — The Frenchmen who were seriously provoked because a German savant took occasion to convince the learned world that the famous "Tiara de Saitophemes" in the Louvre was a modern fabrication, have been consoled in some degree because the same critic, Professor Furtwaengler, has attacked the genuineness of several recent purchases made for the museum at Berlin. The most important of these is a large female head over life-size, coarsely made up to a superficial likeness with the famous archaic priestesses or maidens from the Athenian acropolis. The blue-veined marble and the obviously artificial nature of the crust of dirt which coats the head, alone show how gravely the present directors of the Berlin collections have allowed themselves to be misled. It would seem, to judge not only from recent purchases but from recent refusals to buy genuine antiques, that even Berlin must have yielded to the popular craze for the "æsthetically satisfying," as distinct from what can be scientifically guaranteed on historical or critical grounds.

RELIGION.

Protestant Episcopal Triennial Convention. — The triennial general council of the Protestant Episcopal Church — the legislative organization of that body — met in Epiphany church, Washington, D. C., October 5-25. The House of Bishops has a membership of 84, representing all the organized dioceses and the missionary jurisdictions. The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies is made up of eight delegates — four clergymen and four lay delegates — from each of the 58 Episcopal dioceses of the country. In the absence, through bodily infirmity, of the venerable Bishop Williams of Connecticut, Bishop William Croswell Doane of Albany, N. Y., was elected to preside over the House of Bishops; and Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church, New York city, was for the fifth time chosen president of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

Most of the time of the convention was spent in the revision of the constitution and canons. The most important change made was one looking toward church unity and revealing the increasing power within the Protestant Episcopal Church of the spirit of tolerance and liberality. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, of New York city, raised the question, as he did three years ago at Minneapolis, Minn. (Vol. 5, p. 971), by proposing an amendment giving some practical effect to the Lambeth dec-

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laration of principles (Vol. 5, p. 470). It authorized bishops to take under their spiritual guidance congregations which accepted the essential tenets of the Church, although they did not strictly observe the ritual. It will be remembered that this proposal was voted down at the Baltimore council of 1892 (Vol. 2, p. 428), and was also decisively defeated at Minneapolis in 1895. Now, however, sentiment in its favor has triumphed. The article of the constitution which sets forth the Book of Common Prayer is continued in an added paragraph suggested by Dr. Faude of Minnesota, and accepted by Dr. Huntington as a substitute for his constitutional amendment, which reads:

"But provision may be made *by canon* for the temporary use of other forms and directories of worship by congregations not already in union with this Church who are willing to accept the spiritual oversight of the bishop of the diocese."

Marriage and divorce constituted another most interesting subject of discussion before the council. An unsuccessful attempt was made to increase the stringency of the present canon, which, while prohibiting clergymen from solemnizing the marriage of any divorced person whose husband or wife is still living, permits the marriage of the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery. Bishop Doane of Albany, N. Y., was regarded as the leader of those who favored a stricter canon conforming to the position taken by the Roman Catholic Church — that divorce in any circumstances is unscriptural and unchristian. The other side, which leaned toward lesser strictness, was led by Bishop Potter of New York city. The committee on canonical revision brought in two reports. The majority report took the more strict and the minority report the less strict view. The House of Bishops first, by a narrow vote, adopted the minority report; but afterward receded from that action, and finally informed the House of Deputies that they would take no action whatever, leaving the present canon as it is. The House of Deputies, by a vote of 31 to 24, refused to alter the canon, and finally disposed of the question for the present by adopting a resolution offered by Mr. Francis L. Stetson, of New York, creating a special committee of thirteen to report on the whole matter by the end of 1900, or nine months before the next convention.

The constitution, as revised, must be confirmed *verbatim* in 1901 before it shall go into effect; and since a committee was appointed to report in 1901 a new constitutional article "setting forth the Standard Bible," that committee's report, should it be then adopted, will require affirmative action by the next following convention in order to become effective, so that in the most favoring conditions the complete constitution cannot become operative until 1904. In addition to the provision above mentioned for the "temporary use of other forms and directories of worship," the chief points of constitutional revision were as follows:

The prohibition of more than one diocese in the same city was expunged, in order to provide for the case of New York, in which city the civil authority has now, by the new charter, included Brooklyn and Queens, wherein lies the main spiritual and financial strength of the diocese of Long Island. A long-standing wrong has been righted by allowance of canonical provision for courts of review and appeal in the trial of criminous clerks, for whom, until the present time, there has been no means of relief from unjust judgment in the trial court. Constitutional allowance of "the provincial system" has at last been made. Various efforts to change the name of the Church were all defeated.

Five missionary bishops were elected, as follows: the Rev. Samuel Cook Edsall, D. D., rector of St. Peter's church, Chicago, Ill., to North Dakota; the Rev. William H. Moreland, rector of St. Luke's church,

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San Francisco, Cal., to Sacramento, Cal.; the Rev. James Bowen Funsten, rector of Trinity church, Portsmouth, Va., to Boisé, Idaho; the Rev. Junius Moore Horner, of Oxford, N. C., to Asheville, N. C.; and the Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, of Va., of the Brazilian mission, brother to Bishop Kinsolving, of Texas, to be bishop of Grande do Sul, Brazil. On the last nomination the question of intrusion was raised, seeing that there is a valid episcopate (Roman Catholic) in that country; but the convention was of opinion that the sort of Christianity prevalent in Brazil need not preclude other efforts. One foreign missionary bishop elected by the House of Bishops — Rev. G. C. Hall, of Delaware, to Kioto, Japan — was defeated by the House of Deputies. This was in executive session, according to the rule in all such cases; but credible report says that the objection was based on the nominee's age of fifty-two and the fact that he had to master a difficult language in order to be effective in his office. The diocese of Indiana was divided, the present bishop (White) choosing the new diocese, Northern Indiana, for his own. The remaining diocese of Indiana will elect its bishop. Application from Hawaii for admission to the American Church was denied, the convention deeming it inexpedient to interfere at present with the existing status, which is that of a missionary district of the Church of England. A commission was appointed to consider the cases of Cuba and Porto Rico in consultation with the English bishop of Antigua, who has a congregation at Ponce waiting to be transferred to the American Church. The Rev. Mr. Taft, of St. George's church, New York city, was designated by Bishop Potter to go to Porto Rico about November 1, the first Protestant Episcopal clergyman to enter that country to spread the gospel from the church in the United States.

A joint commission was established to report in 1901 on the validity of orders in the Reformed Episcopal Church, and whether the reconfirmation of the members of that Church when they come into the Protestant Episcopal Church is necessary and desirable.

San Francisco was appointed the place of session in 1901, and the House of Deputies voted to hold its meeting then in an unconsecrated building — a vote which probably will prevent all further use of sacred places for the business of legislative assemblies.

Mention should here be made of the triennial meeting of the Women's Auxiliary, at which the offering amounted to about $82,000. The convention resolved that the offering of the same body in 1901 should be devoted to domestic missions, in addition to the regular appropriations from the Board of Missions, the work among the colored people to receive its proportionate share.

On October 23 many of the delegates attended the unveiling of a large stone Peace Cross erected in the cathedral on Mount St. Alban, which is on ground once the property of Joseph Nourse, first register of the treasury in Washington's administration.

The following statistics of the growth of the Church were compiled by Bishop Coleman of Delaware:

At the beginning of 1873 there were in the United States about 2,950 clergymen, including 48 bishops. There are now in the same territory about 4,700 clergymen, including 83 bishops. During the twenty-five years preceding 1873 there were 51 bishops consecrated, as against 85 bishops consecrated since 1873. Twenty-five years ago there were about 260,000 communicants. There are now not less than 660,000. The number of American dioceses and missionary jurisdictions then was 45. Their present number is 77. The average contributions in money for Church purposes, as reported then, were about $4,000,000 annually. They are now about $13,000,000 annually.

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Apostolic Delegate to Cuba. — The first official act of the Vatican toward meeting the new conditions in the Spanish West Indies arising out of the recent war, was the appointment, announced October 12, of Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans, La., as Apostolic Delegate to Cuba. This mission will be in addition to his duties of archbishop.

CHAPELLE, PLACIDUS LOUIS, Apostolic Delegate to Cuba, was born in Mende, France, August 28, 1842; was educated there and in the College of Enghien in Belgium. In 1859, in company with his uncle, he came to America and finished his education in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., being graduated from that institution in 1863. On June 29, 1865, he was ordained for the priesthood, and for five years was engaged in missionary work in Montgomery county, Maryland. In 1868 he received from St. Mary's University the title of D. D. and accompanied Archbishop Spaulding to the Vatican Council as his secretary. In 1870 he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church, of Baltimore, which position he held until 1882, when he was made rector of St. Matthew's church in Washington city. He was one of the seven theologians to prepare the work for the plenary council in Baltimore in 1884; and for several years he was vice-president of the Roman Catholic Indian Bureau. In 1891 he was appointed coadjutor of the venerable Archbishop Salpointe, of Santa Fé, New Mexico. The latter resigned on account of old age in January, 1894, and Archbishop Chapelle succeeded him.

The Luther League. — The Luther League of America held its biennial convention in Holy Trinity church, New York city, beginning October 18. About 400 delegates, representing the state, central, and local leagues of the United States and Canada, were in attendance, with as many more visitors. The gatherings of this league are the only occasions on which all branches of the Lutheran Church meet together.

SOCIOLOGY.

The W. C. T. U. — The annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in St. Paul, Minn., in mid-November.

Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, of Maine, was elected on the first ballot, by a vote of 317 to 39, as president, to succeed the late Miss Frances L. Willard (p. 244). Miss Anna Gordon, who was Miss Willard's private secretary, was elected unanimously as vice-president-at-large. Other officers elected were: Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry, of Minnesota, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, of Missouri, recording secretary; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, of Kentucky, assistant recording secretary; and Mrs. Helen M. Barker, of Illinois, treasurer.

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A resolution discontinuing the Temple enterprise at Chicago, Ill., as an affiliated interest, was adopted, November 15, by a vote of 287 to 71. Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, president of the board of Temple trustees, presented a report showing that $126,000, in addition to the cash and bonds already on hand, would retire all outstanding Temple trust bonds. In order to correct some erroneous statements going the round of the press, an official statement was issued from the headquarters of the W. C. T. U. in Chicago, at the beginning of 1899, in part as follows:

MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS,
PRESIDENT W. C. T. U.

"The Temple cost $1,265,000. The capital stock is $600,000. There is a first mortgage on the Temple of $600,000 building bonds, running at 5 per cent interest.

"Three hundred thousand dollars Temple trust bonds, running at 6 per cent interest, were issued by Mrs. Carse, president of the Temple trustees, with a view to securing the control of that amount of stock, which stock now stands as security for the payment of the $600,000 Temple trust bonds. There is a floating debt on the building. The Temple has run behind $15,000 a year for three years. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other people have been solicited for eleven years for gifts with which to buy the Temple. About $250,000 has been contributed for that purpose. . . .

"It would, at this writing, still require $1,215,600 to pay in full for the Temple.

"These and many other considerations, including the fact that up to the last year only 7½ per cent of the money given to buy the Temple had gone for that purpose, while 92½ per cent had been eaten up by the expenses, made it plain to all who investigated that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union must free itself from the responsibility of encouraging the enterprise, and that there was nothing left but to discontinue the Temple as an affiliated interest of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. . . ."

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS.

Joint Traffic Association Illegal. — On October 24 the United States supreme court, for the third time, declared in substance that railway pooling is illegal. The ground taken in the case of the Trans-Missouri Freight Association last year (Vol. 7, p. 243), as being an agreement or combination "in

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restraint of trade" and therefore prohibited under the Sherman Anti-Trust law of 1890, is reaffirmed in the case of the Joint Traffic Association, a combination of over thirty railroads covering the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio. The decision, which was handed down by Justice Peckham, makes illegal also the Central Freight Association, the Central Passenger Association, the Western Freight Association, and the Western Trunk Lines Committee. Justices Gray, Shiras, and White dissented, but filed no opinion.

HON. JOHN W. GRIGGS OF NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The first effect of the decision was a noticeable decline in railroad stocks, especially of the Granger roads; but the market promptly rallied. While it is impossible, of course, to tell what will be the ultimate effects of the decision upon earnings and securities and the permanency or similarity of rates and fares under competition, its immediate sequences have caused but little disturbance. On November 4 at a meeting of the presidents of the interested roads, the Joint Traffic Association was formally dissolved.

The association was organized January 1, 1896. Proceedings were at once instituted in federal courts to enjoin the companies from operating under their agreement. At the instance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Attorney-General Harmon presented the case of the government as turning on three questions:

1. Is the agreement of the associated railroads in violation of Section 5 of the Interstate Commerce act — the clause which forbids pooling?
2. Does the act of July 2, 1890 (the Sherman Anti-Trust law) entitled, "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," apply to railroad companies?
3. Is the agreement in question a violation of that act?

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In the lower courts, decisions were rendered favorable to the Traffic Association. The supreme court of the United States reverses them by declaring the agreement an illegal restraint of trade and affirming the constitutionality of the Anti-Trust law.

The opinion of the court declares:

"An agreement of the nature of this one, which directly and effectively stifles competition, must be regarded under the statute as one in restraint of trade. . . .

"So far as the establishment of rates and fares is concerned, we do not see any substantial differences between this agreement and the one set forth in the trans-Missouri case. . . .

"The natural and direct effect of the two agreements is the same — *viz.*, to maintain rates at a higher level than would otherwise prevail, and the differences between them are not sufficiently important or material to call for different judgments in the two cases on any such ground. . . ."

The opinion takes up the constitutionality of the Anti-Trust act, as affecting railroads. Justice Peckham says:

"Upon the constitutionality of the act, it is now earnestly contended that contracts in restraint of trade are not necessarily prejudicial to the security or welfare of society, and that congress is without power to prohibit generally all contracts in restraint of trade, and that the efforts to do this invalidate the act in question."

Justice Peckham comments on the fears expressed by counsel for the railroad association that the effect of these decisions would be far-reaching, rendering illegal most business contracts or combinations, such as contracts to maintain wages, contracts of incorporation for any line of business, and partnership contracts.

"This makes quite a formidable list," the opinion states, "but it will be observed that no contracts of the nature described are now before the court. The formation of corporations has never been regarded as in the nature of contracts in restraint of trade. The same is true of partnership. . . .

"Has not congress, with regard to interstate commerce and in the course of regulating it, in the case of railroad companies, the power to say that no contract or combination shall be legal which shall restrain trade and commerce by shutting out the operation of the general law of competition? We think it has.

"The business of a railroad carrier is of a public nature; and, in performing it, the carrier is also performing to a certain extent a function of government which requires them to perform the service upon equal terms to all. This public service — that of transportation of passengers and freight — is a part of trade and commerce; and, when transported between states, such commerce becomes what is described as interstate, and comes to a certain extent under the jurisdiction of congress by virtue of its power to regulate commerce among the several states.

"When the grantees of this public franchise are competing railroad companies for interstate commerce, we think congress is competent to forbid any agreement or combination among them by means of which competition is to be smothered. We think it extends at least to the prohibition of contracts relating to interstate commerce which would extinguish all competition between otherwise competing railroad corporations and which would in that way restrain interstate trade or commerce.

"We do not think that, when the grantees of this public franchise are competing railroads seeking the transportation of men and goods

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from one state to another, ordinary freedom of contract in the use and management of their property requires the right to combine as one consolidated and powerful association for the purpose of stifling competition among themselves, and of thus keeping their rates and charges higher than they might otherwise be under the laws of competition. And this is so, even though the rates provided for in the agreement may for the time be not more than are reasonable. They may easily and at any time be increased.

"It is the combination of these large and powerful corporations, covering vast sections of territory and influencing trade throughout the whole extent thereof, and acting as one body in all the matters over which the combination extends, that constitutes the alleged evil, and in regard to which, so far as the combination operates upon and restrains interstate commerce, congress has power to legislate and prohibit.

"The prohibition of such contracts may, in the judgment of congress, be one of the reasonable necessities for the proper regulation of commerce; and congress is the judge of such necessity and propriety, unless, in case of a possible gross perversion of the principle, the courts might be applied to for relief."

Referring to the claims of counsel regarding the general constitutional right of the citizen to make contracts, and the extent of individual liberty under the Fourteenth amendment, the opinion says: —

"The citizen may have the right to make a proper (that is, a lawful) contract, one which is also essential and necessary in carrying out his lawful purpose. The question which arises here is whether the contract is a proper or lawful one. We presume it will not be contended that the right of the citizen to pursue any livelihood or vocation includes every means of livelihood, whether lawful or unlawful.

"Notwithstanding the general liberty of contract which is possessed by the citizen under the constitution, we find that there are many kinds of contracts, which, while not in themselves immoral, or malainse, may yet be prohibited by the legislation of the states, or, in certain cases, by congress. The question is for us one of power only, and not of policy. We think the power exists in congress, and that the statute is therefore valid. . . ."

In conclusion the opinion says: —

"It is not only possible, but probable, that good sense and integrity of purpose would prevail among the managers; and, while making no agreement and entering into no combination by which the whole railroad interest as herein represented should act as one combined and consolidated body, the managers of each road might yet make such reasonable charges for the business done by it as the facts might justify. An agreement of the nature of this one, which directly and effectively stifles competition, must be regarded under the statute as one in restraint of trade, notwithstanding there are possibilities that a restraint of trade may also follow a competition that may be indulged in until the weaker roads are completely destroyed and the survivors thereafter raise rates and maintain them. . . .

"The judgments of the lower courts favorable to the Joint Traffic Association are reversed. . . ."

Attempts will undoubtedly be renewed to secure congressional legislation, authorizing some sort of pooling arrangement under supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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IMPORTANT STATISTICS.

Gold Production. — The world's gold production in 1898 exceeded that of 1897 in value by about $45,000,000. The chief gains were in the Witwatersrand in the Transvaal, the Coolgardie mines in Australia, and the Klondike region. The general increase, however, can be explained only by those causes which operated to bring about the increase in 1897 (p. 228). In the United States the increase was most marked in Colorado, South Dakota, and Utah. The output of the Canadian Klondike region in 1898, as shown by deposits at the United States mints and assay offices, was $10,055,270, as against $2,500,000 in 1897. The Klondike output, being derived entirely from alluvial deposits, which are quickly worked out, does not give the same promise of a permanent increase as in the cases of the Witwatersrand and Coolgardie, where the mines are opened exclusively on lodes. However, as only the El Dorado and Bonanza creeks have so far been really worked, and other creeks are known to be rich, the Klondike output is likely for some time to show substantial increase.

DISASTERS.

American. — *Storms and Marine Disasters.* — On October 2, a gale recalling the great storm of 1893 (Vol. 3, p. 531) wrought havoc to life and property along the Atlantic coast of the Southern states. The Sea islands off the coast of Georgia and South Carolina suffered most. At Savannah, Ga., the water rose eight feet above high-tide level; great damage was done at Brunswick, Ga.; and in South Carolina high tides caused heavy loss by flooding rice fields. Altogether, at least 100 lives, it is estimated, were lost.

On the night of Saturday, November 26, and through part of the following day, a terrific wind storm, coming from the Lake region, accompanied with a snowfall of about 10 inches, prevailed over the eastern portion of the United States from Washington northward to the limits of New England. Its centre was on the New Jersey coast. All Eastern railroad and shipping interests were seriously interfered with. Along the New England coast, more damage to shipping was wrought than had been known since 1852. In Boston harbor alone, over 30 vessels went ashore or foundered.

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The shores of Massachusetts bay were dotted with wrecks, about 30 large vessels and as many smaller ones being reported wrecked in the vicinity of Cape Ann. Similar disasters occurred along the Maine coast.

Loss of the "Portland." — The most appalling incident of the storm was the loss of the steamer "Portland" of the Boston & Portland Steamship Company, with all on board, probably over 150 lives. In the face of warning of an approaching hurricane, this vessel sailed from Boston for Portland, Me., on the evening of Saturday, November 26. She was last sighted about 9 o'clock that night by the schooner "Maude S.," between Thatcher's island and Eastern point, Cape Ann. Early on Monday morning, wreckage and bodies from the "Portland" began to come ashore on the Cape Cod peninsula. Watches found on corpses indicated that the final culmination of the disaster occurred about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning the 27th. Just where the boat was lost may never be known. She would seem to have drifted southeastward from 40 to 50 miles from the vicinity of Cape Ann, where she was last seen, and to have gone to pieces or foundered somewhere north of Peaked Hill bars. The fact that no large portion of the hull was found, indicates the location as in deep water.

The "Portland" was a wooden, side-wheel steamer of 1,317 tons, of the American river steamer type, with wide, overhanging guards, and a lofty tier of deck houses covering the full width of the vessel from guard to guard. Length, 250 feet; beam, 42 feet; depth, 13 feet. Insured for about $200,000. While admirably suited to river work, steamers of this type are altogether out of place on coastwise or deep sea service. Their superstructure is incapable of resisting the buffeting of heavy seas.

Five lives were lost through the burning, on November 1, about 18 miles north of Cape Charles, of the steamer "Croatan" of the Clyde line, from New York city October 31, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.

On November 11, the British ship "Cromartyshire," which collided with the French steamer "La Bourgogne" July 4 (p. 752), was libelled at Philadelphia, Penn., on the complaint of M. Faguet, agent of the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.*

On November 17, the British ship "Atalanta" (Captain McBride), from Tacoma, Wash., to Cape Town, South Africa, ran ashore in a gale five miles south of Alsea, Ore. Twenty-three lives were lost. Only three sailors survived.

On November 23, the Wilson Furness-Leyland line steel ship "Londonian" (Captain Lee), from Boston, Mass.,

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November 15, for London, Eng., shifted her cargo in a gale, and became unmanageable. Forty-five of her crew were rescued with great difficulty by the Johnston line steamer "Vedamore" of Liverpool (Capt. Robert Bartlett); about 25 others were lost. The vessel was abandoned.

Explosion in the Capitol. — On November 6 an explosion and fire did considerable damage in the supreme court room and adjoining rooms in the Capitol at Washington. The explosion is supposed to have occurred in a small room in the subterranean basement, immediately below the main entrance to the old Capitol building, in which was a gas meter fed by a four-inch main. The meter being wrecked, the gas from the main caught fire, the flames spreading to the record room of the supreme court and the office of the marshal. The most serious damage was to the court records filed in the record room, which included all the original records of the supreme court from 1792 to 1832. The later records, being kept in the office of the clerk on the main floor, were not injured. While few of the records were absolutely destroyed, those which suffered that fate were among the most valuable. In the library of the supreme court, the damage, amounting to about $1,500, was confined to the woodwork. The damage to the Capitol building is estimated at $20,000.

Fires. — On November 23, the Baldwin Hotel building, San Francisco, Cal., was burned. Loss, about $1,500,000; insured for about $150,000. Five persons lost their lives, and two were reported missing. Besides the hotel, the Baldwin theatre was destroyed, the "Secret Service" company, under William Gillette, losing their entire equipment. The fire is supposed to have started in the kitchen in the basement of the hotel.

On December 1, the four-story brick and stone main building of the Lincoln Normal University, near Lincoln, Neb., was burned; loss, $100,000; insurance, $25,000.

On the night of December 4, fire, originating in the five-story building occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co., clothiers, at the corner of Broadway and Warren street, New York city, destroyed that building, gutted the six upper floors of the supposed fireproof sixteen-story building of the Home Life Insurance Company, adjoining, and penetrated to the Postal Telegraph building. Loss, about $1,000,000.

On December 20, three persons lost their lives, and six others were injured, by the burning of the home of Col.

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Charles H. Raymond, general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, on 73d street, New York city.

Railroad Disasters. — On November 11, five persons were killed and four injured by the Buffalo express on the Lehigh Valley railroad colliding with the New York and Philadelphia express, going east, on Wilkesbarre (Penn.) mountain. The air brakes of the Buffalo express were ineffective, owing to the tracks being wet and covered with fallen leaves.

On November 18, twelve workmen were killed on the Hackensack meadows, near Jersey City, N. J., by being run down by a Pennsylvania railroad train. They were standing in the fog waiting for a freight to pass, when struck by an express.

Miscellaneous. — On November 5, seven men were killed outright and three fatally injured at the Exeter colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at West Pittston, Penn. Three loaded cars, weighing eleven tons, plunged down the shaft, crashing into the carriage in which the men were descending to their work.

On November 5, twelve workmen were killed by the collapse of the roof of the new five-story Wonderland theatre in Detroit, Mich. A coroner's jury decided that too heavy a weight had been placed upon the roof, causing the steel supporting trusses to give way; and placed the responsibility upon the John Scott Company, architects of the building.

On December 6, a submarine mine which had been removed from the water exploded while being carried to a storehouse at Fort Independence, Castle island, in Boston harbor. Four men were killed, and several injured.

On December 9, an explosion of a press mill and four grinding mills in the Hagley yard of the Dupont Powder Works, near Wilmington, Del., killed three men and injured six.

On December 13, the great steel gas tank of the Consolidated Gas Company, at Avenue A and 20th street, New York city, — said to be the largest of the sort in the world — collapsed, partly wrecking two buildings, deluging the neighborhood with water, and causing the loss of six lives.

Foreign. — On October 2, fire is reported to have destroyed 10,000 houses at Han-kow, China. On December 3, a portion of a street of houses along the edge of the river Han in the same city, collapsed, falling upon the house-boats below. Fully 1,000 persons, it is estimated, were drowned.

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On October 17, an express train on the Great Central railway collided with a freight at Barnet Junction, about eleven miles north of London, Eng., killing about nine and injuring many more.

News was received in October to the effect that about 100,000 people had been rendered homeless and 2,000 drowned by the overflowing of the Yellow river in the province of Shan-tung, China. Crops were destroyed, and famine has resulted.

About seventy Japanese were drowned, October 25, by the sinking of the steamer "Myagawa-maru" in collision with the "Kinshiu-maru," near Kobe, Japan.

On October 29, the public buildings and many residences in Serinagur, in the Vale of Cashmere, India, were burned; loss, about $500,000.

Loss of the "Mohegan."—On the evening of October 14, the Atlantic Transport Company's new steamship "Mohegan," recently purchased from the Wilson Furness-Leyland line (former name "Cleopatra"), which had sailed the day previous from London, Eng., for New York, ran ashore off "The Lizard" on the "Manacles" rocks, a dangerous reef on the southern coast of Cornwall, England. The evening was clear and the sea was not heavy; but in some way or other the vessel was eight or ten miles north of her proper course. As all her officers, including Captain Griffith, perished, the true explanation of the disaster may never be forthcoming. The "Mohegan" sank in twenty minutes after striking. The total loss of life is put at 108. Only 13 of the 53 passengers were saved, and only 36 of the crew of 104. The Porthoustock lifeboat picked up some of the survivors. It is said that the crew showed no lack of bravery or self-sacrifice. Officers and men worked with a will; but, owing to the heavy working of the fittings of the lifeboats, only one boat was got clear before the vessel went down. A Board of Trade inquiry was instituted, which found that the ship was in good, seaworthy condition, and Captain Griffith in good health at the time of the disaster, and that the stranding was due to a wrong course being steered after passing Eddystone Light.

The "Mohegan" was a steel, single-screw steamer of 8,500 tons, launched at Earle's yard, Hull, England. Length, 482 feet; beam, 53 feet; depth, 34 feet 6 inches. Speed, 15 knots. She had triple-expansion, three-crank engines.

Loss of the "Clan Drummond."—On November 28, the Clan Line steamer "Clan Drummond" foundered in a gale

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in the bay of Biscay, owing to a heavy sea staving in her main hatch. Her crew consisted of 11 Englishmen and 47 lascars. Of the former, 6, and of the latter, 30 were drowned. The survivors were rescued by the British steamer "Holbein."

The "Clan Drummond" was an iron-screw steamer of 2,908 tons; built in 1882, and ranked 100 A1 at Lloyd's. Length, 330.3 feet; breadth, 40.1 feet; depth, 26.3 feet.

LITERATURE.

FOLLOWING is a classified list of important books recently published, giving titles, authors' names, publishers' mailing prices, and other particulars of interest to prospective book buyers.

Biography. — "James Macdonell, Journalist." By W. Robertson Nicoll, M. A. With etched portrait by H. Manesse. 416 pp. Indexed. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

"John Hancock. His Book." By Abram English Brown, author of "Beside Old Hearthstones," etc. Illustrated. 286 pp. Indexed. 12mo. Price, $2.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

"Story of Gladstone's Life, The." By Justin McCarthy, author of "A History of Our Own Times," etc. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Illustrated. 516 pp. Indexed. 8vo. Price, $6.00. New York: The Macmillan Co.

"The True Benjamin Franklin." By Sydney George Fisher. Illustrated. (Uniform with "The True George Washington.") Price, $2.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

"Philip Melancthon; the Protestant Preceptor of Germany, 1497–1560." By James William Richard, D. D. (Heroes of the Reformation Series.) Illustrated. Price, $1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Education. — "Course of Study in History and Literature." By Emily J. Rice, teacher of history and literature in the Chicago (formerly Cook County) Normal School. Cloth. 190 pp. Price, 75 cents. Chicago, Ill.: A. Flanagan.

"A Study of a Child." By Louise E. Hogan. Illustrated with over five hundred original drawings by the child. 220 pp. 12mo. Price, $2.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

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"The Study of the Child." A Brief Treatise on the Psychology of the Child, with Suggestions for Teachers, Students, and Parents. By A. R. Taylor, Ph. D. International Education Series. 210 pp. 12mo. Price, $1.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"The Place of the Political and Social Sciences in Modern Education." By E. J. James. 32 pp. Price, 25 cents. Philadelphia: American Academy of Political and Social Science.

"Horace Mann, and the Common School Revival in the United States." By B. A. Hinsdale, Ph. D., LL. D. (Great Educators Series.) 326 pp. Price, $1.00 net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Commissioner Hume." A Story of New York Schools. By C. W. Bardeen. 210 pp. 16mo. Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, $1.25. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

"What Is Good Music?" Suggestions to persons desiring to cultivate a taste in musical art. By W. J. Henderson. 205 pp. Price, $1.00 net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Fiction. — "The Standard Bearer." An Historical Novel. By S. R. Crockett, author of "The Lilac Sunbonnet," "Cleg-Kelly," "Lad's Love," etc. Uniform edition. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"The Terror." A Romance of the French Revolution. By Felix Gras, author of "The Reds of the Midi." Translated by Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

"Helbeck of Bannisdale." By Mrs. Humphry Ward, author of "Robert Elsmere," etc. In two volumes. 309, 336 pp. 12mo. Price, $2.00. New York: The Macmillan Co.

"Rupert of Hentzau." From the Memoirs of Fritz von Tarlenheim. Sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." By Anthony Hope. With eight full-page illustrations by Charles Dana Gibson. 386 pp. 12mo. Price, $1.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

"Robbie McDuff." By Clinton Ross, author of "The Scarlet Coat," etc. Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst. 258 pp. 16mo. Price, $1.00. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

"Regina; or the Sins of the Fathers." A Novel. By Hermann Suderman. Translated by Beatrice Marshall. 347 pp. Price, $1.50. New York: John Lane.

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"Ghosts I Have Met and Some Others." By John Kendrick Bangs. With illustrations by Newell, Frost, and Richards. 191 pp. 12mo. Price, $1.25. New York: Harper & Bros.

"Penelope's Progress." Being such extracts from the commonplace book of Penelope Hamilton as relate to her experience in Scotland. 268 pp. Price, $1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"The Day's Work." By Rudyard Kipling, author of "The Jungle Books," etc. Illustrated. Cloth. 431 pp. 12mo. Price, $1.50. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co.

"The Puritans." A Novel. By Arlo Bates. Price, $1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Roden's Corner." A Novel. By Henry Seton Merriman. 324 pp. Illustrated. Price, $1.75. New York: Harper & Bros.

"The Two Magics." By Henry James. 393 pp. Price, $1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.

"To Arms." A Tale of the Last Stuart Uprising in Scotland. By Andrew Balfour. Illustrated. Price, $1.50. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

"Through the Earth." By M. Clement Fezandié. 238 pp. Illustrated. Price, $1.50. New York: The Century Co.

"A Sister to Evangeline." By Charles G. D. Roberts, Being the story of Yvonne de Lamourie, and how she went into exile with the villagers of Grand Pré. 289 pp. Map. Price, $1.50. Boston: Lamson, Wolfe & Co.

"Old Chester Tales." By Margaret Deland. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. 359 pp. Price, $1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

"Doctor Therne." By H. Rider Haggard. 209 pp. Price, $1.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

"Aylwin." A Novel by Theodore Watts-Dunton. 460 pp. Price, $1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

"The Golden Maiden and Other Folk Tales and Fairy Stories Told in Armenia." By A. G. Seklemian. With introduction by Alice Stone Blackwell. 224 pp. Price, $1.50. Cleveland, O.: Helman-Taylor Co.

"The World's Rough Hand; Toil and Adventure at the Antipodes." By H. Phelps Whitmarsh. 233 pp. Price, $1.25. New York: The Century Co.

"For Love of Country." A Story of Land and Sea in the Days of the Revolution. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. 354 pp. Price, $1.25. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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"Master of the Strong Hearts." A Story of Custer's Last Rally. By Elbridge S. Brooks. Illustrated by W. M. Cary. 314 pp. Price, $1.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

"The Vintage; A Romance of the Greek War of Independence." By E. F. Benson. Price, $1.50. New York: Harper & Bros.

"The Pilot of the Mayflower." A Tale of the Children of the Pilgrim Republic. (Creators of Liberty Series.) 248 pp. Price, $1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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BARRETT, COL. EDWIN S., national president of the Sons of the American Revolution; accidentally killed by a fall from a window of his home in Concord, Mass., Dec. 21; aged 65.

BARTLETT, REV. DR. SAMUEL COLCORD, ex-president of Dartmouth College; born in Salisbury, N.H., Nov. 25, 1817; died in Hanover, N.H., Nov. 16. Was graduated at Dartmouth, '36, and taught there and at Andover Theological Seminary. After a pastorate at Monson, Mass., he became professor of philosophy in Western Reserve University, Ohio. In 1852 he was called to a church in Manchester, N.H., and five years later became pastor of the New England church at Chicago. He was made professor of Biblical literature in the Chicago Theological Seminary the following year. Here he remained until 1873, when he spent a year of travel in the East. He accepted the presidency of Dartmouth College in 1877, and acted as its head until 1892, when he resigned. Among his works are "Life and Death Eternal," "Sketches of Missions of the American Board," and "Future Punishment." He also made many contributions to religious periodicals, and wrote a part of the American edition of "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible."

BRICE, CALVIN STEWART, ex-U. S. Senator (Dem.) from Ohio; born at Denmark, O., Sept. 17, 1845, son of a Presbyterian minister; died in New York city, Dec. 15, from pneumonia. He was attending Miami University at Oxford, O., when the Civil War broke out; and on Pres. Lincoln's first call for volunteers, enlisted in a university company which remained in garrison in Columbus, O., until the fall, when young Brice reëntered college. In April, 1862, he again enlisted in a university company, which became Company A of the 86th Ohio Infantry. He served during the summer campaign in West Virginia, and again entered college, being graduated in June, 1863. After graduation he made his home at Lima, O., where for a while he taught in the public schools. In 1864 he recruited a company and went out as captain of it with the 180th Ohio Volunteers. This took him with the 23d Army Corps through Tennessee, Georgia, and the Carolinas during the closing year of the Civil War.

He was appointed lieutenant-colonel, but was never mustered in. Having entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in the fall of 1865, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio and in the federal, district, and circuit courts in Cincinnati in 1866. He withdrew from the active practice of the law about 1880, thenceforth devoting himself to the affairs of various enterprises with which he had become identified. Among these were the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, the Lake Erie & Western railroad, the Chicago & Atlantic railroad, the Ohio Central railroad, the Richmond & Danville railroad, the Richmond & West Point Terminal, the Virginia & Georgia railroad, the South Shore & Atlantic railroad, and the Knoxville & Ohio railroad, the National Telegraph Company, the Southern Trust Company, the Chase National Bank of New York, and the United States Express Company.

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A connection formed a few years after his admission to the bar with the legal department of the old Lake Erie & Louisville railroad may perhaps be regarded as marking a turning-point in Mr. Brice's career. The Lake Shore road having refused to make satisfactory arrangements for taking care of the traffic turned over to it by the Brice road, which had now become the Lake Erie & Western, Mr. Brice and his associates carried out the bold plan of paralleling that line of road from Buffalo to Chicago. This new line was known as the "Nickel Plate," a name given it in jest by Mr. Brice, and was a great competitor of the Lake Shore road for traffic between Buffalo and Chicago and intermediate points. In order to overcome this competition the Lake Shore people were compelled to purchase the Nickel Plate.

Mr. Brice had great success in revivifying old railroad properties which had become practically worthless because of bad management. The Brice-Thomas syndicate, in which his chief associate was General Samuel Thomas, of New York, came to be known as one of the leading concerns of the world for the handling of large railroad transactions.

Besides his railroad properties Senator Brice was interested in various financial and commercial corporations. At the time of his death he was president and a director of the Lake Erie & Western railroad, president and a director of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw railway, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway, the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Company, and a director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Chase National bank, of New York, the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, the United States Guarantee Company, the Welsbach Commercial Company, the Elkhorn Valley Coal Land Company, and the Western Union Beef Company. An enterprise which claimed much of his attention during the last few months of his life was the American-Chinese Development Company, which recently secured a concession for the construction of a railway from Hong-Kong through Canton to Han-kau, on the Yang-tse-kiang (p. 596). This railway is expected to open up one of the richest mineral and tea producing regions of China.

Mr. Brice was always a Democrat, and had been prominent in his party since 1876, when he was a presidential elector on the Tilden ticket in Ohio. In 1884 he held a similar place on the Cleveland ticket. In 1888 he was a delegate-at-large to the national convention. In 1889, Mr. Brice became chairman of the Democratic national committee, and was chosen to succeed Henry B. Payne in the United States senate upon the expiration of the latter's term, in March, 1891. In the senate he soon attained a prominent place, although he seldom took part in the debates. In 1893–5 he was chairman of the senate committee on Pacific railroads. It was at the united request of the security holders of the Union Pacific and the government that he was made chairman of the Reorganization committee of that road. At the close of his term in the United States senate, he was succeeded by Joseph B. Foraker, formerly governor of Ohio. While always maintaining a legal residence in Lima, O., Mr. Brice lived most of the time in Washington, New York, and Newport, R. I. He entertained lavishly, and, with his family, played a very prominent part in social life. For portrait, see Vol. 6, p. 151.

BROWN, REV. THOMAS McKEE, for twenty-eight years rector of the Protestant Episcopal church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York city; born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1841; died in New York city, Dec. 19. Was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1864, and from the General Theological Seminary, New York city, in 1865. He was an earnest advocate of High Church doctrines, and, since the death of Rev. Dr. James DeKoven, warden of Racine (Wis.) College in 1879, the recognized leader of the ritualistic movement sometimes called the "Catholic

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restoration," which, as defined by its friends, has had as its object the restoration in the teachings and practice of the Episcopal Church of the Catholic faith as it was taught in the early days of Christianity and preserved in the Book of Common Prayer, and to correct what were held to be Protestant misinterpretations on the prayer-book. He was a founder of the New York Catholic Club. He and Bishop Grafton, of Fond-du-Lac, Wis., were the founders of the American branch of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, and he was for years the superior-general of the society. He was also one of the founders and a member of the council of the Guild of All Souls, whose object is intercession for the repose of the souls of the dead, and a member of the Churchman's Club, which includes priests of all shades of opinion.

BUELL, GEN. DON CARLOS, prominent Union general in the Civil War; born near Lowell, O., Mar. 23, 1818; died near Rockport, Ky., Nov. 19. Was graduated at West Point in 1841; won the brevet of captain at Monterey, and of major at Contreras and Churubusco, in the Mexican War. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was assistant adjutant-general of the army, but was made brigadier-general of volunteers and joined the Army of the Potomac. In Nov., 1861, when the Department of the Cumberland was reorganized as that of the Ohio, he succeeded Gen. W. T. Sherman in command. He became a major-general of volunteers March 21, 1862. He saw hard service at Shiloh and aided in driving the Confederates back to Corinth.

In July and August, 1862, Bragg's army advanced into Kentucky and captured several of Buell's posts, compelling the abandonment of Lexington and Frankfort and the removal of the state archives to Louisville. The latter city and Cincinnati were also threatened. The Confederates passed in the rear of Buell's forces in middle Tennessee. This manœuvre compelled Buell to retreat rapidly to Louisville. Orders came, Sept. 30, from the War Department, turning the command over to General Thomas. Later on the same day, however, General Buell was restored to his command. He overtook the Confederates at Perryville; and a battle was fought on Oct. 8, with heavy losses on both sides. Next morning General Bragg withdrew slowly to Cumberland Gap; and, although General Buell followed, he was blamed for not moving swiftly enough to bring the enemy to action again. On Oct. 24 he was ordered to transfer his command to General Rosecrans, and a military commission was appointed to investigate his operations, but their report has never been published. General Buell left the volunteer service on May 23, 1864, and on June 1 following resigned his commission in the regular army. General Buell became president of the Green River (Kentucky) Iron Works in 1865, and continued in that business till 1870, when he engaged in coal mining. From 1885 to 1890 he served as United States pension agent at Louisville.

BUNTING, THOMAS L., representative in the 52d Congress from the 33d district of New York; born in Eden, N. Y., April 24, 1844; died in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 28.

CLARK, LATIMER, prominent electrical engineer connected with the earlier developments of land and submarine telegraphy; born in 1822; died Oct. 30.

COCHRANE, REV. DR., prominent Presbyterian clergyman; born in Paisley, Scotland, Feb. 9, 1831; died in Brantford, Ont., Oct. 17. Was educated at Glasgow (Scotland) University and at Hanover (Ind.) College. Was ordained in Jersey City, N.J., in 1859, and was called to Zion church, Brantford, Ont., in 1862. He was governor and

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directing head of the Brantford Young Ladies' College since its beginning in 1874; was moderator of the General Assembly in 1882, and delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance in Belfast and London in 1884 and 1889.

COMPTON, BARNES, Democratic ex-congressman; born at Port Tobasco, Md., Nov. 16, 1830; died in Laurel, Md., Dec. 2. Was graduated at Princeton in 1851, and became a successful farmer; was elected state senator in 1866, 1867, and 1869, becoming president of the senate; was state treasurer, 1874–85; was elected to the 49th and 50th Congresses; was unseated in the 51st Congress, and was elected to the 52d and 53d Congresses. Before the expiry of his term in the 53d Congress he was appointed naval officer of the Port of Baltimore by Pres. Cleveland.

COULDOCK, CHARLES WALTER, veteran actor; born in London, Eng., in 1815; died in New York city Nov. 27. His first appearance was at the Wells theatre, London, as "Othello" in 1836. He came to America on the invitation of Charlotte Cushman, and made his first American appearance as "The Stranger" to Miss Cushman's "Mrs. Haller" at the old Broadway theatre, New York, in 1849. He was best known to the younger generation in the rôle of "Dunstan Kirk," the blind miller, in "Hazel Kirk."

CURZON, MRS. SARAH ANNE, journalist and authoress; born in Birmingham, Eng., in 1833; died in Toronto, Ont., Nov. 6. She was an ardent advocate of woman's rights, and was for a time assistant editor of "The Canada Citizen." Her most important work was a drama, entitled "Laura Secord, the Heroine of 1812." In 1895 she became president of the Women's Canadian Historical Association.

DAVIS, COL. CHARLES W., commander of the Loyal Legion; born in Concord, Mass., Oct. 11, 1833; died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16. He was adjutant of the 51st Illinois Infantry, and was engaged at Island No. 10 and at Corinth. Became major in 1862, and was slightly wounded at the Cedars; had his horse shot under him at Chickamauga; was promoted lieutenant-colonel and was severely wounded at Missionary Ridge. Was promoted colonel in May, 1865, and accepted the surrender of Gen. M. J. Thompson in northern Arkansas. He was honorably discharged for disability on account of wounds, June 30, 1865.

DONALDSON, COL. THOMAS C., military officer and historical author; born in Columbus, O., in 1843; died in Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 18. Served through the war. From 1869 to 1875 was register of public lands in Idaho; was a Centennial Exposition commissioner in 1876, and in 1884 a member of the Republican national committee. Was author of "The Public Domain," a volume of 2,000 pages, completed for the United States government, which still stands as the only and standard reference history of national public lands, their acquisition, distribution, grants, surveys, colonization, and allotment. He was also the author of "George Catlin's Indian Gallery," "Walt Whitman, the Man," and other interesting books.

DUNCAN, REV. DR. SAMUEL W., since 1892 foreign secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union; born in Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 19, 1838; died in Brookline, Mass., Oct. 30. Was graduated A. M. at Brown in 1860. Was a captain in the 50th Massachusetts regiment during the war. After leaving the army, he studied at the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, and was graduated there in 1866. Was a pastor in Cleveland, O., Cincinnati, O., and Rochester, N. Y. He declined to accept the presidency of Vassar College in 1885, to which he had been elected.

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FAIRBANK, CALVIN, celebrated as a fearless anti-slavery worker; born in Pike, N. Y., in 1816; died in Angelica, N. Y., Oct. 12.

FEBIGER, JOHN CARSON, rear-admiral U. S. N. (retired); born in Pittsburg, Penn., Feb. 14, 1821; died Oct. 9. Entered the navy as a midshipman in 1838. At the outbreak of the war he was a lieutenant; became a commander in 1862, and in May, 1864, distinguished himself in the successful engagement with the Confederate ram "Albemarle" in Albemarle Sound. He became captain May 6, 1868; commodore, Aug. 9, 1874; rear-admiral, Feb. 4, 1882; and was retired July 1, 1882.

FORBES, JOHN MALCOLM, SR., president of the board of directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad; born in Bordeaux, France, Feb. 23, 1813; died in Milton, Mass., Oct. 12.

GOLDSCHMIDT, JULIUS, United States consul-general at Berlin, Germany; born in Osterode, Hanover; died in Berlin, Nov. 2, aged 51. At 20 years of age he came to the United States and entered the carpet business in Milwaukee, Wis. Was a member of the Milwaukee Public Library Board, Board of Education, and Board of Trade. During the Harrison administration he was consul-general at Vienna, Austria. He was made consul-general at the German capital in 1897.

GREEN, MANLEY C., since 1894 justice of the appellate division of the New York state supreme court, born in Sardinia, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1843; died in Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 10.

GROSS, RT. REV. WILLIAM HICKLEY, Roman Catholic archbishop of Oregon; born in Baltimore, Md., June 12, 1837; died there, Nov. 14. Was ordained a priest in 1863. Became superior of the Redemptorist Order in Boston, Mass. Was consecrated bishop of Savannah on April 27, 1873, and became archbishop of Oregon in 1884. He did much for the education of the freedmen.

HALL, ABRAHAM OAKEY, ex-mayor of New York city; born in Albany, N. Y., in 1826; died in New York city, Oct. 7. He worked his way through a course in the New York University, and was graduated in 1844, and then took a distinguished course through the Harvard Law School. Was called to the bar in 1848; in 1850 became assistant district-attorney, and later district-attorney. Was mayor of New York, 1868–72, the closing years of the Tweed *régime*.

HALSEY, HARTLAND P., author of 135 works of light fiction, pen name "Old Sleuth;" born in New York city; died there Dec. 16, aged about 60.

HAMILTON, DR. JOHN B., from 1879 to 1891 surgeon-general of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service; born in Jersey county, Ill., in 1847; died in Elgin, Ill., Dec. 24. Was graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1869. He caused the first visual examinations of pilots to be made, and the first physical examinations of seamen preliminary to shipment. In his incumbency of office he succeeded in having the National Quarantine acts passed, most of them passing as drafted by him; and he successfully managed the campaign against two epidemics of yellow fever. Was professor of surgery at Rush Medical College and the Chicago Polyclinic, surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and consulting surgeon to St. Joseph Hospital and the Central Free Dispensary, and was editor of "The Journal of the American Medical Association."

HENLEY, EDWARD J., actor; born in Gloucestershire, Eng., Aug. 17, 1861; died at Lake Placid, N. Y., Oct. 16.

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HOAR, SHERMAN, lawyer and politician; born in Concord, Mass., in July, 1860; died there Oct. 7. Was a graduate of Harvard, '82, orator of his class. Studied two years in Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. Was elected to congress from Waltham, as a Democrat, in 1890, but declined to run a second term. He was a director of the American Unitarian Association.

HOLBROOK, DAVID AMBLER, Ph. D., principal of the Holbrook Military Academy at Briar Cliff, near Sing Sing, N. Y.; born in Whitesboro, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1821; died Dec. 21. Was a graduate of Hamilton.

HOYT, CAROLINE MISKEL (*née* SCALES), actress, wife of Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright; born in Covington, Ky., Sept. 15, 1873; died in New York city, Oct. 2. Her early years were spent in Toronto, Ont.

INCH, PHILIP, chief engineer, U. S. Navy (retired Aug., 1898); born in the District of Columbia in Aug., 1836; died in Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 18. Entered the navy in 1857; became second assistant engineer in 1860; first assistant engineer in 1861, and chief engineer in 1863. Witnessed Anderson's surrender at Fort Sumter. He took part in the destruction of the Norfolk navy yard, where he was detailed to render the guns useless. He was present at Matthias Point, when Captain Word, of the navy, lost his life, and was with Ellsworth at the landing at Alexandria, Va., when the latter was killed. He also took part with the marines in the first battle of Bull Run.

KEELY, JOHN ERNST WORRELL, inventor of the "Keely motor;" born in Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 3, 1837; died there, Nov. 18. In early life he was a carpenter. In 1872, he announced his discovery of a new force, which he claimed to be altogether different from electricity, magnetism, or gravity, by which motor power would be revolutionized. Following this he constructed what has become known as the Keely motor. On Nov. 10, 1874, he gave its first public exhibition before a number of capitalists and scientists, who advanced $100,000 to enable him to perfect his discovery and apply the principle. Since then large sums of money have been expended on experiments without any practical public results. He made the most extravagant claims and promises as to the miracles he would perform when his machine was perfected. Speaking in 1875, he said: —

"I propose in about six months to run a train of thirty cars from here [Philadelphia] to New York at the rate of a mile a minute, with one small engine, and I will draw the power all out of as much water as you can hold in the palm of your hand." And, as though this were not sufficiently startling, he added: "A bucket of water contains enough of this vapor to produce a power sufficient to move the world out of its course. An ordinary steamship can be run so fast with it that it would be split in two."

Between 1874 and 1891 Keely constructed and discarded 129 different models. In his first models he employed water as a generator; but later the experiments were made with what he called a "liberator," a machine equipped with a large number of tuning-forks, which, he asserted, disintegrated the air and released a powerful etheric force. In 1888 he was for a time confined in jail for contempt of court in refusing to disclose his secret; but until his death the secret was known only to himself.

KIRKLAND, THOMAS, M. A., principal of the Provincial Normal School, Toronto, Ont.; born in Ireland in 1835; died Dec. 31.

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Was educated at the Dublin Normal School and at Queen's College, Belfast. Came to Canada in 1854. Was graduated B. A. at the University of Toronto in 1870. Taught in Oshawa, Barrie, and Whitby. Was assistant master in the Normal School, teaching mathematics, physics, and chemistry, 1871–84, and in the latter year succeeded the late Rev. Dr. Davies as principal. He was an earnest advocate of the admission of women to all the privileges of higher education.

LEE, COL. HENRY, banker; born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1817; died in Brookline, Mass., Nov. 24. Was a graduate of Harvard, '36. Was on the staff of Governor Andrew during the Civil War. He wrote "The Militia of the United States; What It Is and What It Should Be."

LYMAN, AMBROSE WILLIAM, journalist; born in Kinsman, O., in 1848; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 3. Was with the New York "Tribune," and after that for ten years with the "Sun," having charge of its Washington bureau 1884–89. Was editor of the Helena (Mont.) "Independent" 1889–96, during which period he was appointed collector of internal revenue for Montana and Idaho by President Cleveland. Was in the service of the Associated Press during the war with Spain, being on the dispatch boat "Wanda," and, after the landing of the troops, being stationed at Siboney, where he contracted tropical malarial fever.

MAEDER, MRS. (*née* CLARA FISHER), actress; born in England July 14, 1811; died in Metuchen, N. J., Nov. 12. She made her first appearance in 1817, at Drury Lane. Her American début was at the old Park theatre, New York city, in Sept., 1827; and for many years thereafter she had unbounded success in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. She retired in 1889. Her range included farce, comedy, opera, and tragedy, and in every line she was finely intelligent; but her special excellence as an actress lay in the direction of tantalizing piquancy, on the one hand, and fascinating tenderness on the other. Her art was marked by perfect discretion and natural refinement. She acted in association with some of the greatest men and women that have ever trod the stage. In 1834 she married Mr. James Gaspard Maeder, a musical composer and director, who died in 1876. Her autobiography, edited by Mr. Douglas Taylor, was printed last year. Clara Fisher had her career at a time when acting was considered much more important than scenery, when scholarship was more frequent on the stage than it is now, and when the endeavors of actors were viewed with a keener discrimination, a finer taste, and a sterner judgment than are commonly exercised by the people of the present day, who in many cases seem to run after actors merely because they are actors, and without the slightest reference to their merit, or any capacity to determine it. She gained an honorable fame; she lived a good life; and she leaves a pure and beautiful memory.

MALLON, MRS. ISABEL ALLERDICE, writer under the pen name, "Bab;" born in Baltimore, Md.; died in New York city, Dec. 27, aged about 39. Being thrown upon her own resources in early life by the death of her husband, she entered the field of journalism. Her weekly letters appeared in papers in all parts of the country, always bright and clever. In a more serious vein, she contributed to the "Ladies' Home Journal" the letters of "Ruth Ashmore," entitled "Side Talks with Girls."

McCLOSKEY, REV. JOHN, chancellor of the Roman Catholic diocese of Trenton, N.J.; born in 1865; died at Hampden, N.J., Oct. 24. Was ordained a priest in 1888, in Rome.

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McKEE, CAPT. SAMUEL, politician; born in Montgomery county, Ky., Nov. 4, 1833; died in Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12. Was graduated at Miami College in Ohio, in 1857, and at the Cincinnati Law School, in 1858. Was a captain in the 14th Kentucky Cavalry, 1862–64, and was in Libby Prison thirteen months. Was elected to the 39th Congress as a Republican from Kentucky, in 1865; and was appointed by President Grant pension agent at Louisville.

MITCHELL, JOSEPH SIDNEY, for 22 years president of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College; born in Nantucket, Mass., in 1838; died Nov. 4.

MIX, GEN. ELISHA, a veteran of the Civil War, with rank of brevet brigadier-general; died in Allegan, Mich., Oct. 11, aged 80.

MORRILL, JUSTIN SMITH, U. S. senator (Rep.) from Vermont ("The Father of the Senate"); born in Strafford, Vt., April 14, 1810; died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 28. In early life he was a merchant, and in 1848 retired from business to take up farming. In 1854 he was elected to Congress as a Whig, and reëlected in 1856. He was elected to the house six times in all, and was a prominent member of the Ways and Means committee. He prepared the Tariff bill called after him, which has been, to a great extent, the model for all protective legislation since. It was signed by President Buchanan on the last day of his term, March 3, 1861. Its most radical feature was the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties in a large number of cases. He was also a member of several other committees, including those on Agriculture, Reconstruction, the Rebellious States, and the Death of President Lincoln.

He was elected to the United States senate in 1866, and was reëlected in 1872, 1878, 1884, 1890, and 1896.

During Reconstruction days Senator Morrill strongly opposed the readmission of Virginia to the Union, with or without conditions, but in this he stood alone in the senate.

The law distributing parts of the public lands among the states, to be used in supporting agricultural colleges, was one of his favorite projects, and its adoption was due chiefly to him. With Lincoln's signature the bill became a law, by which to-day every state in the Union has an agricultural college with an annual revenue from land grants of $22,000.

In the senate Mr. Morrill was chairman of the committee on Finance and of that on Public Buildings. He served also on the committees on Postoffices and Post Roads and Claims. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution from 1880 until his death. He was the author of "Self-Consciousness of Noted Persons" (1886). It is a collection of anecdotes illustrating that quality which the compiler justly called self-consciousness rather than vanity.

At his death Mr. Morrill was the oldest member of the senate in years and in service — a continuous congressional service of 43 years. For portrait, see Vol. 6, p. 117.

OSBORNE, GEORGE L., president of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo.; died Nov. 17, aged 68. He was one year first vice-president of the National Educational Association.

PACKARD, SILAS SADLER, founder of Packard's Business College, New York city; born in Cummington, Mass., April 28, 1826; died in New York city, Oct. 27. He was author of "The Packard Manual of Bookkeeping and Correspondence" and "The Packard Arithmetic." In 1893 he was president of the Congress of Business Education held in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago.

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PANET, COL. CHARLES EUGÈNE, Canadian deputy minister of Militia; born in Quebec, Que., Nov. 17, 1830; died in Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 22. Was called to the bar in 1854; was coroner of Quebec city and district 14 years; was lieutenant-colonel of the 9th Battalion, retiring in 1880; was called to the senate in 1874, but resigned in 1875 to become deputy minister of militia and defense.

PEET, DR. ISAAC LEWIS, *emeritus* principal of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb; born in Hartford, Conn., Dec. 4, 1824; died at Fordham Heights near New York city, Dec. 27. Was graduated at Yale in 1845, and at Union Theological Seminary in 1849, but was never ordained. In 1867, after over 20 years' service as a teacher in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, he succeeded his father as principal, the latter having seen 36 years' service. He was retired with the title of principal *emeritus*, in 1892. Among his chief works are "A Monograph on Decimal Fractions," "Language Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb," and "A Manual of Vegetable Physiology." In 1886 his inaugural address as president of the Medico-Legal Society of New York on "The Psychical Status and Criminal Responsibility of the Uneducated Deaf and Dumb" attracted much attention. In 1872 he received from Columbia College the degree of LL. D. He was vice-president of the International Congress of Instructors of the Deaf, held in Milan, Italy, in 1880; and in 1892 was president of the Conference of Principals of American Schools for the Deaf.

PETERS, AUGUSTUS W., president of the Borough of Manhattan, New York city; born in St. John, N. B., in 1844; died in New York city, Dec. 29. Went to New York city in 1867. Became a member of the Gold Exchange in 1875 and its secretary in 1876; in 1878 was made chairman of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. For years he was chairman of the Tammany General Committee.

REEDER, HOWARD J., judge of the superior court of Pennsylvania; born in Easton, Penn., in Dec., 1843, his father being governor of Kansas during the anti-slavery struggles before the Civil War. He became a captain of volunteers during the war. Studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1867. Was appointed a judge in 1881, and became judge of the superior court in 1895.

REID, LEWIS FULLER, Ph. D., educator; died in Hartford, Conn., Nov. 12. Was graduated at Yale in 1875. In 1896 he gave up the principalship of the Collins Street Classical School and became adjunct professor of English in Trinity College, Hartford. Shortly before his death he was appointed lecturer in English at Yale.

ROBERTS, JOSEPH, brigadier-general, U. S. Army, (retired in 1877); born in Delaware in 1814; died in Philadelphia, Penn., Oct. 18. Was graduated at West Point in 1835. In the forty-two years of his active service he took part in the Creek War of 1836, the Florida War of 1836–37, the Seminole, Mexican, and the Civil wars. In the Civil War he was chief of artillery of the Seventh Army Corps. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 13, 1865. He was the author of a "Handbook of Artillery."

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM H., formerly county judge of Westchester, N. Y.; born in Bedford, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1823; died in Katonah, N. Y., Dec. 6. Was admitted to the bar in 1847. Was superintendent of schools in Bedford for several terms, and also supervisor. Was in the assembly in 1848 and 1849, and became a state senator in 1853. He introduced the bill establishing the State Department of Public Instruction. Was elected county judge in 1855, and

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twice reëlected. Was elected to Congress in 1866, a Republican. In 1871 became again a state senator, and was reëlected in 1873, '75, '77, and '79. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. A warm friend of James G. Blaine, he refused to be bound by a vote of the state convention instructing delegates to vote as a unit; and it is generally conceded that it was his leadership and organizing ability that broke the power of the "unit rule" in Republican conventions, and made the nomination of James A. Garfield a possibility. In March, 1881, President Garfield nominated Judge Robertson collector of customs for the port of New York. United States Senators Conkling and Platt protested against the appointment and even resigned their seats, alleging that "senatorial courtesy" had been disregarded because they had not been consulted about the selection of a candidate. The senate, however, confirmed the nomination. In 1889 and 1891 Judge Robertson was reëlected to the state senate. At his death he was president of the Bar Association of New York state.

ROMERO, DON MATIAS, Mexican ambassador to the United States; born in Oaxaca, Mexico, Feb. 24, 1837; died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 30. From 1859 to 1863 he was connected with the Mexican legation in Washington, first as secretary and then as *chargé d'affaires*. In 1863 he returned to Mexico to take part in the war against the French. President Juarez appointed him colonel, and he became chief of staff to Gen. Porfirio Diaz. From October, 1863, to Jan., 1868, he was minister at Washington; was secretary of the Mexican treasury 1868–72, and in 1877–8; in 1880 became postmaster-general; and, in 1882, returned to Washington as minister, at which post, with the exception of a ten months' interval in 1892, when he was called home to serve again as secretary of the treasury, he remained until his death. His rank was raised to that of ambassador early in Dec., 1898 (p. 905). By his personal influence and writings he did much to strengthen the friendly ties between Mexico and the United States. His "Mexico and the United States" is a study of subjects affecting the political, commercial, and social relations of the two countries.

SAGE, GEORGE R., jurist; born in Erie, Penn., in 1828; died in Lebanon, O., Nov. 19. Was graduated in 1849 at Granville College, now Denison University. Was admitted to the bar in 1852. In 1883 was appointed by President Arthur United States judge for the Southern District of Ohio.

SHELDON, CHARLES L., ex-governor of South Dakota; born in Johnstown, Vt.; died in Deadwood, S. D., Oct. 20. Served through the Civil War. Went to Dakota in 1881, and was elected governor in 1892 and in 1894.

STARK, BENJAMIN, ex-U.S. senator from Oregon; born in New Orleans, La., June 26, 1820; died in New London, Conn., Oct. 10. Was educated in New London; removed to Oregon in 1845; was one of the founders of the city of Portland. In 1853 was in the territorial, and in 1860 in the state house of representatives; and in 1862 was appointed to a vacant seat in the United States senate as a Democrat.

TIFFT, MRS. LILY LORD, secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Women, ex-secretary of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs; died in Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 29.

TYNG, DR. STEPHEN, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, France; born in Philadelphia, Penn., June 28, 1839; died in Paris, Nov. 17. Was graduated at Williams, '58. Studied theology at Alexandria (Va.) Seminary, and was ordained deacon in 1861. Was chaplain to the 12th New York Volunteers in 1864. In 1865

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organized the parish of Holy Trinity in New York city, of which he had charge until 1881, when he resigned on account of ill health. In 1867 Dr. Tyng was tried by an ecclesiastical tribunal for preaching in a Methodist church in New Brunswick, N. J.; was found guilty; and was censured by the bishop of New York. From 1864 to 1870 he edited "The Working Church" and "The Christian at Work." He also published "The Square of Life" (1876), "He Will Come" (1877), and several volumes of sermons, entitled "The People's Pulpit." At the time of his death he was director-general in Europe of the work of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York.

UPHAM, COL. JOHN J., military officer; born in Delaware, July 25, 1837; died in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 21. Was graduated at West Point in 1859. In the Civil War he fought in the Virginia peninsular campaign, and was at the siege of Yorktown and the battles of Malvern Hill and Gettysburg. Was retired in 1892.

VAIL, REV. DR. ALBERT D., pastor of Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, New York city; born at Verbank, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1835; died in New York city, Nov. 22. Was graduated at Wesleyan in 1848. He contributed much to religious periodicals, and conducted the Sunday school department of "The Christian Advocate."

VAN INGEN, HENRY, artist and art instructor at Vassar College since its opening in 1865; born in Holland; died in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 17, aged about 65.

VAN STRAUBENZEE, LIEUT.-COL. BOWEN, C. M. G., British military officer; born in Yorkshire, Eng., Apr. 29, 1829; died in Kingston, Ont., Nov. 8. He fought with the 32d Regiment, and was severely wounded in the Sikh wars; also served with that regiment on the frontier of India in 1851–52; in the Crimean War, 1855–56, was on the staff of his brother Sir Charles, who commanded the 1st Brigade of the Light Division. He also fought throughout the campaign in China, 1858–60. Retired from the army in 1868. Became deputy adjutant-general of Canadian militia in 1876; and commanded the infantry brigade at Batoche in the campaign against Louis Riel in 1885, being made a C. M. G.

WARD, HAMILTON, jurist; born in Saulsbury, N. Y., July 3, 1829; died in Belmont, N. Y., Dec. 28. Was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1856 and 1862 was elected district attorney of Allegan county as a Republican. Was elected to congress in 1864, 1866, and 1868. In 1879 was elected attorney-general of New York state. As a member of the Land Board he broke up the practice of selling the public lands of the state at private sale, and since then they have been sold only on public notice and by public sale. As a member of the Capitol Commission he procured the abolition of the contract for furnishing stone for the capitol, saving the state several hundred thousand dollars. In 1890 he was appointed a member of the Commission to Propose Amendments to the Constitution of the State. On May 1, 1891, he was appointed by Governor Hill a justice of the supreme court of the 8th Judicial District. On Sept. 18, 1891, he was nominated by the Republican convention to succeed himself, and was elected by a large majority.

He served as judge of the district until 1895, when the constitutional amendment created the appellate division of the supreme court and he was designated by the governor to serve in that division.

WARING, COL. GEORGE E., eminent sanitary engineer; born in Poundridge, N. Y., July 4, 1833; died of yellow fever in New York city, Oct. 29, four days after his return from Cuba, whither he had been

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sent at the head of a commission to investigate the sanitary condition of Havana and other Cuban cities with a view to the introduction of improved methods of sanitation there. He contracted the disease in Cuba. He was educated in Poughkeepsie, where he studied engineering; also took a course in agriculture. His lectures on agriculture in 1855 attracted attention, and for three years he was manager of the experimental farm established by Horace Greeley at Chappaqua, N. Y. From 1857 to 1861 he was drainage engineer of Central Park, N. Y. city. At the outbreak of the Civil War he went to the front as major of the Garibaldi Hussars. Later he raised a cavalry squadron known as the Fremont Hussars. Afterward he was appointed commander of the 4th Missouri Cavalry. In 1867 he established himself in Newport as manager of the Ogden farm, where he lived for ten years.

COLONEL GEORGE E. WARING OF NEW YORK, DISTINGUISHED SANITARY ENGINEER.

Colonel Waring first attained prominence at the time of the outbreak of yellow fever at Memphis, Tenn., in 1878, when he changed the sewerage system of that city by introducing methods of his own, which separated house drainage from surface drainage. His system has since been widely adopted. He was appointed a member of the National Board of Health in 1882, a position which he held for a number of years, and in 1894 he became assistant engineer of New Orleans, La.

Mayor Strong selected Colonel Waring Commissioner of Street Cleaning for New York city on Dec. 30, 1894. He remained in office until Tammany returned to power on Jan. 1, 1898. During his administration the Department of Street Cleaning was thoroughly reformed and reached a high degree of efficiency.

He wrote a volume of stories, entitled "Whip, Spur, and Saddle," as well as a number of tales of travel, including "The Bride of the Rhine," "A Farmer's Vocation," and "The Tyrol and the Outskirts of the Alps."

WELLS, DAVID AMES, economist; born in Springfield, Mass., June 17, 1828; died in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 5. Was graduated at Williams in 1847, and became editor of the Springfield "Republican." He invented the first successful machine for folding newspapers and books. Using the proceeds of the sale of this invention, he took a special course at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard. He was graduated in 1852, and received an appointment as professor in the school. At the close of the Civil War Mr. Wells was brought into public life by his writings on economic subjects. His essay, "Our Burden and Strength" (1864), was received with enthusiasm in the

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Northern States. President Lincoln sent for Mr. Wells in 1865 to confer with him as to the best methods of dealing with the enormous debt which the war had accumulated. In March of that year congress created a commission of three persons to inquire into the subject of raising by taxation such revenue as was necessary to supply the wants of the government. Mr. Wells's work so impressed congress that, in 1866, an act was passed making him "Special Commissioner of Revenue." Most of the laws passed between 1865–70 dealing with the whole system of revenue laws were passed at Mr. Wells's suggestion. In 1865 Mr. Wells made a trip abroad to investigate forms of competitive industry with a view of drafting a new tariff. The result of this visit was to change Mr. Wells's views from strong protection to free trade; and, on his return, he began an aggressive campaign against what he termed "existing evils in the system of revenue taxation." After that time Mr. Wells devoted his attention largely to writing on economic subjects.

WEST, GEN. JOSEPH RODMAN, ex-United States senator from Louisiana; born in New Orleans, Sept. 19, 1822; died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 31. Was a captain of volunteers in the Mexican War, and for a time lived in California. Fought in the Civil War, becoming brigadier-general of volunteers, and was mustered out in 1866 as brevet major-general. After the war he was chief deputy United States marshal, and auditor of customs at New Orleans; was United States senator (Rep.) from 1871 to 1877. Was a commissioner of the District of Columbia, 1882–85.

WESTON, BYRON, ex-lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts; born in Dalton, Mass., April 9, 1832; died there Nov. 8. Was educated at Madison and Beloit, Wis., and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. Became a paper manufacturer. During the war he rose from the ranks to a captaincy in the 49th Massachusetts. In 1876 was elected state senator, and in 1879 became lieutenant-governor, serving three terms. He presented Weston (athletic) Field to Williams College.

Foreign: —

ALVARY, MAX, operatic tenor; born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1856, son of Andreas Achenbach; died at Tabarz, Thuringia, about Nov. 8. Came to America in 1884, making his *début* as "Don José" in "Carmen." He made his greatest reputation in the rôle of "Siegfried," which part he created when Wagner's opera of that name was first sung in America.

BADEN-POWELL, SIR GEORGE SMYTH, K. C. M. G., since 1885 M. P. (Cons.) for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, England; born at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1847; died Nov. 20. Was an honor graduate of Oxford, '76. He acted as private secretary to Sir George Bower, Governor of Victoria, in 1877-78. In 1880 he went to the West Indies to satisfy himself as to their actual condition, and soon afterward was appointed joint commissioner with Sir W. Crossman to report on their economical position. In 1885 he assisted Sir Charles Warren in Bechuanaland, and in 1887 went as colleague with Sir George Bower to frame a constitution for Malta. In 1885 he was returned to parliament as a Conservative for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, and represented that constituency until his death. Was made K. C. M. G. in 1888. In 1891 he was made British commissioner in the Bering sea inquiry (Vol. I, pp. 217, 345, 474). Among his writings were "New Homes for the Old Country," and other books dealing with colonial and financial questions, among them "Protection and Bad Times" and "State Aid and State Interference." For portrait, see Vol. I, p. 474.

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BLACK, WILLIAM, novelist; born in Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 15, 1841; died in Brighton, Eng., Dec. 10. He began his career studying art, but early recognized that painting was not his forte. His apprenticeship at it, however, served him in good stead, for he developed a wonderful skill in painting in words the scenery he loved. He found in journalism, as many others have done, the stepping stone to literary success. From being a contributor to a Glasgow weekly paper, he went to London and obtained an engagement under Mr. Justin McCarthy, on the almost forgotten "Morning Star." He was special correspondent for this paper in the brief war in 1866 between Germany and Austria. A later journalistic connection was with the "Daily News," of which he was at one time in charge as assistant editor. Mr. Black's first book was "James Merle, an Autobiography," as little known now as the novel which followed it, called "Love or Marriage." "In Silk Attire," published in 1869, foreshadowed his success. "Kilmeny" and "The Monarch of Mincing Lane" helped to confirm this, but the author's first real popularity came with "A Daughter of Heth." This story, with its delightfully contrasted pictures of France and Scotland, and its winsome, erratic heroine, charmed one and all. "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" followed this, and then came "The Princess of Thule," for which more than anything else perhaps Mr. Black will be remembered. It contains more story than some of the other novels without being deficient in those admirable descriptive passages which everywhere mark the writer's love of sport, of Highland scenery, and of Scottish character. But by this time his novels were being turned out with great regularity, for Mr. Black was to the last a steady and hard worker. "White Wings" and "Macleod of Dare," which followed later, showed his fondness for yachting; indeed all his books are in a way revelations of his appreciations, except such labored productions as "Sunrise," which probably cost him more hard work with less satisfactory results than any other story, unless it be "Judith Shakespeare." "Madcap Violet," "Maid of Killeena," "Green Pastures and Piccadilly," "Shandon Bells," "Yolande," "Sabina Zembra," "Donald Ross of Heimra," "In Far Lochaber," "Stand Fast, Craig Royston," "Briseis," "Wild Eelin," "Prince Fortunatus," "Wolfenburg," "Highland Cousins," etc.; all these and very many more testify to his unflagging energy and popularity. If his work was sometimes overweighted with description, it was always sound, healthy, and breezy, and his vivid landscape painting never lacked enthusiastic admirers. It has been left to others who have loved Scotland not so wisely to bring the North Countrie into disrepute, and abuse the picturesqueness of its language. For thirty years he pleased a vast public, and kept his name high as a writer who never stooped to win meretricious fame, but honestly gave of the best he could. And when one sees now a hundred and one new-made reputations every year, one wonders how many of them will stand the wear of thirty years and still be as hale as that of the late William Black. The world of yesterday did not rave over his latest books, which, as was inevitable, showed some slight falling off, but "The Princess of Thule" and "A Daughter of Heth" are still names to conjure with, and the demand for cheap editions is constant and great.

DAUPHIN, ALBERT, French senator; born at Amiens, Aug. 26, 1827; died Nov. 14. In 1886 he was minister of finance in the Goblet cabinet.

FAUCIT, HELEN (LADY MARTIN), famous English actress; born in London in 1817; died Oct. 31. Her first appearance on the stage was in 1833, and she joined Macready's company in 1837. She became

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identified with all the splendid Shakespearian productions that were made by Macready; she acted, in succession, the great female characters in Shakespeare; and she was the original representative of many heroines in plays that have since become famous, by authors of her own day. She was the original Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," the original Miss Tresham in Robert Browning's "Blot on the 'Scutcheon," the original Clara Douglas in "Money," and the original Mabel in Westland Marston's fine play of "The Patrician's Daughter." In 1851 she became the wife of Theodore Martin, the author (in association with W. E. Aytoun), of that exceedingly droll book, "The Ballads of Bon Gaultier," "The Life of the Prince Consort," and other valuable works. Her last appearance was in June, 1876. She was authoress of "On Some of Shakespeare's Female Characters" (1887), containing essays, that are marked with subtle intuition and delicate refinement, on Ophelia, Portia, Desdemona, Juliet, Imogen, Rosalind, and Beatrice. Her acting was characterized by wonderful spirituality and womanlike enchantment, and she had a superb, imperial manner, such as seems to have vanished almost entirely from the stage.

FOURNIER, HUGUES MARIE, diplomatist and politician; born in Paris, France, July 29, 1821; died Dec. 5. He was minister at Stockholm in 1862, and ambassador at Constantinople in 1877. Was elected senator in 1879.

FREDERIC, HAROLD, novelist and London correspondent of the New York "Times;" born at Utica, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1856; died at Henley, Eng., Oct. 19. Was graduated at Hamilton College in 1876. He was connected with the Utica "Herald," the Utica "Observer," and from 1882 to 1884 edited the Albany "Evening Journal." Was sent to London as correspondent of the New York "Times" in 1884. His novels are: "Seth's Brother's Wife" (1887); "In the Valley" (1889); "The Lawton Girl" (1890); "The Return of the O'Mahony" (1892); "The Copperhead" (1894); "Marsena" (1895); "The Damnation of Theron Ware" and "March Hares" (1896). "Gloria Mundi." is now running as a serial through "The Cosmopolitan." Practically all of this fiction was composed to illustrate American life. It is solidly written, reveals careful observation and understanding of human nature, but spontaneity and the charm of individuality are lacking. The books, with two exceptions, have had only a passing vogue. The exceptions are "The Damnation of Theron Ware" and "March Hares." The former is a powerful book, stronger and more genuinely dramatic than any of its predecessors. "March Hares" is a delightful, semi-farcical production, fantastic, droll, and executed with a remarkable lightness of touch.

Miss Kate Lyon, a member of Mr. Frederic's household, and Mrs. Athalie Mills, a "Christian Scientist," were arrested, after a coroner's verdict, on the charge of being concerned in causing Mr. Frederic's death by neglecting to provide him with proper medical treatment.

GOODENOUGH, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR W. H., K. C. B., commanding the British troops in South Africa; born in 1833; died Oct. 24.

JENNER, SIR WILLIAM, G. C. B., eminent pathologist and physician-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales; born at Chatham, Eng., in 1815; died Dec. 11. He was president of the Royal College of Physicians 1881–1889, when he retired from practice, and was known to pathologists and the public as the first person to establish beyond dispute the difference between typhus and typhoid fevers. He was appointed physician extraordinary to the Queen on the

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death of Dr. Baly, in 1861, and the next year was gazetted physician-in-ordinary to Her Majesty, receiving the same preferment in 1865 in the household of the Prince of Wales. It was in recognition of his services during a severe illness of the Prince that he was made a K. C. B. He wrote numerous papers on fever, the acute specific diseases, diphtheria, diseases of children, and diseases of the heart, lungs, and skin.

KNILL, SIR STUART, lord mayor of London, Eng., in 1892–93; born in 1824; died Nov. 19.

LATHOM, EARL OF (Edward Bootle-Wilbraham); born in 1837. He succeeded his grandfather as second Baron Skelmersdale in 1853, and was created Earl of Lathom in 1880. He was lord-in-waiting to the Queen from July, 1866, to December, 1868, and lord chamberlain of Her Majesty's household during 1885–92 and since 1895. He was one of the speakers of the house of lords in 1882. He was at his death Pro Grand Master of English Free Masons.

SIR WILLIAM JENNER, G. C. B., DISTINGUISHED PATHOLOGIST.

LUGARD, GEN. SIR EDWARD, formerly British under-secretary of state for war; died Nov. 1, aged 88. He served in the Afghan and Sikh wars, the Punjab campaign of 1848, and the Persian war of 1856.

MEIER, HERMANN HEINRICH, founder of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company; born in Bremen, Germany, Oct. 16, 1809; died Nov. 18. He founded the steamship company in 1856. Was also one of the founders of the Bremen bank. Served several terms in the Reichstag. Was for many years president of the Life-Saving Society of Germany, which maintains by voluntary contributions life-saving stations along the shores of the North Sea and the Baltic.

NAPIER, FRANCIS (Lord Napier), diplomatist; born Sept. 15, 1819, and succeeded to his father's title and estates as the tenth Baron Napier and Ettrick, in 1834; died in Florence, Italy, Dec. 19. He was British minister at Washington in 1857–58. On the assassination of Lord Mayo, viceroy of India, in 1872, he was for a time acting viceroy. Later, he took a prominent part in the reform of the municipal government of London. Was president of the British Social Science Association in 1872.

NEWTON, BARON (WILLIAM JOHN LEGH), English nobleman; born Dec. 19, 1828; died Dec. 15. Entered the army in 1848, and saw service in the Crimean War. Was M. P. (Cons.) for South Lancashire, 1859–65, and for Cheshire 1868–85.

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POTTER, T. B., founder of the Cobden Club, the famous free-trade organization in England; born in Manchester, Eng., in 1817; died Nov. 7. He was educated at Rugby and University College, London. He was elected to parliament as member for Rochdale in 1865, and represented that town in the Liberal interest for thirty years. He was a supporter of Bright and Cobden, and, in later years, of Mr. Gladstone. With the Cobden Club he was associated actively from the first days of its inception, and for many years was honorary secretary. During the Civil War he was a friend of the North, and was president of the Union and Emancipation Society.

PRICE, REV. DR. BARTHOLOMEW, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, Eng.; died Dec. 29, aged 81. Was graduated at Pembroke in 1840, and in 1853 was appointed Sedleian professor of natural philosophy at Oxford.

PUVIS DE CHAVANNES, PIERRE, French painter; born at Lyons in 1826; died Oct. 25. His first important works were painted in 1861 for the staircase of the museum at Amiens, and they have been followed by many series for Marseilles, Lyons, Poitiers, and other great provincial towns, for the new Sorbonne and the Pantheon, and for the new library in Boston, in the United States. His greatest works, and those by which he is best known, are the series in the Pantheon, representing the "Life of Ste. Genevieve;" but the "Vision of Antiquity" and the "Christian Inspiration" at Lyons are of almost equal importance. The characteristics of all are the same — wide spaces of cool color, interspersed with dreamy, half-mystical figures, models of dignity, grace, and repose. For the last twenty years he had been one of the recognized heads of the modern French school.

ROTHSCHILD, BARON FERDINAND JAMES ANSELM (DE), Liberal Unionist M. P. for the Aylesbury division of Buckinghamshire, Eng.; born in Paris, France, Dec. 17, 1839; died Dec. 17. Was educated in Vienna. He had lived in England for many years, and at a by-election in 1885 was returned as Liberal member for Aylesbury, being reëlected at the general election of 1885, and again as a Liberal Unionist in 1886. He was reëlected in 1892. He was made high sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1883, and was a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for the county, as well as a member of its county council. Like many of his family, Baron de Rothschild was an enthusiastic collector of art works. He founded the Evelina Hospital in Southwark Bridge Road in memory of his wife.

TAUBMAN, SIR JOHN S. GOLDIE, speaker of the House of Keys in the Isle of Man; born in 1838; died about Nov. 10. He was half-brother to Sir George Taubman Goldie, founder of the Royal Niger Company.

VON TEUFEL, BLANCHE WILLIS HOWARD, novelist; born in Bangor, Me.; died in Munich, Bavaria, Oct. 7. Her husband, Dr. von Teufel, was at one time physician-in-ordinary to the King of Würtemberg. Most of her work consisted in delineation of American, and particularly New England, life and character. Among her works were, "One Summer," "Seven on the Highway," "Aulnay Tower," "Tony the Maid," "One Year Abroad," "Aunt Serena," "Guenn," and "The Open Door."

VERNON, BARON, captain of the Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; born Feb. 25, 1854; died Dec. 15. Succeeded his father as seventh baron in 1883. Was a member of the Royal Commission of Agriculture in 1893; was also vice-chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

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APPENDIX TO VOLUME 8.

ON January 4, 1899, the definitive Treaty of Peace between Spain and the United States, signed in Paris, December 10, 1898 (p. 792), was transmitted to the senate by President McKinley. It was read in executive session, and at once referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee reported it favorably on January 11; and on February 6 it was formally ratified by a vote of 57 to 27, or, counting the six senators absent and paired, by a vote of 61 to 29 — only one more than the requisite two-thirds' majority. Two Republican senators — Hoar (Massachusetts) and Hale (Maine) — voted against ratification, while nine Democrats were recorded in the affirmative. The only amendment offered — that by Senator Vest (Democrat, Missouri), placing the Philippines on the same footing as Cuba in the treaty — was rejected by a vote of 30 to 53. For further details of the debate and analysis of the final vote, see CURRENT HISTORY, Volume 9. Following is the full text of the treaty, first made public on February 6:

TEXT OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN TREATY.

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII., desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States:

WILLIAM R. DAY, CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, WILLIAM P. FRYE, GEORGE GRAY, and WHITELAW REID, citizens of the United States;

And Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain:

Don EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS, President of the Senate; Don BUENAVENTURA DE ABARZUZA, Senator of the Kingdom and ex-Minister of the Crown: Don JOSÉ DE GARNICA, Deputy to the Cortes and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don WENCESLAO RAMIREZ DE VILLA URRUTIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don RAFAEL CERERO, General of Division.

Who, having assembled in Paris, and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. — Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

ARTICLE 2. — Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the island of Guam, in the Marianas or Ladrones.

ARTICLE 3. — Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following lines:

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A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude, and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachti, from the 118th to the 127th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the 127th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of 4° 45′ north latitude, thence along the parallel of 4° 45′ north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 119° 35′ east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude 119° 35′ east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude 7° 40′ north, thence along the parallel of latitude 7° 40′ north to its intersection with the 116th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the 10th degree parallel of north latitude with the 118th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, and thence along the 118th degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of $20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 4. — The United States will, for ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States.

ARTICLE 5. — The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain at its own cost the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them.

Spain will, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, proceed to evacuate the Philippines, as well as the island of Guam, on terms similar to those agreed upon by the commissioners appointed to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies under the protocol of August 12, 1898, which is to continue in force till its provisions are completely executed.

The time within which the evacuation of the Philippine Islands and Guam shall be completed shall be fixed by the two governments. Stands of colors, uncaptured war vessels, small arms, guns of all calibres, with their carriages and accessories, powder, ammunition, live stock, and materials and supplies of all kinds belonging to the land and naval forces of Spain in the Philippines and Guam remain the property of Spain. Pieces of heavy ordnance, exclusive of field artillery, in the fortifications and coast defenses shall remain in their emplacements for the term of six months, to be reckoned from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; and the United States may in the meantime purchase such material from Spain if a satisfactory agreement between the two governments on the subject shall be reached.

ARTICLE 6. — Spain will, upon the signature of this present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offenses in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

Reciprocally, the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

The government of the United States will at its own cost return to Spain, and the government of Spain will at its own cost return to the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this article.

ARTICLE 7. — The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, national and individual, of every kind, of either government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other government, which may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty,

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including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

ARTICLE 8. — In conformity with the provisions of Articles 1, 2, and 3 of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba, and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam, and in the Philippine archipelago, all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways, and other immovable property which in conformity with law belong to the public domain and as such belong to the Crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved; and private persons shall, without distinction, have the right to require, in accordance with the law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills, and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or the islands aforesaid.

ARTICLE 9. — Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce, and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory, they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the congress.

ARTICLE 10. — The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

ARTICLE 11. — The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and

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to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

ARTICLE 12. — Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, shall be determined according to the following rules:

First — Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

Second — Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

Third — Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the supreme court of Spain, against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish, shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but, such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

ARTICLE 13. — The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba, and in Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary, and artistic works not subversive of public order in the territories in question shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories for the period of ten years to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE 14. — Spain shall have the power to establish consular officers in the ports and places of the territories the sovereignty over which has either been relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

ARTICLE 15. — The government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect to all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues, and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in the coastwise trade.

This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either government to the other.

ARTICLE 16. — It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will upon the termination of such occupancy advise any government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

ARTICLE 17. — The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight.

(Seal) WILLIAM R. DAY.
(Seal) CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.
(Seal) WILLIAM P. FRYE.
(Seal) GEORGE GRAY.
(Seal) WHITELAW REID.
(Seal) EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS.
(Seal) B. DE ABARZUZA.
(Seal) J. DE GARNICA.
(Seal) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.
(Seal) RAFAEL CERERO.

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